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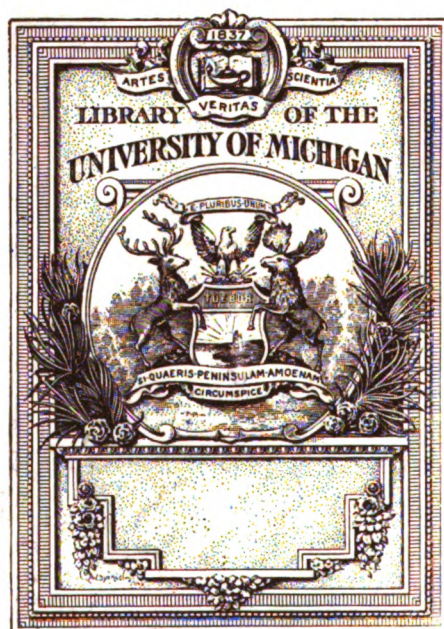
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TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND INSPECTION

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 5TH, 1898.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

ARTHUR ROZELLE, Commissioner of Labor.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1898.



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND INSPECTION, }
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., November 5, 1898. }

HON. LON V. STEPHENS, *Governor of Missouri*:

SIR—In compliance with the law governing the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection, I have the honor to present the Twentieth Annual Report of this Department.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR ROZELLE,
Commissioner.

INTRODUCTORY.

Departing still further from the "beaten track" than we did last year, in the compilation of this report, our especial aim has been to publish a resume of the work of this Department and deal only with practical questions which effect the laborers and tax-payers, rather than make the report a text-book for statisticians.

With this idea in view, we attempt to show the superior advantages offered by "Imperial Missouri" to both Capital and Labor, without discriminating against either. In so doing, the agricultural and industrial resources of each county are briefly reviewed and such reliable information given as will interest and attract home-builders and investors. In this connection it is safe to assume that the natural advantages of the State have never been fully recognized, even by her own citizens; therefore, every effort put forth to arouse the pride and interest of Missourians in their great commonwealth should meet with favor and universal commendation.

Especial attention is given to the rapidly increasing manufactures of the State, in which labor is so extensively employed and so largely interested. With the phenomenal advancement along this line in all the principal cities, abuses have naturally grown up which need correction. Some of these are called to the attention of our law-makers in the chapter devoted to recommendations, preceding this report.

The Bureau, during the past year, has been very successful in the arbitration of all labor disputes to which attention has been directed. In each and every instance where this method has been applied in the settlement of differences between employers and employes, it has proven entirely successful; demonstrating the claim that arbitration is the best solution for all disputes that may arise between capital and labor.

The establishment of the Free Employment office, October 1, 1897, at St. Louis, in connection with this Bureau, is perhaps the crowning achievement of the Department in a number of years. When it is

known that this feature has been sustained in connection with the other work of the Bureau, without any additional appropriation, and the results accomplished have surpassed those of similar departments in all other States, it is cause for gratification and should insure it the early and hearty endorsement of the law-making power of the State that it has received from the press and people.

Summarizing, it may be said of the wage-earners of the State, that while most of them are far from an ideal existence and very few, if any, receive the full fruits of their labor, yet their condition, as a rule, is much better than that of their fellow-workers in surrounding states.

This condition is due largely to the unusually advantageous location of Missouri; to the steady development of its great and varied resources and the indomitable pluck and perseverance of the laborers themselves. Were it not for these reasons, under the existing gold standard and an appreciating currency, tending always to depreciate the value of labor and its products, the condition of those who toil would undoubtedly be very much worse than at present.

In conclusion, the Commissioner desires to extend his thanks to the press for generous assistance in making the State Free Employment a success, and for other favors; also to county officers, railroad managers and manufacturers from whom reports were received. Especial acknowledgment is due Hon. M. V. Carroll, chief clerk; Wm. Anderson, Sup't. Free Employment Dep't. and J. W. Marsteller, statistician, for valuable assistance in the preparation of this report.

ARTHUR ROZELLE,
Commissioner.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the Nineteenth Annual Report of this Bureau a number of recommendations, looking to such remedial legislation as would enable the Commissioner of Labor to more fully realize the purposes for which this Department was created, were respectfully suggested. Additional experience has emphasized the importance of the aforesaid recommendations and has suggested others the adoption of which would increase the usefulness of this Bureau and redound to the material benefit of a large class of our citizens.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

In the collection and compilation of the statistics relative to Missouri manufactures the same difficulties were encountered this year that were mentioned in the preface to this subject in the Nineteenth Annual Report of this Bureau. It was stated therein that the law under which this Bureau has endeavored to make collection of such statistics is not sufficiently clear, complete nor mandatory to serve the purpose for which it was designed, and experience only tends to emphasize the necessity of material modification in said law.

A substitute for section 8225 (the authority under which this Bureau operates in the collection of statistics of manufactures), which would remedy the defects of said section, was suggested in the Nineteenth Report and is herewith presented again, "to the end," as stated therein, "that this work (the collection of statistics of manufactures) may be done in season and in a more thorough and comprehensive manner:"

"It shall be the duty of every owner, operator, manager or lessee of any factory, foundry, machine shop or other manufacturing establishment doing business within this State to report, annually, on or before the first day of March, to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection, as follows: Name of firm or corporation and number of members, male or female, constituting same; where

located, capital invested in grounds, buildings and machinery ; class and value of goods manufactured ; aggregate value of raw material used ; total number of days in operation ; amount paid yearly for rent, taxes and insurance ; total amount paid in wages ; total number of employes, male and female ; number engaged in clerical and manual labor (with detailed classification of the number and sex of employes engaged in each class) ; average daily wages paid to each."

The law defining the duties of the Commissioner provides that he shall transmit his report to the Governor on or before November 5th of each year, while manufacturers are not required to report before October 1st ; hence it is impossible to have these statistics collected and tabulated and the report published within the time specified. As the penalty provided in section 8226 is not operative until *after* October 1st., manufacturers cannot be compelled to report before that time.

Section 8226, in its present form, does not require *correct* reports from manufacturers—any sort of answers to the questions propounded in the schedule, no matter how incorrect, meet the requirements, hence the Commissioner has no assurance that the information which he is enabled to compile from the reports furnished him is correct. In fact, there is just cause for believing that it is not always reliable. Manufacturers strenuously object to certifying to the correctness of their reports by affidavit, on the ground of additional labor and expense ; but the public should have some reasonable assurance that the statistics compiled and published by this Bureau are reliable, and to enable the compilation of such reports the recommendation is respectfully suggested that Section 8226 be amended by inserting after the word "article," in the eighth line, the words : "or who shall untruthfully answer any question or questions put to him by the Commissioner of Labor, in a circular or otherwise, in furtherance of the provisions of section 8225;" so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows :

"Section 8226. *Blanks for Reports—Failure to Make Same, Penalty.*—The Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor is hereby authorized to furnish suitable blanks to the owner, operator, manager or lessee of any mine, factory, workshop, elevator, foundry, machine shop or any other manufacturing establishment, to enable said owner, operator, manager or lessee to intelligently comply with the provisions of section 8224 of this article ; and any such owner, operator, manager or lessee who shall willfully neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this article, or who shall untruthfully answer any question or questions put to him by the Commissioner of Labor, in a circular or otherwise, in furtherance of the provisions of section 8225, shall be deemed

guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars."

FACTORY INSPECTION.

The law relating to the health and safety of employes, which was enacted in 1891 and is generally known as the "Factory Inspection Law," contains a number of crudities which should be eliminated by amendment. The first section of said law provides that the public authorities of every city of five thousand or more inhabitants shall appoint an inspector, whose duty it shall be to make frequent inspections of all factories employing ten or more persons, and to report semi-annually to the State Labor Commissioner. No penalty attaches to the public authorities of any city for failure or refusal to appoint such inspector, and the inspector, if appointed, is not liable to any penalty for failure or refusal to make such inspections or reports. No dates are designated for the required semi-annual reports. The results of these omissions are that the authorities of some cities amenable to this law neglect or refuse to appoint inspectors, some inspectors fail to make reports at all, while others send in one very indifferent report for the year, and the purpose for which the law was designed fails of accomplishment.

The provisions of this law should apply to every city, from first to fourth class, in the State wherever a manufactory is in operation, and it should be obligatory upon the mayor of every such city to appoint an inspector who should be required to report on or before the first day of March and September of each year. The limit of employes should be reduced and require inspection of all factories employing five or more persons.

Section 6 of said law should be so amended as to require at least one safe, substantial outside iron fire escape, of such design as to be safe for women and children, on all manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or other buildings of two or more stories in height wherein are employed or lodged twenty or more persons above the first floor.

Section 11 should require separate water closets for males and females, in sufficient number to conform to accepted rules of sanitation.

ANTI-SOBERITY LAW.

Section 1 of the law of 1895 relating to the payment of wages should be amended by striking out of the second line, after the word "circulate," the words "for payment of the wages of labor," so as to make the restricting clause apply to all classes of business. In some parts of this State there are "truck" or "company" stores which use metal

chips, checks, orders and other devices in payment for timber and other productions and refuse to redeem them except in merchandise, or, if paid in cash, they discount the face of the claim, thus working an injustice upon those who are compelled to patronize them.

ARBITRATION.

Section 6356 of the Revised Statutes of 1889, relating to the formation, powers and duties of a board of arbitration, should be so amended as to make the decisions of said board final and binding upon both parties to the dispute. Under its present provisions an arbitration by the Commissioner of Labor of a threatened strike or other misunderstanding between employer and employe has no binding force or effect, and may be a waste of time and money. When both parties to a dispute agree to arbitrate their differences and appoint representatives to act in connection with the Commissioner in the settlement of their grievances, they should be bound by the decisions of such board.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

The following paragraph is taken from this Bureau's Nineteenth report :

"The attention of investors and homeseekers throughout the country is being directed toward Missouri, and from all quarters come inquiries relative to the wonderful resources and productions of our great State. Since the 'Missouri Immigration Society' ceased to exist—almost 20 years ago—no official effort on the part of the State has been put forth to generally advertise our resources and invite capital and immigration to our midst. The information which this Bureau collects, if properly disseminated, would induce a large inflow of desirable people—we have room on the Government and other unoccupied lands of South Missouri alone for 10,000 additional homes. Our vast deposits of rich minerals, practically undeveloped, only need to be advertised to bring capital. A large majority of our own people possess a very vague idea of the immense and almost inexhaustible resources—to latent wealth—of their great State."

The Bureau continues to receive numerous inquiries from neighboring states concerning Missouri's government lands, fruit-raising, minerals and the possibilities of agriculture. These inquiries come from not only the laborers and homeseekers, but investment and loan companies as well, and by utilizing the information collected by this Bureau, to be printed in pamphlets and circulated in the states north and east of us, the increase which it would induce in our population

and material wealth would richly compensate for the expense of maintaining an Immigration Department in connection with this Bureau. A slight increase in the clerical force, with the necessary printing and postage, would be the only additional of expense required.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

Elsewhere in this report will be found a detailed showing of the operations of the Free Employment Department established in October, 1897, a careful consideration of which should convince every one of the practical utility of this undertaking, and of the necessity of not only maintaining it, but of extending its operations by establishing an office at Kansas City, to be accessible to the employers and unemployed of the western portion of the State.

No argument should be necessary to prove the advisability of providing reliable and efficient means of securing positions for the worthy unemployed. The burden of their support is thus removed from the tax-payers of the State, and from being idle consumers they are transformed into active producers, adding not only to the State's material wealth, but to their own individual independence and self-respect as well. Left to their own resources, without assistance from the State, the unemployed become the prey of the rascally, soulless sharks who operate the ordinary "public employment agencies," and after being robbed without mercy, they are turned adrift penniless and discouraged.

CHILD LABOR.

The question of child labor is one of the greatest importance to the State and one which requires the best thought of law-makers as well as philanthropists in its solution. At this time when machinery is so largely taking the place of labor and men are being thrown out of employment, it is evident that the hours of toil must be shortened and the number of children employed in factories, workshops and stores, limited by statutory enactments relating to age, education, physical ability, etc.

Owing to the difficulty of securing reliable information, and the many conflicting theories and opinions upon this question, if the Governor of the State were empowered to appoint a commission of three or more persons, to visit every city in the State where child labor is employed to any considerable extent and make a complete investigation into such employment and report the same, together with proper recommendations, tending to check the evils growing out of the system, great good might be accomplished.

The laws regulating child labor in this State are both inadequate and inoperative. A change should be made, prohibiting absolutely the employment of children under fourteen years of age in any manufactory or workshop where steam or other motive power is used, and a provision should be enacted preventing the employment of any child under fourteen years of age, in any factory, shop, store or hotel, on full time, unless the parent or guardian of such child shall first file a sworn affidavit with the employer that the child can read and write simple sentences in the English, and that the labor of such child is necessary for the child's support, together with a certificate from a health officer or some reputable physician stating that the child is in good health and physically able to discharge the duties required.

The employer of such child should be compelled to keep such affidavit and certificate at his office or place of business for the inspection of the Commissioner of Labor, his agents or any other officer or person desiring to examine the same.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR STATISTICS.

The object of the creation of the Bureau of Labor, as outlined in section 8216, R. S., is to collect "statistical details and information relating to all the departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial" (and other) "condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the State."

In the last report of this Bureau reference was made to the urgent necessity of providing means for securing complete and exact information relative to agricultural labor. The laws of Kansas make it the duty of the assessor to ascertain the total acreage and average yield per acre of all crops produced by each farmer, cost of production and prices realized, amount marketed and the amount remaining on hand at a given date, and detailed information concerning live-stock, cost of labor, period of service, etc.

If such a law was enacted in this State it would enable this Bureau (or some other department) to compile correct information which would be of value to a large class of our citizens. Under existing circumstances statements relative to the average wages of farm labor or the average yield and cost of crops are not always reliable.

THE SCREEN LAW.

Section 7054, R. S., states that it shall be unlawful for the operators of coal mines to screen the output of coal mined by their employees before the same shall have been weighed, but the provisions of this

law are being evaded by certain coal operators who require their miners to sign a contract, before commencing work, in which they agree to have their coal weighed *after* it is screened. This is a manifest injustice to the miners directly concerned, as well as to the other operators who obey this law, and causes numerous complaints. In justice to all parties concerned coal operators should be prohibited from exacting of their miners, as a condition precedent to employment, a pledge to permit the violation of law.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES--1897.

In the preparation of the manufactures and wage schedule blank sent to manufacturers by this Bureau last year, the similar forms used by the Labor Bureaus of several other states were carefully examined and such meritorious suggestions copied therefrom as were applicable to the work of this Bureau. In the present year's work the following form of blank was used, being strictly in accordance with the provisions of section 8225:

MANUFACTURES' AND WAGE SCHEDULE.

1. Name of firm.
2. Located in at No. on Street.
3. Kind of goods or articles manufactured?
4. Total value of all goods manufactured during the year 1897? \$
5. Total value of material and supplies used during the year 1897? \$
6. Total number of weeks (6 days) in operation during the year 1897?
7. Total amount of wages paid during the year 1897? \$
8. Amount paid in 1897 for rent? \$..... Taxes? \$.....
Insurance? \$..... Total? \$.....
9. Total cost of buildings and grounds? \$.....
10. Total cost of machinery and repairs? \$.....
11. Total number skilled male employees?..... Unskilled male employees?.....
12. Total number skilled female employees?..... Unskilled female employees?.....
13. Average daily wages paid skilled male employees? (all classes) \$.....
14. Average daily wages paid unskilled male employees? (all classes) \$.....
15. Average daily wages paid skilled female employees? (all classes) \$.....
16. Average daily wages paid unskilled female employees? (all classes) \$.....
17. No. and sex of employees under 14 years of age?.....

Signed
(Position of signer.....)

Notwithstanding that this blank is so simple and easily understood, almost one-third of all the reports received had to be returned for correction, and, when again received, many were defective and incomplete to such an extent as to be worthless.

In the following 36 tables reports from 871 separate manufacturing plants are considered. Of the plants whose reports were included in the last year's tabulation 47 reported "out of business," and reports from 38 others were deficient in essential particulars.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.

Exclusive of the 8 prison factories (the operations of which are shown in Table No. 36), the 863 plants whose reports are included in the following tables manufactured goods during 1897 to the value of \$104,040,302, an increase of \$13,509,578 over the amount reported last year. The operations of a very considerable number of these plants are conducted in leased property, so that the aggregate of the reported values of buildings, grounds and machinery, \$37,433,158, does not represent the capital invested. Assuming that the total rental paid, \$733,879, represents 6 per cent of the value of the property, the aggregate amount of capital invested in buildings, grounds and machinery approximates \$49,663,474.

The average number of males employed during each month of 1897 was 39,320; females, 11,457; total, 50,777.

The total amount of wages paid in 1897 was \$21,710,355.

The average daily wages paid to skilled male help was \$2.23; unskilled male help, \$1.21; skilled female help, \$1.31; unskilled female help, 75 cents.

Soap manufacturers paid the highest average wages to skilled male help, \$2.86 per day, and creameries the lowest, \$1.54.

Cigar manufacturers paid the highest average daily wages to skilled female help, \$1.95, and soap-makers the lowest, 95 cents.

A considerable number of the less important industries, which were presented in separate tables in the Nineteenth report, have been consolidated with those of a similar character. Thus, under the classification "Machinery and Metal Works," are included foundries, boilers, brass, sheet metal and all machinery and metal works except stoves, agricultural implements, cars and carriage factories. While not so many tables are given, a greater number of industries were worked this year than in 1897.

FLOURING MILLS—

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1..	\$35,226	\$29,000	25	\$1,564		\$200	\$225	\$425
2..	35,000	32,000	52	1,196		130	60	190
3..	594,980	541,480	50	28,552		1,621	6,228	7,844
4..	34,914	31,500	20	4,200		275	750	1,025
5..	12,164	9,531	30	900		63	100	163
6..	34,000	25,500	30	2,450		96	370	466
7..	34,263	35,929	5	11,805	\$600	311	1,608	2,517
8..	120,000	108,750	13	12,425		798	1,204	2,002
9..	99,200	88,000	35	5,400		194	831	525
10..	18,000	17,000	48	600	1,200	5	85	1,240
11..	27,456	6,000	52	1,574		109	212	820
12..	12,829	10,819	26	312		100		100
13..	62,068	58,621	48	2,700		87	737	824
14..	62,250	56,250	26	5,000		137	420	557
15..	25,000	15,500	45	1,500		130	294	424
16..	22,000	15,000	52	1,072		112	108	220
17..	69,168	62,000	52	3,388	85	145	370	600
18..	128,000	117,417	52	4,758		231	264	555
19..	30,869	22,112	30	1,461		101	300	401
20..	48,705	40,485	22	1,869		103	270	373
21..	2,500	1,500	26	175		16	8	24
22..	304,782	266,420	32	12,000		865	1,200	1,565
23..	132,000	119,000	50	8,000		280	570	850
24..	375,868	356,184	32	9,750		468	1,561	2,029
25..	81,400	61,000	38	6,750		620	1,600	2,220
26..	36,690	30,355	50	2,400		59	292	351
27..	24,960	21,212	52	1,120		120		120
28..	44,925	35,273	50	6,128		530	1,055	1,585
29..	12,400	9,000	52	1,650		65	250	315
30..	70,000	60,000	52	4,315		87	600	687
31..	2,256	1,500	25	110		25		25
32..	240,000	207,000	50	13,500		960	3,000	3,960
33..	4,000	3,000	16	500		25		25
34..	3,000	2,500	8	400		20		20
35..	410,000	382,000	46	20,740		1,105	1,290	2,395
36..	98,000	80,000	35	7,000		200	852	1,052
37..	83,000	58,000	40	2,600		320	280	600
38..	18,000	15,000	46	900		65		65
39..	52,560	43,427	40	5,143		450		450
40..	40,000	35,500	50	4,500		100	80	180
41..	50,000	30,000	52	5,000		260	300	560
42..	40,826	36,000	52	2,880		38	240	278
43..	6,831	3,579	34	1,638		82	100	182
44..	17,150	14,000	35	600		25	68	93
45..	40,000	37,000	50	1,100		90		90
46..	368,930	328,195	52	18,970		461	1,440	1,901
47..	31,000	26,000	39	890		75	8,500	8,575
48..	17,200	13,000	43	1,000		50		50
49..	20,000	18,000	44	720		47	140	187
50..	5,000	1,110	9	50		61	9	70
51..	20,000	16,000	46	1,400		85	215	300
52..	5,760	3,200	17	583		61	50	111
53..	15,120	13,180	22	1,106	480			480
54..	14,400	9,950	25	1,060	800	16	48	364
55..	15,987	14,513	23	472		112	55	167
56..	434,164	368,958	40	29,037		639	3,824	3,963
57..	40,000	35,000	40	2,000		100	250	350
58..	105,016	82,738	46	11,811	2,003		789	2,792
59..	70,000	61,000	30	4,000		285	500	785
60..	103,530	82,432	33	17,900	1,500	152	397	2,049
61..	140,468	120,972	30	7,957		269	1,466	1,735
62..	366,580	318,793	38	13,066		276	1,669	1,945
63..	13,566	11,863	2	464	407	171	689	1,267
64..	250,586	223,317	52	17,500		653	3,500	4,183
65..	12,500	10,400	30	900		97	265	362
66..	24,274	17,883	40	2,756	90	164	376	620
67..	9,138	7,879	16	500		90	240	330

TABLE NO. 1.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs ..	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males....	Females..
\$6,000	\$14,000	4	3			\$2 00	\$1 35				
9,000	3,500	5				1 25					
82,698	66,879	10	80			8 00	1 75				
20,000	27,200	2	6			2 25	1 25				
800	2,850	3				1 35					
5,800	5,400	4	5			2 00	1 35				
30,000	78,000	25	25	1		2 00	1 50	\$2 50			
50,000	66,000	13	20			2 60	1 75				
7,700	12,900	10				1 60					
6,600	6,125	2	1			1 50	75				
25,515	6,709	4				2 00					
10,000	1,250		2				1 00				
12,000	5,590	10				2 00					
11,000	13,000	3	3			2 00	1 25				
3,000	6,000	2	1			1 75	1 00				
4,000	6,100	2	1			1 25	1 00				
5,000	7,911	2	4			2 50	1 50				
12,000	12,000	4	5			2 25	1 25				
8,000	7,000	2	2			2 00	1 12				
6,000	6,000	4	2			2 03	1 00				
500	550	1	1			1 00	50				
10,000	15,000	16				2 50					
15,000	10,000	8	4	1		2 50	1 50	1 00			
10,000	35,000		18			3 00	1 75				
13,000	23,800	6	6			2 25	1 25				
2,500	5,000	1	3			2 50	1 50				
7,000	4,800	1	2			1 67	1 00				
12,500	12,600	5	6			2 90	1 25				
2,500	3,660	3	2			2 50	1 25				
12,000	13,000	5	4			2 15	1 00				
800	800		1				1 00				
75,000	50,000	12	12	1		2 50	1 25	1 25			
4,500	5,000	2	2			1 35	75				
2,030	4,000	2				1 00					
35,000	15,000	10	13			4 50	1 75				
25,000	15,000	5	6			2 75	1 75				
12,000	14,000	5				1 50					
3,000	7,000	2	1			1 85	1 00				
15,000	15,000	6	2			2 14	1 00				
4,000	5,000	2	2			1 75	1 00				
8,000	10,000	2	4			1 90	1 00				
1,500	9,250	2	3			2 05	1 65				
5,000	7,000	3	1			1 58	1 00				
800	2,200	2				1 00					
10,000	5,000	2	1			1 85	75				
15,000	50,000	14	6			2 80	1 68				
2,800	1,800		1				1 25				
1,000	3,000	3				87	62				
1,000	3,000	2	2			1 60	1 00				
3,500	7,500	3				1 00					
8,000	5,000	2	3			1 75	1 25				
2,140	1,890	2	1			1 35	1 00				
Leased	Leased	3	3			1 50	75				
2,800	2,500	3				1 55					
4,614	3,000	1	1			1 50	90				
25,000	50,000	16	12			3 20	1 50				
6,000	4,000	3	2			1 50	1 00				
	82,108	15	13		3	2 50	1 50			83	
12,000	10,000	3	4			2 50	1 50				
Leased	15,000	3	10	11	9	3 00	1 50	1 00		75	
8,000	12,000	3	11			3 00	1 40				
30,000	30,000	3	15			3 50	1 75				
Leased	Leased	3	7			4 70	1 75				
20,000	78,000	34	35			2 15	1 00				
4,000	6,000	2	2	1		1 75	1 00	1 00			
9,000	9,000	3	3			3 00	75				
5,000	10,000	1	1			1 50	1 00				

FLOURING MILLS—

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897.....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
68.....	\$350,000	\$310,000	30	\$25,000	.....	\$350	\$720	\$1,070
69.....	135,000	120,000	52	7,500	.....	300	800	1,100
70.....	24,970	21,650	40	2,740	10	75	194	279
71.....	1,500	1,400	40	1,040	.....	57	.....	57
72.....	15,000	10,000	45	4,992	.....	420	895	805
73.....	8,400	6,350	40	700	.....	25	50	75
74.....	135,800	122,725	45	5,646	86	256	590	882
75.....	14,800	13,400	18	110	.....	20	.....	20
76.....	20,000	15,000	42	1,200	.....	.....	60	60
77.....	234,266	202,015	45	10,255	\$447	.....	1,061	1,508
78.....	15,893	13,931	28	547	.....	91	45	136
79.....	5,700	4,500	.....	1,490	.....	88	.....	88
80.....	18,000	9,000	40	540	.....	84	159	223
81.....	47,554	42,009	22	5,007	.....	107	444	555
82.....	7,000	5,750	10	450	.....	72	200	272
83.....	123,813	91,747	42	10,820	.....	931	1,097	2,028
84.....	9,378	7,164	33	208	860	40	.....	400
85.....	308,077	277,601	40	14,400	.....	225	438	663
86.....	25,000	23,000	17	708	.....	68	.....	68
87.....	13,000	11,000	26	800	.....	50	.....	50
88.....	186,914	152,075	41	9,468	.....	540	1,087	1,627
89.....	254,272	205,709	37	7,320	.....	474	1,000	1,474
90.....	34,970	21,650	40	2,740	10	75	194	279
91.....	8,000	7,000	25	450	.....	40	300	340
92.....	27,600	25,000	17	800	1,200	50	120	1,370
93.....	23,000	20,500	20	1,250	.....	130	.....	130
94.....	12,480	10,150	44	800	.....	19	52	71
95.....	2,618	1,755	34	693	.....	33	71	104
96.....	40,000	15,026	15	7,200	.....	159	856	1,015
97.....	10,765	9,392	25	1,030	.....	35	.....	35
98.....	689,674	652,547	27	21,588	720	1,519	3,300	5,539
99.....	230,000	199,591	39	12,020	.....	506	1,492	1,998
Totals....	\$8,801,687	\$7,642,294	3,456	\$504,569	\$9,448	\$22,075	\$60,882	\$92,405
Averages.	\$88,906	\$77,195	35	\$5,097	\$95	\$223	\$615	\$933

BAKERIES—

1.....	\$15,000	\$9,000	52	\$3,000	\$1,200	.....	\$80	\$1,265
2.....	40,000	22,000	52	6,984	.....	\$120	50	170
3.....	37,567	18,209	39	15,400	.....	153	358	510
4.....	55,156	37,063	52	9,118	4,750	73	112	5,033
5.....	79,918	47,516	52	16,043	1,200	43	140	1,385
6.....	50,248	37,217	52	12,000	1,200	71	250	1,521
7.....	237,862	164,627	52	56,572	4,440	1,185	760	6,375
8.....	69,405	40,633	52	12,344	2,100	349	266	2,115
9.....	29,000	17,800	52	6,000	.....	.....	36	36
10.....	290,000	150,000	52	48,000	3,000	450	1,250	4,700
11.....	158,432	116,893	39	14,733	.....	608	1,666	2,274
12.....	35,162	25,479	19	6,226	1,963	109	411	2,473
13.....	20,000	11,000	50	4,500	.....	108	42	150
14.....	577,010	373,692	40	76,539	11,168	2,352	2,263	15,783
Totals....	\$1,694,740	\$1,071,129	655	\$287,459	\$31,011	\$5,621	\$7,656	\$44,288
Averages.	\$121,051	\$76,509	47	\$20,533	\$2,215	\$401	\$547	\$3,163

TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds...	Total cost machin- ery and repairs...	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males...	Females..
\$75,000	\$40,000	10	20	1	...	\$3 00	\$1 50	\$1 50	...		
20,000	10,000	5	7	...	...	2 10	2 00	...	...
2,500	5,000	5	1	...	...	1 60	1 00	...	...
3,000	5,000	2	1	...	...	1 50	1 70	...	...
7,500	2,000	1	7	...	...	1 65	1 35	...	...
1,500	1,900	1	1	...	...	1 20	1 00	...	...
6,000	3,000	4	6	...	...	2 00	1 00	...	...	10	
1,500	1,500	1	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
1,500	4,000	3	1	...	...	1 50	75	...	...
21,688	18,932	5	16	...	...	2 18	1 20	...	...
2,500	3,000	3	2	...	...	1 12	84	...	...
10,000	5,000	1	2	...	...	2 50	1 25	...	...
10,000	...	2	...	...	...	75	...	...	...
5,942	5,212	5	4	...	...	2 75	1 38	...	...
3,600	6,000	1	2	...	...	2 00	1 25	...	...
100,000	250,000	4	10	8	8	2 25	1 40	1 00	50		
1,500	500	1	...	...	...	1 00	...	...	...
40,000	75,000	30	...	...	...	2 00	...	...	...
5,000	7,000	2	2	...	...	1 50	1 00	...	...
2,000	5,000	...	2	...	...	...	1 25	...	...
9,000	15,000	6	6	...	...	2 30	1 30	...	...
15,000	22,000	10	10	...	...	2 00	1 25	...	...
2,500	5,000	5	1	...	...	1 60	1 00	...	...
6,000	4,000	2	1	...	...	2 50	1 50	...	...
5,000	8,000	4	3	...	...	1 50	1 00	...	...
13,000	8,000	4	4	...	...	1 85	1 00	...	...
3,000	3,000	2	1	...	...	1 00	75	...	...
1,000	3,500	1	1	...	...	2 00	1 25	...	...
12,000	10,000	21	...	...	...	1 50	...	...	...
1,500	4,000	2	2	...	...	2 00	1 45	...	...
58,000	33,000	8	27	...	...	2 75	1 70	...	...
20,000	18,000	8	16	...	...	2 00	1 25	...	...
\$1,228,802	\$1,547,316	508	494	24	20	\$190 14	\$100 09	\$9 25	\$2 08	10	
\$12,412	\$15,629	5	5	...	...	\$2 02	\$1 33	\$1 35	69		

TABLE NO. 2.

Leased	\$400	4	2	...	2	\$1 90	\$1 25	...	58	...	
\$18,000	2,175	9	5	...	...	2 00	1 00	...	...	...
13,000	10,400	1	5	1	60	2 00	1 75	\$1 25	90	...	
Leased	1,000	6	13	1	20	2 50	1 00	2 00	66	...	
"	2,500	14	12	...	...	2 25	1 50	...	...	...
"	12,500	15	...	...	...	2 25	...	...	...	...
"	6,000	33	59	3	...	2 50	1 50	1 50	...	...
"	8,200	11	7	...	3	2 12	2 00	...	75	...	
10,000	400	5	4	...	2	2 13	1 67	...	\$1 00	...	
50,000	25,000	60	...	35	...	2 00	...	1 00	...	...
26,000	10,000	11	15	7	20	2 40	1 00	1 50	75	...	
Leased	22,000	11	9	...	14	1 80	1 08	...	97	...	
8,000	4,000	2	8	...	...	2 25	1 50	...	...	...
Leased	121,383	48	71	57	52	2 25	1 25	85	65	...	2
\$125,000	\$225,958	230	210	104	173	\$30 35	\$16 50	\$8 10	\$6 26	...	2
\$8,929	\$16,140	16	15	7	12	\$2 17	\$1 38	\$1 35	78	...	

CREAMERIES AND CHEESE

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.	Total.....
1	\$2,292	\$2,090	38	.....	.....	\$5	\$9	\$14
2	15,000	12,500	52	\$1,200	.....	38	80	63
3	5,947	4,487	52	650	.....	4	20	24
4	4,731	3,654	52	630	.....	12	.....	12
5	2,758	2,211	38	455	.....	16	.....	16
6	5,200	4,178	52	660	.....	12	.....	12
7	1,000	200	25	500	.....	12	.....	12
8	4,291	2,971	37	552	.....	14	.....	14
9	6,000	2,500	52	300	.....	25	35	60
10	22,000	2,000	52	1,300	.....	24	41	65
11	1,326	1,154	21	158	.....	8	.....	8
12	4,502	156	40	150	.....	5	.....	5
13	1,200	100	24	255	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	3,531	2,421	30	978	.....	25	.....	25
15	1,700	500	52	550	200	45	13	258
16	1,213	813	52	345	.....	9	25	84
17	12,148	504	52	780	.....	58	.....	58
18	973	260	17	Co-oper.	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	2,981	2,486	52	312	.....	10	.....	10
20	5,250	4,000	36	840	.....	8	.....	8
21	5,000	3,200	52	840	.....	2	.....	2
22	10,390	950	52	525	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	12,881	10,920	30	1,102	.....	27	80	57
24	5,798	5,096	52	650	.....	15	.....	15
25	6,500	4,000	26	700	.....	23	.....	23
26	10,000	8,500	52	1,200	.....	25	48	73
27	3,000	2,500	52	270	.....	16	.....	16
28	6,950	1,327	40	550	.....	16	.....	16
29	700	400	28	280	.....	.....	600	620
30	74,250	46,000	52	9,420	325	1,919	950	8,194
31	10,000	7,000	52	8,000	.....	10	20	30
32	23,295	2,327	52	2,135	480	8	24	507
33	6,859	6,245	44	435	.....	.....	20	20
34	3,000	600	20	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	5,318	2,200	52	650	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	3,200	1,200	52	565	.....	4	13	17
37	3,220	1,487	52	378	.....	200	.....	200
Totals.	\$294,404	\$153,087	1,586	\$34,215	\$1,008	\$2,688	\$1,878	\$5,468
Averages.	\$7,957	\$4,137	43	\$925	\$27	\$70	\$51	\$148

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 3.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs..	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males...	Females..
\$1,000	\$2,500	1	1			\$2 75	\$1 00				
2,500	1,400	2				1 15					
800	2,200	1	1			1 53	19				
200	2,600	2				2 00					
1,000	2,600	1	1			1 40	1 00				
2,000	1,200	1	1			1 75	1 60				
500	2,000	1	1			1 87	1 00				
1,800	2,200	1	2				75				
1,800	2,200	2	2			1 50	60				
2,500	1,000	1				1 25					
900	2,400	1	1				63				
600	150	1				1 25					
750	700	2	2			1 42	1 00				
1,100	1,000	2	8			75	75				
4,000	2,400	1				1 10					
2,600	1,100	1	1			2 10	63				
2,525	800										
800	600		1				1 00				
400	2,100	1	1			2 00	50				
8,000	1,800	1	1			1 80	1 80				
700	825	1	1			1 45	75				
900	8,000	2	1			1 63	67				
1,800	2,600	1	1			1 50	50				
1,500	800	4				1 50					
2,000	500	1	2			2 00	1 00				
5,000	500	1				1 00					
1,000	3,000	1				1 60					
1,200	2,250	1				2 00					
1,750	25,000		75		15		1 66		\$1 00		
85,000	2,000	1	10			2 25	1 00				
2,000	2,320	6		1		2 00	\$1 00				
Leased.....	1,200	1	1			1 50	1 00				
8,100	7,600	2	2			2 00	1 00				
500	1,500	2				1 50					
2,000	150	1	1			1 00	50				
1,500	1,000	1				1 25					
2,530											
\$142,755	\$90,495	48	113	1	15	\$49 30	\$20 03	\$1 00	\$1 00		
\$3,858	\$2,176					\$1 54	87	\$1 00	\$1 00		

GROCERS' SUNDRIES—

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance..	Total.....
1.....	\$250,000	\$175,000	52	\$29,000	\$3,000	\$313	\$1,500	\$4,813
2.....	140,000	122,570	52	5,000	780	174	176	1,130
3.....	70,182	32,190	48	4,992	1,440	113	708	2,261
4.....	152,000	102,000	50	13,066	1,800	451	558	2,809
5.....	650,000	523,000	52	74,513	9,739	924	1,428	12,091
6.....	155,368	81,339	52	13,600	1,500	280	500	2,280
7.....	100,133	55,524	50	36,543	1,500	201	336	2,037
8.....	36,000	24,000	52	7,500	.....	40	125	165
9.....	100,000	40,000	52	36,000	8,000	.....	1,000	9,000
10.....	110,000	80,000	52	6,900	1,200	1,250	400	2,850
11.....	70,000	26,000	42	36,100	.....	2,400	250	2,650
12.....	8,715	3,545	52	3,485	980	88	69	1,067
13.....	737,675	655,758	40	40,000	.....	927	4,612	5,539
14.....	3,000	1,700	52	900	720	60	50	830
15.....	26,000	13,000	48	7,600	420	50	40	510
16.....	12,620	7,030	52	2,544	800	33	35	868
17.....	175,000	163,550	52	8,000	.....	2,000	450	2,450
18.....	116,000	62,000	34	39,362	1,300	302	835	2,437
19.....	80,744	44,336	52	13,246	1,800	134	448	2,382
20.....	8,715	3,545	52	3,485	960	38	69	1,067
21.....	308,076	291,357	42	11,598	.....	346	562	908
22.....	12,000	5,800	52	2,525	900	35	158	1,093
23.....	29,822	20,172	50	8,000	1,620	.....	130	1,750
24.....	214,662	112,911	46	58,273	3,000	400	833	4,233
25.....	438,351	325,256	48	66,014	5,160	484	774	6,418
26.....	125,000	95,000	45	20,768	1,260	315	525	2,100
27.....	10,000	8,000	34	3,000	720	14	90	824
28.....	260,000	112,000	36	30,150	5,000	158	510	5,668
29.....	22,030	12,000	38	4,000	.....	1,000	95	1,095
30.....	325,429	145,532	47	155,477	.....	2,948	1,350	4,298
31.....	75,000	20,000	52	12,199	1,200	250	300	1,750
32.....	7,503	5,185	37	637	215	6	50	271
33.....	90,000	70,006	51	8,000	900	.....	125	1,025
34.....	752,540	548,052	52	121,472	11,517	1,654	3,593	16,764
35.....	25,200	14,500	38	3,450	1,800	40	745	2,585
Totals.....	\$5,697,735	\$4,002,461	1,656	\$887,849	\$69,211	\$17,878	\$23,429	\$110,018
Averages.	\$162,792	\$114,356	47	\$25,355	\$1,977	\$491	\$669	\$3,143

TABLE NO. 4.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs...	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males....	Females..
Leased.....	\$18,000	10	30	2	.....	\$2 75	75	75	.....	.....	.....
".....	5,000	4	5	.....	16	2 20	\$1 75	.....	60	.....	.....
".....	21,842	4	2	.....	10	1 85	1 25	\$1 00	70	.....	.....
".....	14,000	18	.....	3	.....	2 00	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....
\$75,000	25,000	35	25	5	15	5 15	1 67	1 35	65	.....	.....
Leased.....	5,275	9	7	.....	4	2 75	1 25	.....	65	1	.....
".....	4,153	21	5	2	20	4 35	1 50	1 38	81	.....	.....
5,500	550	3	8	2	.....	2 50	1 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	2,000	4	20	2	20	3 00	1 00	75	45	5	10
".....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,000	17,000	4	5	5	.....	2 50	1 25	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,100	1	8	1	.....	3 25	1 60	1 50	.....	.....	.....
65,254	7,153	30	56	40	5	2 00	1 50	1 50	\$1 00	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,000	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1 50	.....	50	.....	.....
".....	850	5	1	3	.....	4 37	1 25	1 00	.....	.....	.....
".....	700	3	1	.....	.....	2 10	1 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	1,000	12	.....	3	.....	2 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
".....	12,000	40	15	4	23	4 00	1 50	2 00	75	.....	.....
".....	3,617	1	9	.....	10	2 00	1 52	.....	72	.....	.....
".....	1,100	1	8	1	.....	3 25	1 60	1 50	.....	.....	.....
23,780	3,970	20	10	.....	.....	1 75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	4,000	1	3	.....	.....	3 00	1 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	3,000	6	6	.....	5	3 00	1 50	.....	60	.....	.....
".....	19,208	16	18	30	35	2 50	1 25	1 25	65	.....	.....
".....	38,223	22	42	21	53	2 50	1 00	1 00	50	.....	.....
".....	10,000	6	10	16	6	2 25	1 25	1 00	50	.....	.....
".....	5,400	3	.....	1	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....
".....	12,130	21	18	12	31	3 50	1 80	1 25	60	.....	.....
".....	2,000	2	5	.....	4	2 50	1 33	65	50	.....	.....
184,000	30,775	18	21	6	72	2 30	1 20	1 10	65	.....	.....
Leased.....	2,500	4	12	4	6	2 35	1 25	1 73	86	.....	.....
".....	300	.....	1	.....	1	.....	95	.....	95	.....	.....
".....	3,500	2	4	1	8	2 30	1 50	1 00	67	.....	.....
".....	50,000	55	140	.....	180	2 50	1 00	.....	65	.....	.....
".....	33,900	3	5	1	.....	2 50	1 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....
\$361,534	\$361,648	384	600	169	528	\$87 47	\$41 55	\$30 47	\$13 97	6	10
\$10,329	\$10,333	11	14	5	15	\$2 73	\$1 34	\$1 17	67	.....	.....

PACKING HOUSES—

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897..	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1.....	\$582,103	\$509,010	52	\$37,814	\$25	\$1,701	\$2,042	\$3,768
2.....	200,000	80,000	52	81,000	.....	1,350	1,585	2,935
3.....	16,900	13,500	25	1,334	.....	110	190	800
4.....	150,268	2,632	33	14,960	2,400	181	490	8,021
5.....	641,000	696,000	46	15,172	.....	1,905	920	2,725
6.....	5,942,581	289,592	52	297,850	.....	4,243	8,917	18,160
7.....	360,000	830,000	47	25,000	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
8.....	170,000	180,000	52	6,900	.....	260	450	410
9.....	687,000	680,000	50	21,393	.....	627	739	1,366
10.....	16,000	11,000	50	3,756	.....	890	250	630
Totals	\$8,765,840	\$2,609,734	459	\$454,679	\$2,425	\$10,607	\$17,283	\$30,315
Averages.	\$876,584	\$260,973	46	\$45,468	\$243	\$1,061	\$1,728	\$3,032

ICE FACTORIES—

1.....	\$8,274	\$2,030	28	\$3,887	.....	\$330	\$600	\$930
2.....	23,000	7,960	52	8,000	.....	450	600	1,050
3.....	25,407	13,720	36	6,880	.....	413	74	487
4.....	34,582	12,782	52	13,757	.....	748	885	1,583
5.....	25,279	4,709	40	8,181	.....	521	100	621
6.....	13,674	2,116	25	2,040	.....	133	183	316
7.....	97,533	81,059	52	40,918	\$5,000	547	1,117	6,664
8.....	20,000	11,108	.....	6,704	780	135	246	1,161
9.....	60,578	23,242	46	24,723	800	642	741	2,183
Totals.....	\$308,307	\$108,716	331	\$115,090	\$6,590	\$3,919	\$1,396	\$14,896
Averages.	\$34,256	\$12,079	37	\$12,789	\$731	\$485	\$488	\$1,655

TABLE NO. 5.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs....	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males....	Females..
\$33,010	\$12,724	55	27	5	.....	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 00	.....	.....	.....
58,000	18,000	40	6	.....	.....	2 00	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,200	1,500	2	5	.....	.....	1 75	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	2,800	25	3	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
85,000	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
350,000	277,883	170	474	.....	44	2 25	1 50	.....	\$1 00	.....	.....
80,000	10,000	84	15	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,000	7,000	15	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24,000	16,000	14	50	8	.....	8 25	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....
6,000	4,000	7	7	1	.....	2 00	1 50	1 75	.....	.....	.....
\$602,210	\$349,907	882	587	9	44	\$21 50	\$12 25	\$4 25	\$1 00	.....	.....
\$80,221	\$84,991	38	59	.....	.....	\$2 15	\$1 53	\$1 42	\$1 00	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 6.

\$7,500	\$30,296	9	.....	.....	.....	\$1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,000	44,000	9	12	.....	.....	2 00	\$1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,000	84,094	2	9	.....	.....	8 00	1 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,776	46,618	10	35	.....	.....	2 75	1 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
49,528	20,123	2	14	.....	.....	2 80	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,243	24,528	2	4	.....	.....	1 75	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,000	85,000	15	55	1	.....	2 00	1 50	\$1 66	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	80,000	1	11	.....	.....	3 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
78,600	136,610	13	32	.....	.....	2 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$321,647	\$451,269	68	172	1	.....	\$20 75	\$11 65	\$1 66	.....	.....	.....
\$35,739	\$50,141	7	19	.....	.....	\$2 31	\$1 43	\$1 66	.....	.....	.....

CLOTHING FACTORIES—

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897.....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for /			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Totals.....
1.....	\$498,253	\$347,799	52	\$130,990	\$5,032	\$287	\$842	\$5,661
2.....	550,000	800,000	51	111,000	6,000	1,950	1,275	9,225
3.....	150,000	116,600	52	27,000	900	22	198	1,120
4.....	155,000	106,000	52	42,000	1,500		650	2,150
5.....	100,000	80,000	48	20,000		700	650	1,350
6.....	842,791	257,093	52	81,686	6,664	571	2,000	9,535
7.....	128,000	111,000	50	44,000	7,000	250	1,000	8,250
8.....	228,314	143,217	48	55,550	7,500	176	1,508	9,184
9.....	48,806	19,245	30	21,000	8,416	65	300	8,781
10.....	48,000	20,000	48	5,600	2,400	285	810	2,995
11.....	18,896	2,916	51	8,485	1,666	245	260	2,171
12.....	47,150	19,755	52	15,514	2,000	161	831	2,492
13.....	15,000	8,000	25	2,000		85	85	170
14.....	70,446	25,270	52	23,922		416	810	726
15.....	25,000	12,000	45	2,500	2,100	125	200	2,425
16.....	30,000	6,835	50	7,000	600	86	58	694
17.....	6,000	4,500	20	1,200	450	54	60	564
18.....	112,000	72,485	52	35,300		400	849	1,249
19.....	36,045	16,644	52	14,470	1,250		152	1,402
20.....	40,000	29,500	52	6,045	1,140	44	230	1,414
21.....	5,794	2,222	49	2,910				
22.....	201,271	130,947	44	52,946		1,641	1,155	2,796
23.....	309,084	171,015	52	82,538	4,900	298	1,248	6,344
24.....	65,000	30,610	52	30,390	5,500	96	680	6,276
25.....	429,600	306,500	52	100,833	3,600	1,006	1,911	6,517
26.....	25,000	14,790	48	8,500	1,000	41	133	1,174
27.....	1,250,000	700,000	52	300,000	12,000	1,246	4,499	17,745
28.....	40,000	22,000	52	6,045	1,140	44	230	1,414
29.....	100,000	80,000	52	18,000		1,600	300	1,900
30.....	300,000	225,000	50	48,658	2,500	300	200	8,000
31.....	680,000	410,000	52	164,250	9,355	1,126	1,563	12,044
32.....	40,000	20,000	52	4,500	1,200	65	200	1,465
33.....	150,000	75,000	48	25,000	720	20	100	840
34.....	90,000	40,000	50	25,000		1,500	450	1,950
35.....	317,674	149,496	52	111,451	20,000	563	2,560	23,123
36.....	13,120	8,065	50	8,984			275	275
37.....	20,000	10,000	40	3,000				
38.....	3,800	1,000	52	1,100		5	15	20
Totals.....	\$6,707,548	\$4,043,404	1,813	\$1,634,372	\$116,433	\$15,721	\$26,287	\$158,441
Averages.	\$176,514	\$108,405	48	\$43,010	\$3,064	\$414	\$692	\$4,169

TABLE NO. 7.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs ..	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. under 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males....	Females..
Leased	\$7,258	60	.....	330	.....	\$1 50	.....	\$1 00	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	35	.....	465	.....	1 45	.....	95	.....	.....	.....
"	Leased ..	12	.....	120	.....	1 75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
" .....	.....	6	4	100	50	3 00	\$1 25	85	45	.....	.....
"	\$10,000	5,900	.....	100	50	2 00	1 00	1 00	50	.....	.....
Leased	Leased ..	24	6	.....	2	2 75	80	.....	50	.....	.....
"	5,000	45	.....	50	.....	2 25	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
"	4,700	60	15	70	20	2 00	1 50	1 25	\$1 00	.....	.....
"	200	50	.....	8	.....	1 75	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
"	500	5	1	20	1	2 25	1 00	1 00	60	.....	.....
" .....	.....	2	1	15	20	2 50	1 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....
"	5,600	6	1	15	20	3 15	1 85	1 05	50	.....	.....
"	4,000	.....	14	.....	1	.....	1 85	.....	75	.....	.....
"	30,418	8	.....	27	36	1 90	.....	1 20	51	.....	.....
Leased	Leased ..	2	3	.....	.....	2 10	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,250	2	.....	26	.....	2 60	.....	1 04	.....	.....	.....
"	None	1	1	.....	.....	2 75	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	50,000	6	44	54	2 50	85	.....	85	.....	.....
Leased	264	5	2	40	15	2 00	50	85	50	.....	.....
"	500	2	.....	18	.....	3 00	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
" .....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	3 00	.....	1 15	.....	.....	.....
"	668,809	75,724	109	53	.....	1 40	.....	94	.....	.....	.....
Leased	12,042	50	10	175	.....	2 50	90	1 75	.....	.....	.....
"	250	15	12	.....	120	2 25	1 00	.....	85	.....	.....
"	30,000	20	30	50	500	2 50	1 00	1 50	1 00	.....	.....
"	2,500	4	1	20	6	3 00	1 50	1 35	33	.....	.....
"	1,500	300	100	200	100	2 00	1 50	1 50	1 00	.....	.....
"	800	2	.....	18	.....	3 00	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
"	25,000	500	8	20	50	2 50	1 67	1 00	67	.....	.....
Leased	10,000	6	4	.....	200	1 75	1 25	.....	1 00	.....	.....
"	4,500	40	30	500	250	2 50	1 25	1 50	1 00	.....	.....
"	1,500	3	.....	40	.....	3 00	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
"	3,100	10	.....	100	.....	1 50	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	5	9	60	12	2 40	1 50	1 05	70	.....	.....
"	170,000	2,500	90	175	.....	2 75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	10,000	2	6	2	2 25	1 23	1 60	59	.....	.....
"	5,000	5,000	15	5	2	1 50	1 00	75	50	.....	.....
"	12,000	500	1	2	.....	2 50	50	1 00	.....	1	.....
\$959,727	\$277,968	1,014	311	2,799	1,514	\$85 51	\$26 88	\$31 68	\$15 30	1	.....
\$25,256	\$7,315	27	8	74	40	\$2 25	\$1 12	\$1 09	70	.....	.....

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES—

Office number	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1.....	\$20,000	\$10,000	52	\$9,000	\$900	\$73	\$145	\$1,118
2.....	17,000	9,000	28	4,800	360	29	84	478
3.....	300,578	203,596	47	83,015	2,400	200	1,500	4,100
4.....	300,000	190,000	52	70,000	7,000	963	2,250	10,213
5.....	270,876	171,341	52	69,038	.....	818	1,000	1,318
6.....	50,000	35,000	47	11,750	600	150	250	1,000
7.....	54,850	32,792	48	18,155	1,072	127	223	1,422
8.....	271,000	175,000	51	47,750	4,000	173	690	4,868
9.....	179,804	114,000	50	60,000	6,000	197	700	6,897
10.....	220,284	11,185	44	3,466	.....	250	75	325
11.....	89,400	55,668	46	88,555	3,600	97	830	4,527
12.....	443,528	240,889	51	101,571	3,900	.....	1,500	4,400
13.....	1,488,257	861,619	52	880,832	6,000	1,200	1,500	8,700
14.....	45,000	23,000	48	10,120	630	78	210	888
15.....	48,000	36,000	33	10,000	1,500	30	63	1,598
16.....	35,500	18,350	46	10,600	600	.....	193	798
17.....	83,695	59,621	48	18,682	.....	122	450	572
18.....	175,800	90,390	50	40,950	3,600	500	850	4,950
Totals.....	\$4,093,572	\$2,387,451	840	\$963,284	\$42,132	\$4,507	\$12,518	\$59,152
Averages.	\$227,432	\$129,858	47	\$58,516	\$2,341	\$250	\$695	\$3,286

SOAP FACTORIES—

1.....	\$180,000	\$130,000	52	\$30,000	.....	\$717	\$1,200	\$1,917
2.....	239,062	167,815	52	27,967	.....	1,350	80	1,850
3.....	335,331	228,000	52	18,101	.....	253	778	1,081
4.....	195,000	145,000	48	15,000	\$500	850	2,200	8,550
5.....	15,000	10,000	50	908	398	9	141	546
6.....	1,300,000	1,200,000	51	100,000	700	2,700	11,000	14,400
7.....	10,000	4,500	52	4,000	300	.....	10	810
8.....	30,000	20,000	35	4,889	.....	100	280	880
9.....	4,000	1,750	50	2,030	300	13	14	827
Total.....	\$2,308,393	\$1,907,065	442	\$202,855	\$2,196	\$5,992	\$15,658	\$23,841
Averages.	\$256,488	\$211,896	47	\$22,539	\$244	\$666	\$1,739	\$2,645

TABLE NO. 8.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds...	Total cost machin- ery and repairs...	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males...	Females...
Leased.....	\$7,000	8	8	4	8	\$3 00	\$1 85	\$1 00	\$ 70	.....	.....
\$35,000	40,000	9	3	6	3	2 25	1 00	1 25	50	.....	.....
40,000	35,000	101	46	76	88	2 40	70	1 15	50	.....	.....
Leased.....	51,700	130	1	80	.....	1 25	1 25	55	.....	.....	.....
83,713	15,040	140	10	80	10	2 23	75	1 75	50	.....	.....
Leased.....	14,000	27	.....	8	.....	1 42	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
".....	4,594	43	.....	83	.....	1 31	.....	51	.....	.....	.....
".....	15,635	14	82	.....	60	2 75	1 00	.....	80	.....	.....
".....	15,000	75	25	30	10	1 75	67	1 00	50	.....	.....
2,000	1,000	3	2	28	.....	1 20	50	50	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	12,600	30	15	10	8	2 60	1 50	1 50	75	.....	.....
50,000	51,464	50	150	50	50	2 00	80	1 50	80	.....	.....
125,000	60,000	380	190	250	150	2 00	83	1 25	67	.....	.....
Leased.....	7,049	17	12	7	.....	1 45	60	60	.....	.....	.....
".....	5,000	16	10	15	9	2 00	65	1 20	50	.....	.....
".....	8,000	14	2	6	2	2 00	50	90	50	.....	.....
2,400	10,645	14	21	.....	84	2 23	77	.....	40	.....	.....
Leased.....	35,000	51	75	42	70	8 50	85	1 75	65	.....	.....
\$348,113	\$393,566	1,120	599	725	442	\$37 86	\$18 72	\$17 21	\$7 77	.....	.....
\$19,840	\$21,314	62	33	40	25	\$2 08	\$ 86	\$1 09	\$ 60	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 9.

\$45,000	\$23,000	10	25	.....	.....	\$4 00	\$1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
52,043	26,222	7	45	1	11	4 15	1 45	\$1 25	\$ 55	.....	.....
10,000	18,179	10	.....	.....	40	2 60	1 50	.....	75	.....	.....
50,000	80,000	6	24	.....	5	1 75	1 10	.....	1 00	.....	.....
Leased.....	800	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,000	150,000	25	160	.....	85	2 75	1 50	.....	85	.....	.....
Leased.....	300	4	.....	.....	.....	2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,000	7,500	3	8	2	3	2 75	1 33	1 00	75	.....	.....
Leased.....	4,860	2	1	.....	.....	2 25	1 50	60	.....	.....	.....
\$274,383	\$250,861	67	265	4	144	\$22 90	\$11 68	\$2 55	\$3 90	.....	.....
\$30,387	\$28,955	7	29	.....	.....	\$2 86	\$1 45	\$ 95	\$ 78	.....	.....

FURNITURE FACTORIES—

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897.....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1.....	\$35,950	\$13,680	49	\$13,327	\$1,500	\$140	\$457	\$2,097
2.....	150,000	48,869	51	68,089	.....	1,492	2,640	4,182
3.....	75,000	15,000	45	40,000	280	424	670	1,374
4.....	75,000	32,000	45	30,240	.....	577	1,178	1,755
5.....	19,500	7,100	52	8,800	800	50	190	1,040
6.....	1,000	200	30	300	360	18	35	413
7.....	102,888	39,803	52	44,588	900	379	1,126	2,505
8.....	55,000	24,000	50	25,000	.....	487	942	1,429
9.....	22,200	7,000	22	12,400	1,700	140	240	2,080
10.....	3,500	1,400	44	1,950	.....	37	30	67
11.....	17,700	5,125	35	4,725	750	411	498	1,659
12.....	71,550	39,911	50	22,715	.....	215	892	1,107
13.....	5,866	2,219	24	2,008	.....	80	45	125
14.....	49,000	19,000	50	18,000	.....	186	800	986
15.....	216,000	69,777	48	102,671	.....	1,531	2,500	4,031
16.....	30,000	12,000	52	14,970	.....	467	400	867
17.....	47,324	33,905	51	10,037	875	297	381	1,553
18.....	4,000	2,000	18	800	.....	54	40	94
19.....	127,000	52,000	52	35,600	.....	569	440	1,009
20.....	195,000	105,000	52	36,000	4,800	850	1,900	7,550
21.....	12,354	8,320	50	2,000	1,333	9	144	1,486
22.....	50,000	25,000	47	20,000	1,800	.....	450	2,250
23.....	60,000	40,000	52	15,500	.....	1,800	350	2,150
24.....	30,526	19,892	50	8,634	1,500	27	126	1,653
25.....	4,000	1,000	52	600	182	10	18	160
26.....	36,000	18,000	50	6,000	600	30	200	830
27.....	7,000	2,000	51	2,500	360	152	555	1,067
28.....	14,000	8,000	48	3,000	.....	200	125	825
29.....	30,283	12,000	50	14,000	2,900	47	392	3,339
30.....	20,646	9,269	44	6,862	.....	175	528	703
31.....	27,000	14,000	47	5,400	1,000	40	300	1,340
32.....	45,000	16,000	52	19,124	.....	335	901	1,236
33.....	12,000	6,000	32	3,800	600	29	.....	629
34.....	176,350	82,144	50	76,823	5,000	1,247	1,797	8,044
35.....	32,000	18,138	50	11,979	.....	682	323	1,005
36.....	120,000	15,000	47	32,000	2,200	600	1,200	4,000
37.....	68,000	42,000	50	25,000	.....	477	1,256	1,733
38.....	86,000	47,800	46	36,800	.....	500	1,026	1,526
39.....	15,435	7,080	45	5,742	2,480	201	842	3,023
40.....	30,000	12,000	50	16,200	96	350	700	1,146
41.....	47,000	28,850	46	13,200	1,020	40	350	1,410
42.....	9,000	3,800	50	2,700	.....	50	60	110
43.....	25,006	11,912	34	9,597	.....	338	888	1,226
44.....	75,000	30,000	45	20,800	.....	393	120	513
45.....	28,500	19,400	52	5,500	490	.....	50	590
46.....	22,000	8,946	45	9,591	.....	165	412	577
47.....	125,000	73,800	45	40,500	500	750	1,200	2,450
48.....	35,000	15,000	40	14,300	3,000	148	100	3,248
49.....	760,000	586,000	52	150,000	15,000	.....	8,000	28,000
50.....	56,460	31,654	46	17,016	.....	75	600	675
Totals.....	\$3,352,572	\$1,734,494	2,285	\$1,093,238	\$51,966	\$17,274	\$37,915	\$117,157
Averages.....	\$67,051	\$34,690	46	\$21,865	\$1,039	\$345	\$758	\$2,346

TABLE NO. 10.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds....	Total cost machin- ery and repairs....	Total No. of		Total No. of		Average daily		Average daily		No. under 14	
		male em- ployees.	Unskilled	female em- ployees.	Unskilled	male em- ployees.	Unskilled	female em- ployees.	Unskilled	Males....	Females.
Skilled....	Unskilled	Skilled....	Unskilled	Skilled....	Unskilled	Skilled....	Unskilled	Skilled....	Unskilled		
Leased.....	\$3,532	26	7	.....	.....	\$1 55	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$101,000	40,684	100	75	25	.....	2 00	\$1 50	\$1 25	.....	.....	.....
35,000	20,000	68	42	18	16	2 00	1 25	1 00	50	.....	.....
80,000	12,000	45	80	.....	.....	2 00	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,500	18	10	.....	.....	2 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	800	1	1	.....	.....	1 00	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
81,858	6,725	51	21	.....	.....	1 75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,000	12,000	43	11	.....	.....	1 48	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,000	4,900	28	6	.....	.....	2 40	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,255	4,857	4	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	8,000	15	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24,281	12,127	50	20	.....	.....	1 40	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,500	1,900	6	1	.....	.....	2 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,000	16,000	30	10	.....	.....	1 95	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
106,000	1,000	118	150	.....	12	1 85	1 00	.....	\$1 00	.....	.....
5,000	4,000	4	.....	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,201	5,281	8	15	.....	.....	2 50	60	.....	1 00	.....	.....
8,500	2,000	4	3	.....	3	2 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,136	18,869	65	25	.....	.....	1 50	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	2,100	60	.....	.....	16	1 75	1 25	.....	1 00	.....	.....
"	3,970	2	3	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	14,000	45	12	.....	.....	2 00	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000	5,000	47	45	7	7	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	2,000	9	4	5	.....	2 50	1 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....
"	800	4	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	9	7	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	.....	5	1	.....	.....	2 50	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
8,000	800	10	4	.....	.....	1 50	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,717	25	2	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000	1,200	10	7	.....	.....	1 75	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,400	12	3	2	.....	2 00	1 00	90	.....	.....	.....
20,000	8,060	35	20	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	4,500	12	.....	.....	.....	1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,900	90	22	12	6	2 25	1 50	1 00	67	.....	.....
16,000	13,734	20	4	.....	.....	1 75	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....
20,000	10,000	52	8	.....	.....	2 40	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,000	12,000	35	20	.....	.....	1 75	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
48,000	12,000	49	24	.....	.....	2 00	1 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,649	8,316	15	2	.....	.....	1 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000	8,000	23	8	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	8,500	18	5	.....	2	2 00	1 25	.....	1 00	.....	.....
2,000	1,500	4	8	.....	.....	1 20	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000	4,937	20	10	.....	.....	1 75	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,000	10,000	40	25	.....	.....	2 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	4,800	8	3	8	.....	2 00	1 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....
10,948	5,074	16	8	.....	.....	1 79	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
40,000	4,350	90	10	6	.....	2 50	1 87	1 15	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	4,500	15	25	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	7,700	96	54	14	11	1 83	1 59	1 05	71	.....	.....
5,000	8,500	10	28	2	.....	2 25	1 30	1 50	.....	.....	.....
\$705,324	\$322,423	1,610	822	99	73	\$96 00	\$48 16	\$12 60	\$5 88	.....	.....
\$14,106	\$6,448	32	16	.....	.....	\$1 92	\$1 12	\$1 15	84	.....	.....

STOVES AND RANGE

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance....	Total.....
1.....	\$9,000	\$3,216	12	\$13,667		\$375	\$392	\$770
2.....	260,000	72,000	47	160,000	\$12,000	8,000	4,400	19,400
3.....	74,000	11,000	52	9,000	1,260	197	520	1,967
4.....	492,640	832,308	45	78,215		897	967	1,864
5.....	48,298	9,951	34	22,264		88	560	633
6.....	8,000	1,000	48	4,000	1,500	6	13	1,519
7.....	19,000	8,000	48	7,000	900	30	389	1,819
8.....	454,000	72,568	40	153,815		3,245	4,069	7,814
9.....	26,000	11,000	48	8,900	1,800	10	575	2,886
10.....	860,000	200,000	50	100,000		600	600	1,200
Totals....	\$1,694,983	\$721,041	424	\$556,861	\$17,460	\$8,446	\$12,466	\$36,361
Averages.	\$169,493	\$72,104	42	\$56,686	\$1,745	\$845	\$1,246	\$3,836

LAMPS, LIGHTING, AND ELEC-

1.....	\$70,000	\$27,495	52	\$25,125	\$1,560	\$128	\$467	\$2,155
2.....	65,000	17,000	52	18,383	1,500	186	509	2,445
3.....	30,345	17,594	52	9,540	1,000		113	1,118
4.....	20,000	7,000	40	8,100	466	49	184	703
5.....	226,036	139,658	52	83,527		271	1,400	1,671
6.....	160,000	69,000	42	62,610	3,200	650	940	4,790
7.....	46,000	31,500	34	11,700	1,500	60	166	1,726
Totals....	\$617,141	\$308,247	324	\$218,985	\$9,226	\$1,299	\$4,083	\$14,607
Averages.	\$88,206	\$14,035	46	\$31,283	\$1,818	\$195	\$583	\$2,087

BROOMS AND BRUSH

1.....	\$6,000	\$3,000	52	\$2,000	\$800		\$2,000	\$3,200
2.....	4,000	2,000	52	1,500		\$25	88	63
3.....	3,000	1,578	50	1,100		50	50	100
4.....	20,960	13,500	52	3,692		349	208	557
5.....	20,000	8,000	48	5,000	600	60	60	720
6.....	6,000	2,000	40	2,000	600	5	60	655
7.....	8,000	5,000	52	3,640	420		31	451
Totals....	\$67,960	\$33,073	346	\$18,992	\$1,920	\$499	\$2,437	\$6,746
Averages.	\$6,709	\$4,725	49	\$2,718	\$274	\$70	\$349	\$821

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 11.

Total cost of buildings and grounds...	Total cost machinery and repairs...	Total No. of male employees.		Total No. of female employees.		Average daily wages paid male employees.		Average daily wages paid female employees.		No. under 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males....	Females..
\$26,000	\$2,000	86	14	.....	.....	\$2 40	\$1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	Leased...	186	214	.....	.....	2 18	1 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	15	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,000	20,000	75	20	.....	.....	2 50	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,316	5,427	20	40	.....	.....	2 50	1 00	.....	.....	10	.....
Leased.....	50	2	2	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,139	10	6	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
90,000	25,000	172	161	.....	.....	2 50	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	600	6	8	2	.....	2 75	1 00	\$2 00	.....	.....	.....
75,000	50,000	160	40	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$302,316	\$116,216	682	503	2	.....	\$23 28	\$11 72	\$2 00	.....	10	.....
\$30,232	\$11,622	68	50	2	.....	\$2 33	\$1 30	\$2 00	.....	.....	.....

TRICAL APPARATUS—TABLE NO. 12.

Leased	\$5,000	20	60	.....	.....	\$2 55	\$1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	50	25	.....	.....	2 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,894	12	9	.....	.....	2 75	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$8,000	1,500	10	20	.....	.....	2 00	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
49,772	52,519	68	95	.....	5	2 40	1 50	.....	\$1 00	.....	.....
Leased.....	16,000	31	100	1	.....	2 50	1 25	\$2 75	.....	.....	.....
"	17,000	4	6	.....	16	4 00	1 25	.....	60	.....	.....
\$57,772	\$147,413	195	316	1	21	\$18 45	\$8 65	\$2 75	\$1 60	.....	.....
\$8,253	\$21,059	28	45	.....	.....	\$2 63	\$1 23	\$2 75	80	.....	.....

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 13.

Leased.....	\$20	3	.....	.....	.....	\$2 00	\$1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1,000	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1 50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,800	800	5	.....	.....	.....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,000	100	5	2	.....	.....	2 15	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,000	200	4	6	.....	4	1 50	75	.....	\$ 60	.....	.....
Leased.....	500	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	8	.....	.....	.....	1 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$48,800	\$3,620	30	17	.....	4	\$10 40	\$3 75	.....	\$ 60	.....	.....
\$6,257	\$517	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1 73	\$ 75	.....	\$ 60	.....	.....

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1.....	\$60,000	\$30,000	52	\$6,110	\$1,200	\$70	\$95	\$1,865
2.....	409,143	209,789	52	19,065	.....	1,288	491	1,779
3.....	89,984	10,684	52	4,263	1,620	72	846	2,038
4.....	60,000	25,000	52	20,800	1,590	89	450	2,129
5.....	150,000	75,000	52	24,000	.....	350	250	600
6.....	8,728	1,261	52	8,756	180	22	72	274
7.....	112,800	49,327	52	11,625	3,300	169	527	3,995
8.....	12,578	4,600	45	4,014	720	89	.....	809
9.....	6,000	3,000	52	2,000	.....	92	50	142
10.....	15,000	1,200	52	6,000	300	200	120	620
11.....	16,000	9,600	52	5,000	600	79	190	869
12.....	16,000	3,000	52	4,500	.....	250	100	850
13.....	85,167	38,050	52	20,916	2,625	148	503	8,276
14.....	3,135	904	50	600	.....	28	14	42
15.....	20,783	8,730	39	5,645	.....	194	475	669
16.....	40,000	5,000	52	4,000	.....	300	250	550
17.....	15,135	4,086	52	2,072	600	105	17	722
18.....	32,602	11,000	52	10,229	800	63	115	778
19.....	27,372	22,360	52	16,859	540	61	188	784
20.....	186,472	62,395	48	37,794	.....	577	1,800	2,377
21.....	163,900	80,500	52	51,000	1,600	800	4,200	6,000
22.....	16,074	6,782	25	3,728	1,200	200	280	1,630
23.....	8,000	2,500	52	8,276	120	15	.....	135
24.....	50,088	29,237	52	7,200	600	32	113	745
25.....	10,000	2,000	52	1,800	240	10	10	260
26.....	5,000	2,000	52	2,468	180	9	.....	206
27.....	83,685	15,778	38	9,816	.....	486	928	1,414
28.....	20,000	10,000	52	4,500	420	37	74	531
29.....	42,000	20,000	50	12,000	600	330	1,200	2,130
30.....	20,000	12,000	52	2,800	1,500	44	113	1,657
31.....	26,000	18,000	52	5,275	1,500	.....	153	1,653
32.....	3,878	1,293	24	912	100	2	9	111
33.....	5,337	1,081	20	2,120	420	45	113	578
34.....	22,000	13,500	40	4,900	.....	150	401	551
35.....	832,538	710,458	52	109,847	.....	6,513	4,713	11,225
36.....	24,000	6,000	52	10,384	420	.....	63	503
Totals....	\$2,654,399	\$1,502,975	1,731	\$440,771	\$22,675	\$12,419	\$18,415	\$53,399
Averages..	\$73,178	\$41,749	48	\$12,244	\$630	\$345	\$511	\$1,483

WORKS—TABLE NO. 14.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds...	Total cost machin- ery and repairs...	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males ..	Females..
Leased.....	\$3,700	10	4	8	6	\$3 00	\$3 27	1 50	\$1 73	1 00	.....
Leased.....	\$51,244	12	9	5	6	3 33	2 25	1 00	1 65	1 67	.....
Leased.....	1,342	4	3	1	3	3 18	1 07	1 00	1 00	1 00	.....
Leased.....	750	2	1	10	15	3 44	1 00	1 50	1 35	85	.....
Leased.....	10,000	3	2	1	15	5 00	1 50	1 50	95	60	.....
Leased.....	20	3	2	1	6	2 90	1 50	1 50	80	.....
Leased.....	8,220	1	1	1	6	2 00	1 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	28,511	2	12	1	.....	2 00	1 83	1 25	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	5,000	5	10	1	.....	2 00	1 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	2,000	3	5	.....	.....	2 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	14,000	16	8	4	7	3 00	1 00	1 50	75	.....	.....
Leased.....	30,000	2	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	500	8	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	25,000	8	.....	.....	.....	1 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	15,000	2	4	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	20,000	6	10	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	780	10	.....	3	10	3 80	.....	1 50	64	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,000	16	57	1	2	2 75	1 58	1 50	1 00	.....	.....
Leased.....	2,139	17	70	1	5	3 50	1 50	2 00	70	.....	.....
Leased.....	29,000	2	12	.....	.....	2 50	1 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	41,394	5	.....	1	.....	2 00	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	30,000	1	4	.....	8	.....	87	.....	87	.....	.....
Leased.....	4,600	1	1	.....	1	2 35	1 50	.....	1 15	.....	.....
Leased.....	125	2	2	.....	1	3 00	1 25	.....	1 00	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,000	6	9	.....	.....	4 42	1 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	150	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	20,123	35	.....	3	.....	2 00	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	3,800	1	3	1	2	2 50	73	1 20	73	.....	.....
Leased.....	14,500	10	6	1	.....	2 50	1 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	10,000	1	2	1	.....	3 33	2 16	.....	66	.....	.....
Leased.....	20	1	3	.....	.....	3 33	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	3,000	11	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,125	26	108	52	.....	3 50	1 98	.....	85	.....	.....
Leased.....	4,273	8	1	2	4	3 00	1 25	2 00	1 00	.....	.....
Leased.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	237,417	63,000	26	108	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,200	8	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	\$513,461	\$306,492	239	375	45	164	\$87 64	\$41 90	\$21 53	\$17 00	.....
Leased.....	\$14,266	\$8,514	7	10	.....	.....	\$2 74	\$1 44	\$1 37	\$ 89	.....

BREWERIES—

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance....	Total.....
1.....	\$68,160	\$56,352	52	\$7,096	.....	\$1,266	.....	\$1,266
2.....	118,880	23,447	52	26,486	.....	1,198	\$1,045	4,238
3.....	12,000	6,000	52	2,595	.....	806	486	742
4.....	7,000	3,500	52	1,800	\$300	60	45	406
5.....	18,255	8,399	50	4,928	.....	2,966	184	3,150
6.....	90,000	42,000	52	18,500	4,000	680	852	5,532
7.....	340,500	180,848	52	46,372	2,989	2,818	1,718	6,975
8.....	88,760	8,000	52	11,196	2,500	207	602	3,209
9.....	13,270	7,150	50	4,700	840	90	120	1,050
10.....	475,200	109,947	52	96,224	.....	4,018	6,614	10,632
11.....	40,000	15,000	52	8,890	.....	237	.....	237
12.....	815,700	212,000	52	43,660	.....	7,735	4,250	11,985
13.....	50,000	8,783	52	15,000	9,000	200	200	9,400
14.....	3,160,130	1,251,000	52	926,000	28,700	679,600	11,700	716,000
15.....	26,420	13,324	52	8,920	.....	454	380	784
16.....	220,000	50,000	52	40,000	.....	1,200	1,800	2,600
17.....	26,020	2,833	52	7,660	.....	160	606	766
18.....	1,450,000	235,000	52	288,000	.....	805,762	19,800	815,562
19.....	2,300,000	660,000	52	690,000	.....	809,000	26,000	835,000
20.....	281,000	224,000	52	48,700	.....	8,490	1,100	4,590
Totals. . .	\$9,051,295	\$3,062,643	1,036	\$2,293,605	\$43,279	\$1,820,382	\$76,802	\$1,941,013
Averages.	\$452,565	\$153,132	51	\$114,680	\$2,164	\$91,046	\$3,840	\$97,060

DISTILLERIES AND MALT

1.....	\$57,000	\$25,000	51	\$18,000	\$6,000	\$794	\$314	\$7,108
2.....	725	166	13	750	.....	28	.....	28
3.....	432,996	39,438	52	6,747	500	267	495	1,262
4.....	95,250	66,700	35	8,995	.....	996	2,550	3,546
5.....	17,773	1,406	32	2,156	.....	434	847	781
6.....	7,464	2,240	40	2,912	.....	339	154	493
7.....	180,000	15,000	52	12,000	.....	310	75	385
8.....	120,000	70,000	52	15,240	468	681	1,287	2,438
Totals. . .	\$861,208	\$219,943	327	\$66,800	\$6,968	\$3,849	\$5,222	\$16,039
Averages.	\$107,661	\$27,494	41	\$8,360	\$871	\$461	\$663	\$2,006

TABLE NO. 15.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs..	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males...	Females..
\$57,000	\$21,000	5	10	.....	.....	\$2 25	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
50,941	25,458	80	20	.....	.....	2 50	\$1 50	.....	.....	10	.....
15,000	25,000	6	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	Leased.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
81,000	4,000	4	6	.....	.....	2 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
120,000	44,000	12	10	.....	.....	8 25	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
181,260	81,709	85	43	.....	5	2 88	1 49	\$ 88	.....	.....	.....
40,000	55,000	5	11	.....	.....	2 75	1 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,200	1	8	.....	.....	8 80	1 87	.....	.....	.....	.....
250,000	150,000	60	98	8	16	2 50	1 50	\$1 00	70	.....	5
28,500	25,000	14	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
180,000	12,000	50	7	.....	.....	2 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	Leased.....	12	8	.....	.....	2 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,500,000	1,500,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,822	24,308	7	10	.....	.....	2 24	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
170,000	50,000	50	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,788	24,482	6	10	.....	.....	1 85	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,300,000	1,280,000	823	888	1	1	2 40	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
410,000	280,000	590	735	6	.....	2 40	1 20	2 40	.....	.....	.....
220,000	80,000	61	24	.....	.....	2 50	1 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$6,509,079	\$3,698,182	2,271	1,881	9	12	\$47 07	\$22 42	\$8 40	\$1 53	10	5
\$825,484	\$184,650	113	69	.....	.....	\$2 48	\$1 40	\$1 70	\$ 76	.....	.....

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 16.

Leased.....	\$30,000	12	15	.....	.....	\$2 75	\$1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2,500	2,500	2	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	25,411	9	.....	.....	.....	2 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$58,000	21,000	16	1	.....	.....	2 06	1 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,000	750	5	.....	.....	.....	1 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,000	600	1	4	.....	.....	8 88	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
65,000	5,000	27	.....	.....	.....	1 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	15,000	20	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$158,500	\$100,261	92	20	.....	.....	\$18 40	\$5 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$19,818	\$12,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2 80	\$1 78	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOBACCO FACTORIES—

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897.....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1.....	\$506,260	\$151,192	48	\$44,446	\$9,000	176,892	\$1,872	\$187,265
2.....	87,000	22,500	50	4,300	690	690	700	1,390
3.....	848,296	155,084	52	62,400	.....	1,015	1,068	2,081
4.....	66,530	34,552	46	3,691	1,900	860	850	2,910
5.....	152,500	34,000	50	85,800	2,300	191	600	3,091
6.....	11,000	3,950	26	5,500	.....	91	298	879
7.....	352,964	199,702	48	84,933	.....	79,748	1,897	81,140
8.....	3,639,818	1,198,638	41	496,262	.....	8,618	10,258	18,976
9.....	11,520	5,020	43	2,870	800	26	80	856
10.....	82,613	14,060	43	5,526	506	219	813	1,088
11.....	4,361,885	3,092,962	45	589,894	.....	22,462	21,428	43,894
12.....	843,078	150,646	47	54,335	.....	779	1,228	2,007
Totals....	\$9,862,962	\$5,122,504	537	\$1,390,747	\$14,696	\$291,066	\$39,380	\$345,112
Averages.	\$823,560	\$426,875	45	\$115,896	\$31,225	\$24,267	\$3,278	\$28,759

CIGAR FACTORIES—

1.....	\$4,750	\$2,000	52	\$1,600	\$120	\$600	18	\$738
2.....	8,125	1,208	41	4,151	360	21	15	396
3.....	8,825	4,211	46	3,440	118	60	53	246
4.....	5,000	2,000	40	1,900	200	125	39	864
5.....	80,000	10,000	40	18,800	900	26	150	1,076
6.....	7,127	3,400	50	2,880	144	541	63	748
7.....	12,150	4,720	52	4,660	240	8	20	268
8.....	55,700	26,350	41	1,250	480	37	108	625
9.....	98,000	87,009	50	32,911	400	225	500	1,125
10.....	5,000	2,800	45	1,450	300	9	15	327
11.....	8,000	1,400	46	400	.....	127	30	157
12.....	11,869	5,454	48	3,427	300	16	86	852
13.....	268,970	164,402	51	91,142	4,000	668	1,255	5,698
14.....	10,500	4,000	50	3,000	200	.....	45	245
15.....	8,718	3,977	47	4,189	900	.....	48	948
16.....	87,966	22,127	51	9,945	1,900	.....	120	2,020
17.....	7,000	2,950	44	3,100	600	.....	12	619
18.....	4,000	1,600	52	350	.....	7	40	49
19.....	3,257	1,624	40	1,020	180	7	.....	157
20.....	41,661	27,056	45	14,471	1,000	126	116	1,242
21.....	1,000	400	24	540	80	80	60	60
22.....	55,000	38,746	52	15,749	1,200	86	150	1,886
23.....	10,000	5,800	51	3,600	480	.....	30	510
24.....	21,200	10,460	52	3,252	264	19	28	311
25.....	7,000	3,000	43	540	240	12	12	264
26.....	7,000	4,000	40	1,500	300	5	19	324
27.....	19,912	10,000	52	6,764	240	15	23	278
28.....	50,916	40,733	51	.....	900	55	360	1,315
29.....	3,000	1,163	52	117	300	292	9	599
30.....	5,000	3,749	48	1,428	144	7	27	178
31.....	2,000	1,300	40	200	120	16	750	143
32.....	8,000	3,600	51	3,315	180	10	44	234
33.....	21,658	11,000	50	5,753	259	20	48	327
34.....	18,000	6,500	50	6,700	1,800	18	45	1,963
35.....	2,800	1,600	17	650	180	28	12	220
Totals....	\$854,107	\$450,667	1,598	\$248,534	\$18,974	\$3,190	\$4,233	\$26,397
Averages.	\$24,403	\$12,876	46	\$7,101	\$542	\$91	\$121	\$754

TABLE NO. 17.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds...	Total cost machin- ery and repairs...	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males...	Females..
Leased.....	\$15,000	26	7	80	4	\$2 84	\$1 06	.88	.67	.....	.....
\$23,500	8,000	7	7	3	3	2 30	90	.....	.62	.....	.....
70,000	24,000	25	60	20	170	1 65	75	\$1 83	.82	.....	.....
Leased	11,000	7	3	8	4	3 33	1 15	1 15	.58	.....	.....
"	2,000	15	26	.....	23	4 00	1 25	.....	\$1 00	.....	.....
3,500	2,500	4	8	.....	.....	1 62	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,000	16,000	.....	98	.....	93	.....	1 25	.....	1 00	.....	.....
453,666	104,259	85	220	83	700	2 75	1 58	1 98	1 08	.....	.....
Leased	500	5	6	.....	.....	1 75	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,000	10,000	8	10	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,506,897	93,911	140	778	96	846	3 35	1 85	2 10	1 00	.....	.....
22,347	28,385	41	51	14	68	2 60	70	1 45	.50	1	3
\$2,114,910	\$315,595	863	1,274	304	1,911	\$28 19	\$13 24	\$8 89	\$6 97	1	3
\$176,242	\$26,300	30	106	25	159	\$2 56	\$1 10	\$1 48	\$.77	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 18.

Leased	Nomach.	3	1	.....	.....	\$1 50	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	8	3	.....	.....	2 00	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	5	1	.....	1	1 60	50	.....	.....	50	.....
"	"	5	2	.....	.....	1 75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	10	1	8	.....	3 00	\$1 50	\$3 00	.....	.....	.....
"	"	5	1	.....	.....	1 79	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	\$100	6	2	.....	.....	2 50	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Nomach.	5	1	2	2	1 60	50	1 00	50	.....	.....
"	"	45	4	8	8	2 25	75	.....	90	.....	.....
"	150	6	1	.....	.....	2 25	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Nomach.	1	1	.....	.....	1 40	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	"	6	2	.....	.....	1 85	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	125	13	1	18	3 00	1 55	3 00	75	.....	.....
"	"	6	3	.....	.....	2 00	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	8	1	.....	.....	1 60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	15	2	.....	2	1 30	1 00	.....	\$1 00	.....	.....
"	50	5	.....	.....	1	2 00	.....	.....	.66	.....	.....
"	"	1	2	.....	.....	1 50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	Nomach.	3	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	20	.....	7	13	2 00	.....	1 00	45	.....	.....
"	"	1	.....	.....	.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	18	6	.....	.....	2 50	80	.....	.....	1	.....
"	"	6	2	.....	.....	2 00	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10	11	2	.....	.....	2 25	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	3	1	.....	.....	1 85	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	240	4	1	.....	.....	1 75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Nomach.	8	2	.....	1	2 50	70	.....	1 00	.....	.....
"	"	24	4	.....	5	2 08	60	.....	1 05	.....	.....
"	"	2	1	.....	.....	3 15	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	4	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	1	1	.....	.....	2 00	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	5	1	.....	.....	2 05	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	6	7	4	16	1 75	50	1 75	40	.....	.....
"	5,000	2	12	.....	.....	3 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	5	3	.....	.....	1 67	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$13,600	\$7,550	388	86	30	67	\$72 34	\$22 48	\$9 75	\$7 21	1	.....
\$389	\$216	11	2	.....	.....	\$2 07	\$ 75	\$1 95	\$ 72	.....	.....

CORN COB PIPES—

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897...	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1.....	\$88,500	\$42,000	50	\$26,500	.....	\$177	\$470	\$647
2.....	18,601	6,471	43	8,859	.....	101	204	305
3.....	17,268	6,132	32	5,577	.....	43	126	169
4.....	6,000	1,500	31	2,951	\$120	.....	19	139
Totals.....	\$125,369	\$56,103	156	\$43,887	\$120	\$321	\$819	\$1,260
Averages.	\$31,342	\$14,026	39	\$10,972	\$30	\$80	\$205	\$315

LUMBER MILLS—

1.....	\$277,900	\$112,057	43	\$77,944	.....	\$2,273	\$2,726	\$4,999
2.....	177,940	70,600	45	70,460	\$420	1,103	5,115	6,638
3.....	7,325	4,581	52	2,550	.....	49	.....	49
4.....	30,000	6,000	47	15,000	.....	100	100	200
5.....	142,087	28,048	39	124,343	.....	2,810	5,123	7,933
6.....	2,000	700	17	500	.....	35	.....	35
7.....	68,489	26,445	46	24,154	.....	411	1,813	2,224
8.....	128,000	96,000	32	25,000	400	800	2,000	3,200
9.....	6,000	2,000	40	512	.....	24	.....	24
10.....	5,000	1,000	25	1,250	.....	25	.....	25
11.....	243,000	28,435	48	183,870	.....	7,240	2,495	9,735
12.....	101,844	54,831	50	29,440	470	615	2,244	3,329
13.....	8,000	1,000	25	5,000	.....	26	.....	26
14.....	5,161	2,879	21	987	12	22	.....	34
15.....	35,000	26,000	44	5,720	.....	.....	.....	.....
16.....	2,600	375	25	625	5	15	.....	20
17.....	8,000	2,000	40	4,000	.....	40	90	130
18.....	46,000	35,000	40	5,000	.....	157	.....	157
19.....	11,421	4,591	17	8,168	.....	.....	282	282
20.....	97,064	54,800	50	34,804	.....	3,428	2,212	5,640
21.....	441,420	75,715	52	292,627	.....	9,429	6,141	15,570
22.....	85,310	35,000	32	41,513	.....	953	1,118	2,071
23.....	195,000	10,000	32	125,000	240	2,199	100	2,539
24.....	30,000	10,000	40	14,000	180	200	.....	380
25.....	80,000	33,204	52	24,000	.....	339	150	489
26.....	120,900	61,300	40	48,750	.....	738	820	1,558
Totals.....	\$2,355,461	\$782,561	994	\$1,168,217	\$1,727	\$33,031	\$32,529	\$67,287
Averages.	\$90,595	\$30,095	38	\$44,931	\$66	\$1,270	\$1,251	\$2,588

TABLE NO. 19.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds...	Total cost machin- ery and repairs....	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled....	Unskilled	Skilled....	Unskilled	Skilled....	Unskilled	Skilled....	Unskilled	Males..	Females..
\$10,000	\$5,000	18	62	.....	.....	\$2 25	\$ 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000	1,800	25	.....	5	.....	1 50	.....	\$ 65	.....	.....	.....
4,000	2,000	7	30	.....	5	1 33	.....	\$ 55	.....	.....	.....
Leased....	2,409	3	8	.....	1	1 50	75	.....	40	.....	.....
\$19,000	\$11,209	53	100	5	6	\$6 58	\$2 10	\$ 65	\$ 95	.....	.....
\$4,750	\$2,802	13	25	.....	.....	\$1 64	\$ 70	\$ 65	\$ 48	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 20.

\$12,500	\$39,200	17	205	.....	.....	\$2 45	\$1 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,000	60,985	26	184	.....	.....	2 90	1 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,000	2,000	2	2	.....	.....	1 38	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
500	1,800	6	30	.....	.....	2 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
164,112	94,600	217	159	1	.....	1 50	1 25	\$2 00	.....	.....	.....
800	1,200	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,000	16,960	14	62	.....	.....	2 33	1 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
40,000	10,000	25	50	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
600	2,350	2	8	.....	1	2 50	1 25	.....	50	.....	.....
200	1,000	3	5	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
261,099	135,416	23	227	.....	.....	3 50	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,000	29,645	6	80	.....	.....	2 40	1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,000	1,300	6	25	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,200	3,142	1	6	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000	3,000	15	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
500	1,100	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000	2,000	4	8	.....	.....	1 75	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000	500	4	75	2	2	1 50	1 25	1 00	75	.....	.....
2,500	5,000	1	52	.....	.....	2 00	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000	13,918	23	60	1	2	2 85	1 20	1 00	80	.....	.....
400,935	290,683	97	660	8	.....	2 40	1 30	2 01	.....	.....	.....
26,799	34,805	16	160	.....	.....	2 09	1 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,000	8,000	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000	10,000	10	60	.....	2	1 75	1 00	.....	\$1 00	3	.....
15,000	13,500	10	80	2	.....	2 00	1 20	1 35	.....	.....	.....
60,000	40,000	17	170	.....	.....	2 50	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1,148,765	\$822,085	545	2,727	14	7	\$50 80	\$29 66	\$7 86	\$3 05	8	.....
\$43,991	\$31,619	21	105	.....	.....	\$2 21	\$1 19	\$1 47	\$ 76	.....	.....

PLANING MILLS AND WOOD

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1	\$12,000	\$5,511	50	\$4,182	.....	\$120	\$490	\$610
2	15,000	8,580	50	3,600	700	38	72	810
3	218,000	105,000	46	81,000	1,765	1,215	1,113	4,093
4	400,000	213,200	52	153,000	2,200	1,600	1,800	5,600
5	27,723	11,914	50	13,548	.....	1,113	88	1,151
6	98,537	54,003	50	31,952	.....	662	1,573	2,235
7	15,200	10,500	28	2,512	.....	147	600	747
8	9,000	3,000	52	3,212	400	350	35	785
9	82,130	47,669	52	30,751	.....	299	369	668
10	65,000	21,360	50	28,100	3,300	664	903	4,867
11	21,267	889	51	11,443	1,729	586	1,071	3,386
12	6,000	1,500	50	4,000	.....	197	300	497
13	18,000	7,000	48	5,760	900	28	100	1,028
14	60,000	33,000	49	24,000	366	350	2,000	2,716
15	50,000	20,000	50	22,000	1,140	259	1,200	2,599
16	41,100	21,250	52	15,100	2,250	305	525	3,050
17	19,502	10,716	51	6,740	.....	176	495	671
18	94,000	49,500	50	34,600	1,200	600	900	2,700
19	50,000	20,000	52	20,000	540	1,050	200	1,790
20	92,699	26,896	50	50,030	1,320	1,672	3,702	6,694
21	84,321	47,390	52	33,721	.....	910	1,526	2,436
22	82,851	48,637	52	32,869	.....	261	1,190	1,451
23	31,907	7,032	52	14,035	2,100	200	212	2,512
24	5,450	1,120	49	2,950	.....	198	45	243
25	300,000	275,000	51	13,530	.....	492	330	822
26	14,000	11,000	40	1,000	.....	65	.....	65
27	2,800	1,000	33	1,100	.....	50	.....	50
28	125,000	65,000	50	50,000	5,000	694	4,500	10,194
29	87,500	26,675	46	54,650	.....	1,662	3,201	4,863
30	5,400	2,800	30	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	15,000	7,800	40	4,700	150	35	.....	185
Totals. .	\$2,149,387	\$1,160,242	1,478	\$755,485	\$25,060	\$15,998	\$28,490	\$69,548
Averages.	\$60,335	\$34,201	48	\$24,370	\$808	\$532	\$919	\$2,243

STONE, MARBLE AND GRANITE

1	\$184,774	\$85,000	52	\$91,908	\$844	\$423	\$675	\$1,942
2	22,981	1,743	52	18,318	5,285	405	.....	5,690
3	60,200	42,474	52	14,753	2,979	75	184	3,238
4	56,455	1,756	52	11,803	.....	98	195	293
5	12,235	4,780	52	3,282	850	72	12	434
6	30,000	7,000	48	6,800	3,500	80	255	3,835
7	26,479	7,963	47	18,045	900	318	116	1,334
8	27,500	6,861	40	16,732	.....	200	50	250
9	30,000	12,500	40	10,142	3,000	.....	.....	3,000
10	4,240	1,759	51	1,125	120	16	18	154
11	38,570	9,846	40	21,367	230	244	534	1,008
12	39,698	4,022	52	28,777	2,300	138	44	2,482
13	10,000	2,500	52	4,500	500	60	50	610
14	78,815	37,704	49	13,283	.....	962	177	1,139
15	150,000	50,000	48	40,000	.....	475	150	625
16	14,375	767	28	8,945	.....	98	20	118
Totals	\$786,322	\$276,666	755	\$309,780	\$20,008	\$3,664	\$2,480	\$26,152
Averages.	\$49,145	\$17,292	47	\$19,361	\$1,250	\$229	\$155	\$1,634

WORKS—TABLE NO. 21.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs ..	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males	Females..
\$800	\$3,000	6	6	.....	.....	\$2 50	\$1 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,500	7	1	.....	.....	2 75	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	45	183	.....	.....	2 20	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
70,000	30,000	300	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46,506	18,634	14	8	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
46,254	23,021	47	21	.....	.....	2 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,500	2,000	5	5	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	539	5	1	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,379	7,651	33	27	.....	.....	2 00	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	1,500	30	20	.....	.....	2 50	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	21,120	9	10	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,000	1,200	3	3	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased..	9,000	8	4	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
27,000	20,000	40	10	.....	.....	1 75	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,000	12,000	40	5	.....	.....	2 35	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased..	1,500	15	9	1	.....	3 50	1 50	\$2 00	.....	.....	.....
11,726	3,688	12	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	9,400	41	7	.....	.....	2 25	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	6,000	40	.....	.....	.....	1 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased..	18,595	36	44	.....	.....	2 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
73,826	24,613	40	18	.....	.....	2 25	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
32,000	22,400	36	19	.....	.....	3 22	1 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased..	6,729	12	8	.....	5	2 00	75	.....	90	.....	.....
7,000	500	4	3	.....	.....	2 25	50	.....	.....	3	.....
17,500	7,500	12	20	.....	.....	2 25	1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	3,500	4	1	.....	.....	3 50	50	.....	.....	1	.....
5,000	3,000	2	3	.....	.....	2 00	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased..	20,000	132	47	.....	2	2 00	1 50	.....	\$1 25	.....	.....
35,000	18,600	50	28	.....	.....	2 17	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
600	1,600	3	4	.....	.....	1 40	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased..	4,700	8	4	.....	.....	2 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$478,091	\$333,490	1,042	519	1	7	\$71 22	\$32 15	\$2 00	\$2 15	4	.....
\$15,422	\$10,758	33	16	.....	.....	\$2 30	\$1 11	\$2 00	\$1 08	.....	.....

WORKS—TABLE NO. 22.

\$19,900	\$22,282	94	110	.....	.....	\$2 75	\$1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased, 5,000	8,300	20	15	.....	.....	2 40	1 25	.....	.....	2	.....
"	521	11	11	1	1	2 40	1 60	\$1 67	\$ 83	.....	.....
18,582	13,547	5	18	.....	.....	2 85	1 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased..	2,000	3	.....	.....	.....	2 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,000	10,000	5	7	.....	.....	3 00	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,800	18,670	18	13	.....	.....	2 40	1 66	.....	.....	1	.....
1,400	2,510	44	16	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	35,000	27	7	.....	.....	3 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	100	1	2	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,000	3,600	6	26	.....	.....	3 00	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
500	3,000	3	35	.....	.....	2 75	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased ..	150	6	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,000	150	20	5	.....	.....	2 25	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,000	10,000	55	35	.....	.....	3 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,000	20,000	15	5	.....	.....	2 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$230,682	\$149,930	333	305	1	1	\$41 65	\$20 68	\$1 67	\$ 83	3	.....
\$14,418	\$9,371	21	19	.....	.....	\$2 60	\$1 48	\$1 67	3	.....	.....

BRICK AND TILE FACTORIES—

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897...	Total amount wages paid in 1897.	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance ..	Total.....
1.....	\$122,373	\$37,015	52	\$50,424	\$840	\$1,112	\$1,077	\$3,029
2.....	1,575	355	24	669	250	.....	.....	250
3.....	18,000	3,500	34	8,000	500	148	200	848
4.....	40,000	5,000	32	10,000	300	66	120	486
5.....	12,605	3,500	50	6,370	.....	229	173	402
6.....	8,000	1,200	12	6,000	.....	22	100	122
7.....	46,273	12,689	42	28,369	2,646	241	410	3,297
8.....	21,370	7,531	30	8,635	346	310	313	969
9.....	90,000	22,000	48	49,900	.....	353	810	1,163
10.....	2,500	350	26	727	.....	5	4	9
11.....	2,400	240	30	1,200	.....	108	.....	108
12.....	35,000	9,000	28	15,669	250	178	241	419
13.....	6,000	1,000	19	4,500	.....	9	.....	9
14.....	45,800	15,000	41	30,582	650	517	235	1,402
15.....	24,000	4,000	37	12,000	.....	.....	150	150
16.....	14,000	1,000	23	11,200	250	71	.....	321
17.....	20,000	8,000	42	6,000	2,250	63	60	2,373
18.....	193,521	45,116	49	125,420	1,500	3,841	1,654	7,025
19.....	173,103	49,381	52	83,413	2,000	3,999	2,401	8,400
20.....	80,000	42,000	36	29,490	.....	325	525	850
Totals.	\$961,521	\$267,857	706	\$488,568	\$11,782	\$11,597	\$8,503	\$31,882
Averages.	\$48,076	\$13,393	35	\$24,428	\$589	\$580	\$425	\$1,594

LIME AND CEMENT

1.....	\$30,000	\$18,000	45	\$12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	22,388	17,250	42	9,375	.....	\$208	\$97	\$305
3.....	3,000	850	12	1,559	.....	3	16	19
4.....	5,850	4,425	26	800	.....	5	.....	5
5.....	70,377	40,800	44	20,000	.....	287	175	462
6.....	19,200	13,383	40	4,602	\$100	150	186	386
7.....	658	200	26	234	.....	.....	6	6
8.....	11,790	3,460	40	7,250	.....	224	.....	224
Totals.	\$163,263	\$93,368	275	\$51,820	\$100	\$877	\$430	\$1,407
Averages.	\$20,408	\$11,671	34	\$6,475	\$13	\$109	\$54	\$176

TABLE NO. 23.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs..	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males....	Females..
\$200,000	\$100,354	20	94	.....	.....	\$2 42	\$1 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
800	Hand-m'd	4	.....	.....	.....	1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,500	8,406	4	15	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
38,000	12,000	5	20	.....	.....	2 25	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	5,000	4	8	.....	.....	2 00	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,000	3 500	15	45	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	32,057	17	43	.....	.....	2 00	1 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	9,000	8	20	.....	.....	2 46	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
90,000	97,000	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,700	400	1	18	.....	.....	2 25	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	20	5	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24,500	33,243	5	50	.....	.....	1 75	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,968	9,327	12	55	.....	.....	2 00	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,000	2,500	3	30	.....	.....	3 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,000	7,500	5	15	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	Leased ...	20	60	.....	.....	3 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
300,000	50,000	100	175	.....	.....	3 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased ...	34,127	27	210	.....	.....	3 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,000	40,030	15	70	.....	1	2 25	1 40	\$1 65	.....	.....	.....
\$763,618	\$448,434	273	1,018	.....	1	\$48 78	\$23 55	\$1 65	.....	.....	.....
\$38,181	\$22,422	14	51	.....	.....	\$2 30	\$1 86	\$1 65	.....	.....	.....

WORKS—TABLE NO. 24.

\$15,000	\$5,000	.....	25	.....	.....	\$1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,257	3,879	6	24	.....	.....	\$1 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....
5,000	100	10	.....	.....	.....	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000	50	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
30,000	5,000	4	56	.....	.....	2 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....
9,158	1,945	5	15	.....	.....	2 50	1 35	.....	.....	.....
2,000	3,000	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....
7,000	2,000	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....
\$103,415	\$20,974	25	147	.....	.....	\$8 10	\$9 60	.....	.....	.....
\$12,927	\$2,622	3	18	.....	.....	\$2 08	\$1 87	.....	.....	.....

PAINT, OIL AND GLASS

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897.....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1.....	\$200,578	\$133,805	50	\$31,867	\$965	\$2,667	\$4,655	\$8,287
2.....	22,000	14,000	50	6,000	.....	110	92	202
3.....	311,500	250,000	52	29,700	.....	1,355	2,268	3,618
4.....	121,801	95,141	52	17,296	.....	249	979	1,228
5.....	80,000	16,200	50	10,400	1,500	172	57	1,829
6.....	125,000	90,000	52	10,000	2,200	250	1,200	3,650
7.....	65,000	53,000	40	6,000	840	139	650	1,629
8.....	16,650	9,600	26	3,450	.....	120	180	300
9.....	25,458	10,943	52	9,500	.....	221	271	492
10.....	60,000	25,000	52	15,000	1,500	60	400	1,960
11.....	8,500	5,009	52	700	175	55	77	307
12.....	320,000	56,000	35	155,600	.....	900	2,000	2,900
13.....	14,922	4,010	52	8,000	480	64	133	678
14.....	245,581	210,438	41	17,991	6,000	833	4,458	11,291
15.....	335,000	15,000	50	9,647	120	253	345	715
16.....	20,000	12,000	42	6,500	.....	800	75	875
17.....	50,000	55,000	52	5,563	1,500	196	420	2,016
18.....	15,500	4,500	38	1,550	720	28	56	814
19.....	40,000	25,000	52	6,000	600	45	600	1,245
20.....	25,000	10,000	45	1,500	900	75	200	1,175
21.....	42,000	24,000	49	17,800	900	.....	500	1,400
22.....	345,727	312,131	52	98,189	10,466	2,865	4,443	17,776
23.....	255,000	93,140	52	95,476	2,555	1,161	2,506	6,222
24.....	115,234	78,139	52	32,357	.....	1,050	480	1,530
25.....	35,000	25,000	48	4,283	.....	367	498	865
26.....	54,129	22,318	52	17,009	1,800	.....	100	1,900
27.....	85,000	68,000	52	9,100	1,800	201	400	2,401
Totals	\$2,986,580	\$1,697,174	1,292	\$626,108	\$35,021	\$14,237	\$28,038	\$77,296
Averages.	\$110,614	\$62,858	48	\$23,189	\$1,297	\$527	\$1,038	\$2,863

MACHINERY AND METAL

1.....	\$7,000	\$2,000	52	\$3,600	.....	\$64	\$110	\$174
2.....	56,976	19,200	52	31,551	\$1,200	.....	400	1,600
3.....	30,000	20,000	52	5,100	480	20	30	530
4.....	351,000	178,000	52	137,000	1,576	1,577	1,390	4,543
5.....	26,014	9,526	26	16,026	.....	1,597	351	1,958
6.....	10,000	4,500	50	5,072	.....	98	100	198
7.....	107,533	61,443	84	2,448	.....	229	.....	229
8.....	112,485	61,413	52	44,710	.....	257	359	616
9.....	8,542	1,076	21	1,831	360	.....	70	430
10.....	65,153	34,000	50	25,153	150	209	323	682
11.....	36,000	14,500	46	20,174	2,400	.....	1,800	4,200
12.....	65,000	30,000	48	21,000	.....	1,000	1,200	2,200
13.....	40,000	17,000	40	16,756	1,150	299	304	1,753
14.....	19,131	8,615	45	9,036	1,800	174	434	2,408
15.....	10,639	3,945	52	7,490	.....	737	330	1,067
16.....	409,276	150,008	50	140,254	3,825	1,399	1,187	6,411
17.....	14,100	6,050	40	4,000	1,500	20	100	1,620
18.....	38,202	12,145	52	22,426	2,400	70	170	2,640
19.....	17,446	8,400	46	6,079	768	.....	82	850
20.....	310,014	171,946	39	102,791	1,250	3,260	2,405	6,915
21.....	90,157	66,864	52	14,514	1,260	100	300	1,660
22.....	74,835	38,270	39	23,715	2,760	2,689	1,410	6,859
23.....	36,000	27,422	52	3,463	100	170	45	315
4.....	60,000	35,000	52	21,000	.....	350	.....	350
25.....	350,000	280,000	50	46,482	2,000	1,719	2,085	5,804

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 25.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds...	Total cost machin- ery and repairs...	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males...	Females
\$162,127	\$141,300	20	40	.....	.....	\$2 20	\$1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,000	4,000	2	12	.....	.....	2 00	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000	15,000	8	65	.....	5	2 25	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
35,780	34,465	3	37	.....	1	2 50	1 35	\$1 25	80	.....	.....
Leased.....	15,000	2	23	.....	.....	2 40	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	5,000	5	11	.....	2	3 00	1 50	.....	85	.....	.....
".....	8,000	5	7	.....	.....	3 00	1 75	.....	.....	1	.....
15,900	11,000	4	16	.....	.....	1 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,000	1,500	3	5	.....	.....	2 33	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	3,500	15	3	1	1	2 00	1 00	1 00	\$1 00	.....	.....
4,300	1,700	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
92,000	7,000	94	250	.....	.....	6 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	5,000	12	3	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	1,281	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,000	10,000	5	10	.....	.....	2 50	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	7,500	8	3	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	4,500	2	14	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	9,000	1	5	.....	.....	2 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,100	7,600	2	3	.....	1	2 85	1 75	.....	1 00	.....	.....
Leased.....	2,700	3	3	.....	.....	2 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	10,500	12	6	5	.....	2 00	1 75	1 50	.....	.....	.....
100,000	15,000	34	15	7	3	2 18	1 50	66	50	.....	.....
60,000	25,000	25	165	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
94,728	5,000	25	25	1	.....	3 00	1 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....
82,000	15,000	9	2	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	6,578	30	12	2	.....	2 00	1 00	1 00	.....	7	.....
".....	7,000	14	.....	3	.....	1 66	.....	1 11	.....	.....	.....
\$672,630	\$379,124	343	758	20	12	\$62 07	\$37 48	\$9 02	\$4 15	8	.....
\$24,912	\$14,042	13	28	.....	.....	\$2 48	\$1 44	\$1 29	\$ 83	.....	.....

WORKS—TABLE NO. 26.

\$12,000	\$2,200	6	.....	.....	.....	\$2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	18,200	35	20	.....	.....	2 25	\$1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	500	10	5	1	.....	1 40	1 00	\$1 25	.....	.....	.....
58,000	65,000	187	21	.....	.....	2 10	1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,000	60,000	20	30	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,000	5,000	5	1	.....	.....	2 50	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000	250	4	6	.....	.....	1 25	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,582	14,439	26	50	.....	.....	2 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	2,500	3	1	.....	.....	2 25	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,725	1,000	35	25	.....	.....	2 00	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	10,000	45	7	.....	.....	2 04	1 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,000	20,000	20	80	.....	.....	2 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	4,030	17	13	.....	.....	2 25	1 50	.....	.....	1	.....
".....	6,365	19	8	.....	.....	2 25	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,500	780	8	7	1	.....	3 00	1 25	1 66	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	56,112	250	40	1	.....	2 50	1 50	2 75	.....	.....	.....
".....	3,000	6	4	.....	.....	2 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	7,600	20	20	.....	.....	2 10	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	5,344	8	3	.....	.....	2 70	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
77,305	158,761	95	66	.....	.....	3 86	1 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	12,602	.....	30	1	.....	.....	2 00	2 25	.....	.....	.....
".....	68,750	34	28	.....	.....	2 60	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,000	6,000	2	4	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	10,000	30	18	1	.....	2 50	1 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	65,000	23	63	.....	.....	4 00	1 30	.....	.....	.....	.....

MACHINERY AND METAL WORKS—

Office number.....	Total value of goods and supplies manu- factured dur- ing 1897	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897.	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
26	\$6,000	\$3,000	42	\$2,000	\$204	\$20	\$56	\$280
27	79,574	9,792	52	32,556	5,840	185	410	6,485
28	397,317	144,698	48	201,072		3,605	1,424	5,029
29	22,275	10,351	50	8,771	600	54	125	779
30	22,500	10,000	52	9,400		61	200	261
31	98,925		51	32,385	3,700	1,275	750	5,725
32	193,000	82,000	51	85,000	4,400	1,925	3,851	9,676
33	17,000	8,000	52	5,000			90	507
34	5,000	1,700	30	1,750	500	7		100
35	7,000	2,500	48	1,750		50		150
36	129,268	44,949	50	70,083		673	1,627	2,300
37	140,000	55,000	42	36,109		731	1,929	2,660
38	65,000	30,000	52	12,000	1,200	120	250	1,570
39	15,502	8,010	45	5,311	480	34	145	659
40	250,000	175,000	50	46,000		2,100	2,300	4,400
41	88,000	64,000	51	18,670		215	500	715
42	22,000	12,000	50	4,800				
43	132,000	87,000	52	67,392	3,405	1,290	1,290	5,985
44	100,917	58,744	49	21,992	2,250	843	805	3,898
45	91,480	65,898	49	31,514	1,020	398	435	1,853
46	36,000	17,000	40	7,000		350	400	750
47	9,900	2,400	52	4,800	216	13	22	251
48	17,000	5,600	52	7,500		154	220	374
49	119,915	60,750	51	50,196		434	1,590	2,024
50	60,000	40,000	50	8,000	2,000	40	300	2,340
51	160,000	115,000	52	40,000	2,115	237	1,005	3,357
52	25,000	15,000	52	2,700	1,600	100	225	1,925
53	275,000	225,000	52	30,500	1,347	785	716	2,848
54	58,397	36,294	48	14,594		142	500	642
55	186,800	4,213	52	34,520		483	1,208	1,691
56	8,000	3,000	52	3,500	180	22	800	1,002
57	36,000	16,745	49	13,708	900	14	79	993
58	350,000	216,638	52	101,772		507	1,592	2,099
59	132,122	76,920	52	17,218	1,200	204	1,450	2,854
60	3,000	1,000	24	800	240		1,000	1,240
61	71,647	47,877	42	22,120	1,800	582	1,226	3,608
62	35,000	2,500	45	600		7		114
63	37,000	14,275	52	8,977	936	163	325	1,424
64	15,000	4,000	52	5,800	2,000	50	150	2,200
65	180,000	87,000	52	43,000	1,500		1,500	3,000
66	212,656	74,975	51	107,631		703	618	1,321
67	40,000	10,306	53	14,133	900			900
68	20,500	12,000	34	4,408	360	31	95	486
69	5,000	1,400	52	3,120	480	20	30	530
70	3,894	1,800	50	1,944	216	10	12	238
71	112,485	61,413	52	44,710		257	359	616
72	10,000	4,000	40	4,400			900	900
73	12,200	5,800	52	2,086	480	50	50	580
74	42,200	11,700	32	21,500		532	610	1,142
75	8,377	4,439	42	2,894		16	28	294
76	7,506	8,000	52	3,380	300		45	345
77	80,000	23,000	50	43,000	1,200	719	640	2,559
78	185,000	81,000	52	62,000	2,046	893	1,566	4,505
79	2,100,000	1,600,000	46	114,000		9,425	9,000	18,425
80	28,000	11,000	52	9,000		840	50	890
81	4,868	225	52	1,526	240	23	13	276
82	11,662	1,074	50	5,592	1,250		20	1,270
83	26,000	4,300	51	12,802		31	127	158
84	7,739	4,949	52	2,658	960	76	56	1,092
85	20,355	9,665	52	3,369	600	59	56	715
86	40,000	15,600	52	9,790		300	350	650
87	104,136	33,000	52	52,562	3,600	580	540	4,720
88	19,500	7,800	52	7,000	600	14	80	644
89	20,000	8,000	40	2,000	1,200		300	1,500
90	32,864	8,840	52	19,148		245	562	807
91	20,500	3,800	52	13,250	600	59	82	741
92	25,000	10,000	40	2,500		290	500	700
93	85,000	5,003	52	18,500	3,000	143	320	3,463
94	13,480	3,847	48	8,046	700		284	984
Totals	\$9,257,038	\$5,176,070	4,490	\$2,435,180	\$83,874	\$49,237	\$62,340	\$195,451
Averages.	\$98,798	\$55,064	48	\$45,906	\$892	\$524	\$663	\$2,079

TABLE NO. 26—Continued.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds.	Total cost machin- ery and repairs.	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Males	Females
Leased.....	\$300	4	2			\$2 25	\$1 25				
	25,000	53	52			2 00	1 00				
\$160,000	40,000	120	370	1		2 25	1 40	\$2 50			
2,500	600	2	6			2 24	1 70				
2,500	5,000	13	3			2 50	1 35				
Leased.....	45,000	80	10			2 25	1 50				
	55,000	80	75			2 25	1 35				
35,000	25,000	12	15			2 50	1 50				
Leased.....	2,500	5				2 25					
	3,800	2	2			2 50	1 80				
37,967	45,470	90	72	1		2 00	1 00	1 67			
30,000	22,000	1	92			4 60	1 99				
Leased.....	35,000	20	5			2 50	1 50				
	8,000	10	2			2 50	1 00				
93,000	45,000	50	75		20	2 50	1 25		\$ 83		
25,000	24,000	78	67								
Leased.....	500	7	2			2 00	1 00				
	52,727	108	29	7		1 70	.92	.75			
"	15,385	20	45	1		2 00	1 00	1 50		15	
"	12,500	45	30			2 75	1 50				
25,000	14,500	12	8			1 75	1 00				
Leased.....	3,500	7	2			2 75	.58				
	12,000	7	6			2 85	1 00				
58,181	21,640	45	60			3 00	1 50				
Leased.....	9,000	10	15			2 50	1 00				
	5,000	36	14			3 00	2 00				
"	1,000	4				2 25					
"	5,000	15	35			2 50	1 65				
8,000	4,000	18	4	5		2 25	1 50	.75			
74,616	45,648	48	12	1		2 00	1 25	2 90			
Leased.....	3,500	14				2 62					
	3,200	11	15			2 25	1 40				
27,560	75,000	49	175	1		2 00	1 30	2 00			
12,000	6,000	24	18			1 65	1 00				
Leased.....		6				2 00					
	39,175	25	40			2 50	1 25				
Leased.....	500	1	1			2 50	1 00				
12,000	8,900	24	7			1 62	.90				
Leased.....	4,200	12	8	1		2 25	1 00	1 25			
40,000	20,000	60	15			2 25	1 25				
62,604	38,328	101	99			2 40	1 45				
Leased.....	3,000	12	15			2 75	1 50				
	1,000	5	3			2 25	1 25				
"	500	4	1			2 00	1 00				
Leased.....	125	2	2			1 87	1 08				
33,532	14,438	26	50			2 25	1 25				
Leased.....	500	4	5			2 00	1 00				
	1,721	12				1 10					
33,000	11,000	28	12			2 75	1 65				
	599	2	3			2 00	1 35				
3,000	5,000	8				1 50					
Leased.....	25,000	65	35			2 25	1 00				
	27,941	48	88		11	2 00	1 50				
250,000	100,000	14	225	3		2 50	1 50	1 60		75	2
25,000	18,000	16	4			2 75	2 00				
Leased.....	450	4				1 80					
"	3,000	18	4			2 25	1 00				
15,000	2,650	12	8	1		2 25	1 40	2 75			
8,000	8,000	15				2 50					
Leased.....	2,000	5	10			1 75	.70				
10,000	9,000	6	7	1		2 50	1 50	1 50			
Leased.....	13,000	42	7	35		2 62	.43	1 10			
"	300	10	2			2 25	1 50				
"	5,000		6				1 50				
11,950	1,400	21	18			2 45	1 62				
Leased.....	4,000	12	11			2 85	.93				
10,000	5,000	2	5			2 25	1 25				
Leased.....	3,500	24				2 50					
"	1,513	11	3	3	1	2 50	1 00	1 00	.50		
\$1,458,395	\$1,652,213	2,665	2,507	66	32	\$211 66	\$106 76	\$31 68	\$2 08	16	
\$15,575	\$11,577	28	27			\$2 33	\$1 29	\$1 76	\$ 69		

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897...	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Totals.....
1.....	\$60,000	\$40,000	40	\$11,000	.....	\$290	\$700	\$990
2.....	158,600	32,429	52	44,092	.....	1,014	960	1,974
3.....	6,460	1,835	45	2,376	.....	\$218	55	367
4.....	43,725	17,890	50	19,639	.....	1,608	209	2,397
5.....	100,000	60,000	52	35,000	.....	350	1,000	1,350
6.....	7,000	3,500	10	300	.....	25	.....	25
7.....	2,500	1,000	40	500	.....	14	7	21
8.....	40,000	18,000	52	12,324	.....	150	150	300
Totals.....	\$418,285	\$174,654	241	\$125,281	\$1,826	\$2,107	\$3,491	\$7,424
Averages.	\$52,286	\$21,832	43	\$15,654	\$228	\$263	\$436	\$928

CARRIAGE AND WAGON

1.....	\$66,000	\$40,000	52	\$17,000	\$3,600	\$195	\$800	\$4,595
2.....	5,300	2,000	52	2,500	.....	72	32	104
3.....	8,759	2,992	52	3,505	.....	120	160	280
4.....	50,000	20,000	42	22,210	500	322	600	1,422
5.....	74,000	35,000	48	31,470	.....	900	600	1,500
6.....	8,649	3,419	52	4,680	.....	48	84	132
7.....	155,289	61,043	48	87,059	.....	1,079	1,054	2,133
8.....	15,000	6,000	48	3,000	.....	60	.....	60
9.....	11,203	3,087	52	2,498	480	51	36	567
10.....	58,000	23,800	47	19,040	.....	934	1,161	2,095
11.....	19,050	11,091	52	3,260	.....	100	125	225
12.....	260,000	190,000	50	39,000	2,400	750	2,000	5,150
13.....	205,000	180,000	50	52,550	490	664	1,952	3,106
14.....	8,991	3,524	52	1,219	.....	59	19	78
15.....	7,000	2,000	52	4,000	750	15	.....	765
16.....	96,965	46,396	51	24,000	1,763	99	653	2,515
17.....	84,798	60,899	45	17,838	950	320	800	2,070
18.....	10,000	1,200	52	1,727	96	25	95	216
19.....	4,800	2,600	51	1,200	.....	150	50	200
20.....	15,000	6,000	51	4,500	.....	200	150	350
21.....	27,943	20,209	51	12,276	1,200	306	152	1,658
22.....	25,537	14,911	52	3,688	640	51	102	793
23.....	5,540	3,455	30	350	160	.....	37	197
24.....	85,000	41,000	40	23,000	3,100	210	800	410
25.....	25,000	3,500	52	5,000	.....	1,200	152	1,354
26.....	21,000	5,760	52	5,765	600	38	175	813
27.....	2,000	1,500	44	2,400	.....	200	80	280
28.....	19,000	9,000	50	6,900	.....	215	.....	216
29.....	15,000	2,400	52	10,400	.....	240	680	920
30.....	48,000	15,000	48	11,230	4,500	750	950	6,200
Totals. ...	\$1,437,824	\$771,796	1,470	\$377,266	\$21,229	\$9,374	\$13,499	\$44,102
Averages.	\$47,927	\$25,726	49	\$12,575	\$708	\$312	\$447	\$1,470

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 27.

Total cost of buildings and grounds...	Total cost machinery and repairs...	Total No. of male employees.		Total No. of female employees.		Average daily wages paid male employees.		Average daily wages paid female employees.		No. under 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males....	Females...
\$8,000	\$9,000	22	20	.....	.....	\$2 50	\$1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
119,293	50,330	85	37	.....	.....	2 00	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,100	476	5	1	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased..	8,393	27	3	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,000	10,000	25	50	.....	.....	1 60	1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,000	1,500	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,500	2,000	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	10,000	14	1	.....	.....	2 30	.....	\$2 50	.....	.....	.....
\$160,893	\$86,699	178	118	1	.....	\$12 40	\$8 40	\$2 50	.....	.....	.....
\$20,112	\$10,837	22	15	.....	.....	\$2 07	\$1 20	\$2 50	.....	.....	.....

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 28.

Leased..	\$3,000	55	.....	7	.....	\$2 00	.....	\$1 00	.....	.....	.....
\$6,000	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1 85	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	3,000	10	.....	.....	.....	1 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,900	300	46	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38,000	7,000	30	20	.....	.....	2 75	\$1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,200	1,100	6	3	.....	1	2 00	1 25	.....	\$ 50	.....	.....
33,031	14,304	35	38	.....	.....	1 85	1 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000	3,500	4	10	.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41,561	88	34	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,850	1,200	6	4	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,000	8,000	55	5	10	.....	2 25	1 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....
45,000	9,000	50	50	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,500	650	3	4	.....	.....	1 75	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000	600	10	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	12,615	25	15	.....	.....	1 90	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,000	2,500	15	8	1	.....	2 25	1 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....
4,000	2,000	4	2	.....	.....	2 25	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000	100	7	3	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,000	800	10	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000	2,650	16	.....	1	.....	2 35	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	375	8	1	1	.....	1 86	1 25	1 68	.....	.....	.....
.....	523	1	.....	.....	.....	1 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,000	50	3	1	.....	2 50	1 75	1 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,200	12	.....	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	12	2	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	400	4	2	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,000	5,000	12	8	.....	.....	1 70	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,000	8,000	12	4	.....	.....	2 00	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	750	23	2	.....	.....	1 50	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$326,042	\$98,705	568	186	21	1	\$60 28	\$24 53	\$7 93	\$ 50	.....	.....
\$10,868	\$3,290	19	6	.....	.....	\$2 01	\$1 17	\$1 32	\$ 50	.....	.....

CAR AND CAR-WHEEL

Office number	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance...	Total.....
1.....	\$46,427	\$22,417	50	\$18,320	.....	\$329	\$384	\$713
2.....	216,000	128,000	43	67,000	.....	715	5,088	5,803
3.....	1,932,801	1,472,382	52	403,077	\$16,240	7,200	18,560	37,000
4.....	365,533	90,444	48	115,311	600	1,660	2,107	4,367
5.....	855,527	585,618	52	218,236	.....	1,860	15,293	17,153
6.....	151,409	129,865	35	52,364	.....	1,573	8,783	5,366
7.....	386,000	236,000	50	109,000	175	2,391	7,261	9,827
8.....	438,500	301,500	50	115,742	660	545	1,365	2,570
9.....	23,150	11,800	10	7,300	.....	1,746	1,562	3,308
Totals.....	\$4,415,647	\$2,979,006	390	\$1,106,410	\$17,675	\$18,019	\$50,413	\$86,107
Averages.	\$490,627	\$331,001	43	\$122,933	\$1,964	\$2,002	\$5,601	\$9,567

HARNESS, SADDLES AND LEATHER

1.....	\$77,972	\$37,000	52	\$12,000	\$240	\$312	\$500	\$1,062
2.....	266,617	102,800	49	61,111	1,650	1,408	1,852	4,910
3.....	240,000	145,000	52	35,000	.....	885	2,500	2,885
4.....	800	200	46	345	200	6	.....	206
5.....	19,000	7,000	40	10,241	.....	130	150	280
6.....	175,000	141,000	52	18,500	.....	480	750	1,230
7.....	100,565	57,500	50	17,000	.....	425	690	1,115
8.....	235,500	182,000	52	56,000	800	750	350	1,900
9.....	3,000	1,800	52	600	400	.....	48	438
10.....	236,843	182,692	52	58,796	1,700	536	1,678	3,914
11.....	41,000	21,000	40	22,600	5,000	238	644	5,882
12.....	35,000	20,000	52	12,000	700	200	600	1,500
13.....	60,000	40,000	44	16,793	1,000	200	150	1,350
14.....	1,850	350	26	762	300	9	7	816
15.....	2,800	1,800	52	400	360	15	15	890
16.....	75,641	32,341	52	14,978	.....	300	650	1,150
17.....	11,000	5,241	48	3,067	.....	272	264	528
18.....	35,000	20,000	52	5,283	1,200	.....	185	1,385
19.....	8,000	3,000	52	1,560	600	.....	45	645
20.....	50,000	39,500	48	6,667	3,000	310	300	3,810
21.....	24,500	18,400	52	7,380	3,300	.....	323	3,623
22.....	297,000	200,000	51	46,970	.....	2,311	1,912	4,223
23.....	160,000	110,000	52	30,000	1,620	2,525	2,300	6,445
24.....	15,675	9,400	48	2,560	216	20	30	266
Totals ...	\$2,176,763	\$1,378,024	1,165	\$440,895	\$22,286	\$10,830	\$16,123	\$49,239
Averages.	\$90,698	\$57,418	48	\$18,371	\$928	\$457	\$672	\$2,052

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 29.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs..	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males...	Females
\$12,250	\$6,250	16	14	.....	.....	\$2 40	\$1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
62,500	31,000	145	7	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	2	.....
100,424	203,400	407	407	.....	.....	2 10	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
83,505	47,847	134	32	.....	.....	2 25	1 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
254,869	253,196	373	244	1	.....	1 78	1 12	\$1 15	.....	6	.....
175,000	80,968	90	40	2	.....	2 25	1 35	1 00	.....	.....	.....
126,440	52,000	260	160	4	.....	2 00	1 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	9,000	80	160	.....	.....	2 75	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
170,088	41,730	100	25	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$933,776	\$705,891	1,585	1,069	7	.....	\$19 53	\$12 71	\$3 65	.....	7	.....
\$108,758	\$78,876	176	119	.....	.....	\$2 17	\$1 41	\$1 22	.....	.....	.....

FACTORIES.—TABLE NO. 30.

\$15,000	\$24,000	13	21	.....	.....	\$1 65	\$1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
62,500	45,000	120	25	.....	.....	1 85	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
49,000	19,000	75	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
600	75	1	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,000	2,500	20	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,000	9,000	30	5	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,000	4,000	26	.....	.....	.....	2 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	4,000	140	6	.....	.....	2 25	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	500	1	1	.....	.....	1 68	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,000	140	15	2	4	2 00	1 25	\$1 50	\$ 85	.....	.....
.....	3,200	85	20	1	1	2 10	1 75	1 15	75	.....	.....
.....	11,000	6	18	5	10	2 10	90	1 10	70	.....	.....
.....	2,500	24	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	8	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	890	2	.....	.....	.....	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,000	9,000	29	1	1	.....	2 00	1 50	1 65	.....	.....	.....
10,000	7,000	6	2	.....	.....	1 50	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	500	12	2	.....	.....	1 40	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,000	3	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,600	12	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	900	15	.....	1	.....	1 40	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
100,000	6,000	60	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,000	73	.....	2	.....	1 25	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	7,000	4	6	.....	.....	2 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$482,100	\$177,625	850	122	12	15	\$46 01	\$15 00	\$6 50	\$2 80	.....	.....
\$15,921	\$7,401	35	5	.....	.....	\$1 92	\$1 25	\$1 08	\$ 77	.....	.....

COOPERAGE AND STAVE

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897.....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1.....	\$41,196	\$19,750	25	\$8,400	\$147	\$193	\$569	\$909
2.....	52,000	30,000	50	16,000	.....	225	200	425
3.....	80,000	48,150	50	28,575	75	225	.....	800
4.....	53,000	26,645	52	17,218	1,200	252	450	1,902
5.....	15,575	8,210	48	4,061	.....	84	75	169
6.....	315,000	10,500	50	3,000	.....	90	75	195
7.....	58,000	31,000	33	17,000	.....	400	800	1,200
8.....	26,530	19,286	52	5,905	.....	263	195	458
9.....	7,600	5,000	44	1,800	.....	65	35	100
10.....	100,000	85,000	52	1,800	.....	1,765	1,180	2,945
11.....	162,000	95,000	45	60,000	.....	578	425	1,003
12.....	10,611	7,000	39	2,500	.....	.....	40	40
13.....	33,375	23,445	21	7,735	.....	150	373	523
14.....	35,000	1,500	32	10,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$989,947	\$423,986	593	\$182,494	\$1,422	\$4,290	\$4,397	\$10,109
Averages.	\$70,710	\$30,285	42	\$13,035	\$102	\$306	\$314	\$272

TENT AND AWNING

1.....	\$18,600	\$13,500	52	\$2,812	\$900	\$54	\$33	\$987
2.....	75,600	52,883	52	13,067	958	115	214	1,287
3.....	56,000	26,800	52	15,000	4,000	91	1,000	5,091
4.....	11,000	6,300	35	3,500	420	75	100	595
5.....	152,220	100,450	52	26,501	1,200	80	460	1,740
6.....	60,000	38,000	40	5,500	.....	500	45	545
7.....	1,800	450	20	475	120	6	8	134
Totals...	\$375,220	\$238,383	303	\$66,855	\$7,598	\$921	\$1,860	\$10,379
Averages.	\$53,603	\$34,055	45	\$9,551	\$1,085	\$131	\$266	\$1,483

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 31.

Total cost of buildings and grounds...	Total cost machinery and repairs...	Total No. of male employees.		Total No. of female employees.		Average daily wages paid male employees.		Average daily wages paid female employees.		No. under 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males.....	Females..
\$12,800	\$1,728	18	24	.....	.....	\$2 00	\$1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000	5,000	15	20	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,500	2,000	80	70	.....	.....	2 00	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,000	15,000	40	45	.....	.....	2 00	1 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
800	1,850	7	6	.....	.....	1 40	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000	1,600	15	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,000	15,000	25	30	.....	.....	1 70	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,000	.....	12	3	.....	.....	1 25	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,800	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	15,000	35	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,000	6,500	40	30	.....	.....	2 50	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,000	500	10	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,000	550	30	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,000	7,000	18	12	.....	.....	2 75	1 50	.....	.....	6	.....
\$123,400	\$71,128	803	290	.....	.....	\$26 35	\$11 40	.....	.....	6	.....
\$8,816	\$5,080	22	21	.....	.....	\$1 88	\$1 27	.....	.....	.....	.....

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 32.

Leased.....	130	1	2	6	1	\$2 85	\$1 40	\$ 85	\$ 50	.....	.....
.....	500	.....	10	.....	20	.....	1 75	.....	1 00	.....	.....
.....	275	6	23	1	15	2 50	1 50	2 00	1 00	.....	.....
.....	250	10	.....	4	.....	1 75	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,550	25	20	20	25	2 50	1 00	1 10	75	.....	.....
\$15,000	4,500	.....	3	.....	12	.....	1 50	.....	1 00	.....	.....
Leased.....	530	1	1	1	1	2 00	1 50	1 00	65	.....	.....
\$15,000	\$10,735	43	59	32	74	\$13 10	\$8 65	\$5 95	\$4 90	.....	.....
.....	\$1,534	6	8	5	11	\$2 62	\$1 44	\$1 19	\$ 82	.....	.....

WOOD AND PAPER BOX

Office number.	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance....	Total.....
1.....	\$14,000	\$7,494	52	\$3,822	\$185	\$148	\$71	\$404
2.....	169,319	51,923	47	52,897	3,000	95	728	3,823
8.....	50,850	26,511	48	20,260	790	32	1,100	1,922
4.....	22,000	9,000	50	7,200	800	300	900	900
5.....	68,700	89,288	47	20,184	2,100	281	489	2,970
6.....	31,617	17,410	50	11,520	340	190	850	890
7.....	18,000	7,000	52	4,000	600	.....	140	740
8.....	76,000	46,000	52	24,000	.....	872	1,198	1,565
9.....	188,567	79,955	38	39,898	.....	1,686	1,996	3,582
10.....	42,252	23,852	41	12,509	960	163	650	1,773
11.....	40,000	20,000	52	10,000	1,200	100	400	1,700
12.....	8,000	4,000	46	2,200	.....	52	65	117
13.....	50,000	25,000	52	14,000	2,800	.....	600	3,400
14.....	44,600	28,000	52	12,000	581	200	320	1,061
15.....	9,829	3,728	44	8,821	300	34	100	434
16.....	118,581	49,750	52	42,000	2,400	.....	1,047	3,447
17.....	2,850	510	52	1,168	123	120	14	254
Totals.....	\$888,915	\$489,890	827	\$280,528	\$15,646	\$3,663	\$9,563	\$28,872
Averages.	\$52,289	\$26,846	49	\$16,502	\$920	\$215	\$562	\$1,698

BAGS AND BAGGING FACTORY

1.....	\$5,000	\$2,600	50	\$900	.....	\$50	\$20	\$70
2.....	891,942	215,918	52	40,096	\$6,500	372	750	7,622
3.....	1,800,000	1,150,000	50	64,000	.....	3,500	4,194	7,694
4.....	598,000	316,171	44	126,226	17,700	1,764	3,528	14,987
Totals. ...	\$2,289,932	\$1,694,089	196	\$231,222	\$24,200	\$5,686	\$8,497	\$38,878
Averages.	\$572,483	\$421,022	49	\$57,805	\$6,050	\$1,421	\$2,122	\$9,698

FACTORIES—TABLE NO. 33.

Total cost of buildings and grounds..	Total cost machinery and repairs....	Total No. of male employees.		Total No. of female employees.		Average daily wages paid male employees.		Average daily wages paid female employees.		No. under 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males.....	Females..
Leased	\$900	7	.....	.....	.....	\$1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,016	33	8	112	.....	2 03	\$1 50	\$ 65	.....	.....	.....
"	3,624	10	14	10	13	2 00	1 25	\$1 50	90	.....	.....
\$14,000	1,000	9	6	.....	.....	1 50	60	.....	.....	5	.....
Leased	14,000	24	14	.....	.....	2 12	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,175	18	.....	1	.....	2 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
"	1,550	4	3	8	4	2 00	1 25	85	50	.....	.....
16,000	15,000	80	20	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
97,784	21,256	5	87	.....	.....	3 31	1 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,727	6,543	18	9	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	15,000	6	10	25	10	2 00	1 00	1 00	50	.....	.....
1,800	1,000	8	6	.....	.....	1 75	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	10,000	6	10	80	40	1 80	75	1 25	60	.....	.....
11,000	9,000	20	3	.....	.....	1 70	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,000	1,670	8	6	.....	.....	1 25	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	25,400	8	29	113	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	70	1	7
"	280	1	1	2	.....	1 65	60	83	.....	.....	.....
\$149,311	\$143,694	215	226	188	180	\$32 87	\$15 91	\$6 43	\$3 85	6	7
\$8,783	\$8,453	13	13	11	11	\$1 98	\$1 06	\$1 07	\$ 64	.....	.....

TORIES—TABLE NO. 34.

Leased	\$700	\$200	1	2	.....	\$2 00	\$1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	53,000	41	.....	81	.....	1 81	.....	83	.....	.....	.....
Leased	55,000	80,000	30	35	70	65	2 15	75	\$1 75	\$ 50	.....
Leased	60,000	141	.....	865	.....	1 83	.....	72	.....	.....	5
\$56,700	\$178,200	213	87	469	65	\$7 29	\$1 75	\$3 30	\$ 50	.....	5
\$13,925	\$44,550	53	9	117	16	\$1 82	87	\$1 10	\$ 50	.....	.....

PRINTING AND

Office number.....	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.....	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897.....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1.....	\$75,000	\$30,041	52	\$33,497	\$1,549	\$134	\$819	\$2,502
2.....	40,000	9,260	52	25,000	2,400	600	240	3,240
3.....	69,639	22,903	52	26,782	1,500	135	565	2,200
4.....	16,254	700	52	6,965	900	6	237	1,143
5.....	90,128	28,762	51	46,147	5,500	186	1,129	6,813
6.....	17,000	3,000	52	11,000	1,200	35	100	1,335
7.....	275,000	130,000	44	80,000	.....	1,260	3,248	4,508
8.....	26,505	8,191	52	14,498	1,060	65	242	1,387
9.....	7,500	760	40	5,136	966	14	25	1,006
10.....	24,285	15,095	52	11,972	1,500	.....	220	1,720
11.....	119,557	59,117	51	21,687	.....	450	339	758
12.....	14,406	5,060	52	6,945	500	22	100	622
13.....	45,045	13,495	49	25,926	1,200	82	589	1,871
14.....	16,075	8,604	52	5,915	540	28	85	653
15.....	669,605	24,374	52	35,890	1,075	160	800	2,035
16.....	105,900	42,400	50	48,350	5,800	108	870	6,278
17.....	86,000	9,500	52	15,000	1,200	56	200	1,456
18.....	20,000	10,000	52	3,016	540	.....	45	595
19.....	144,000	49,750	52	62,400	6,000	320	760	7,060
20.....	291,000	200,000	52	41,600	.....	1,000	1,200	2,200
21.....	65,000	18,000	52	41,000	2,500	210	600	3,310
22.....	32,000	6,000	52	19,200	2,400	302	900	3,602
23.....	15,044	5,686	52	5,582	720	16	243	979
24.....	3,750	900	52	1,440	360	5	18	383
25.....	50,000	18,600	51	14,800	1,200	65	520	1,765
26.....	24,672	6,480	52	13,659	1,120	105	484	1,709
27.....	74,024	18,942	51	28,542	2,400	69	1,248	8,717
28.....	180,000	42,500	51	75,148	3,000	453	1,125	4,578
29.....	1,500	800	52	260	120	10	8	188
30.....	60,000	22,000	50	29,000	2,250	143	1,000	3,893
31.....	7,500	2,400	52	3,000	480	.....	18	498
32.....	783,171	210,000	51	317,222	166,000	593	5,767	22,960
33.....	7,000	1,650	52	8,120	480	.....	1,000	1,480
34.....	33,161	17,926	52	11,136	1,325	.....	75	1,400
35.....	17,425	4,440	52	9,210	470	18	46	538
36.....	88,800	28,000	52	45,349	900	125	218	1,238
37.....	4,000	1,850	50	1,200	250	12	20	282
38.....	16,044	6,300	52	7,500	480	38	75	593
39.....	223,454	79,084	52	97,293	4,800	523	8,864	9,187
40.....	138,000	48,000	49	57,000	4,000	442	1,000	5,442
41.....	78,300	29,320	40	24,100	2,100	58	369	2,527
42.....	4,000	1,000	52	3,400	840	20	.....	860
43.....	8,438	4,331	52	2,574	348	8	81	887
44.....	15,000	5,000	51	7,972	2,550	44	182	2,778
45.....	23,610	7,074	52	8,786	984	51	117	1,162
46.....	75,000	37,687	52	33,497	1,500	134	819	2,453
47.....	10,000	3,200	52	2,600	420	.....	15	435
48.....	1,800	400	30	480	175	7	25	207
49.....	25,000	16,000	47	6,000	150	160	100	400
50.....	12,000	2,800	52	4,614	480	31	546	1,067
51.....	5,200	1,500	52	2,132	100	.....	18	118
52.....	85,000	2,000	52	26,205	1,500	162	589	2,231
53.....	135,300	35,000	52	62,500	3,758	211	1,400	5,379
54.....	89,000	17,000	52	19,000	1,980	65	209	2,245
55.....	24,000	6,000	52	7,020	600	46	120	768
56.....	110,000	40,000	52	42,000	1,800	272	1,200	3,272
57.....	74,695	36,894	52	33,647	2,100	59	419	2,578
58.....	20,000	7,000	52	6,550	300	15	40	355
59.....	15,000	6,000	52	6,600	1,000	80	65	1,145
Totals.....	\$4,523,705	\$1,475,451	2,969	\$1,608,004	\$101,500	\$9,205	\$36,290	\$146,995
Averages.....	\$76,678	\$25,008	51	\$27,254	\$1,720	\$156	\$615	\$2,492

ENGRAVING—TABLE NO. 35.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs..	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males...	Females..
Leased.....	\$25,000	52	4	3	.....	\$1 40	60	\$1 15	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,000	25	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,504	24	18	1	5	3 10	\$1 07	1 92	\$1 04	.....	.....
.....	12,000	15	10	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	1 00	60	.....	.....
.....	72,411	74	36	38	4	2 25	1 25	1 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,000	7	10	.....	.....	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$75,000	53,000	119	87	23	5	2 50	65	1 10	45	.....	.....
Leased.....	4,359	16	2	4	.....	1 97	50	1 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,200	5	5	5	.....	2 10	1 50	82	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,189	17	14	4	6	2 80	90	1 20	75	.....	.....
80,032	16,368	14	8	6	6	8 50	1 75	1 10	75	.....	.....
Leased.....	4,000	5	4	.....	1	8 00	1 50	.....	75	.....	.....
.....	14,070	31	3	1	.....	2 68	50	1 33	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,004	4	4	.....	.....	8 17	1 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40,000	30	8	6	3	2 25	80	1 00	60	.....	.....
.....	12,800	24	17	40	15	2 75	1 75	1 00	75	.....	.....
.....	5,000	9	.....	9	.....	3 78	.....	1 55	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,000	2	8	.....	.....	3 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	75,000	58	12	21	.....	2 50	1 50	1 25	.....	4	.....
.....	20,000	60	.....	8	.....	2 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
80,000	85,000	55	.....	1	.....	2 37	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....
Leased.....	7,600	25	.....	15	.....	2 00	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,077	10	2	.....	.....	1 75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,000	20	5	5	10	3 00	1 00	1 00	75	.....	.....
.....	5,160	5	15	.....	18	3 30	1 50	.....	1 00	.....	.....
.....	36,017	18	15	4	7	3 50	1 50	1 50	47	.....	.....
.....	80,000	90	5	55	.....	3 00	1 00	.....	50	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60,000	51	.....	9	.....	2 15	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,000	5	.....	1	.....	2 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	191,369	210	106	100	48	8 15	1 25	1 65	55	.....	.....
.....	2,000	4	2	.....	.....	2 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,000	10	.....	22	.....	1 60	.....	55	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,675	10	2	2	.....	2 50	70	1 70	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	65	5	.....	4	2 55	57	.....	1 00	6	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1 75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,500	6	5	2	.....	2 50	1 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	78,717	88	72	4	39	2 83	1 00	2 83	90	.....	.....
.....	10,000	50	4	10	30	8 00	1 50	1 00	75	.....	.....
.....	18,784	18	6	4	4	3 00	1 00	80	50	.....	.....
.....	2,500	5	2	.....	.....	2 67	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	695	2	3	.....	.....	8 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,500	30	4	.....	.....	3 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,000	12	2	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25,000	36	8	3	.....	2 60	70	1 20	.....	.....	.....
.....	500	3	2	.....	.....	2 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,200	.....	2	1	4	1 50	1 50	1 00	2 00	1	.....
3,000	2,000	6	5	10	12	1 50	1 00	1 00	75	.....	.....
Leased.....	500	6	2	.....	.....	2 07	1 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,000	3	1	.....	1	2 50	1 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....
.....	11,000	24	2	20	.....	3 00	2 00	.....	1 25	.....	.....
.....	91,000	70	10	30	5	3 00	2 00	1 30	1 00	.....	.....
.....	20,000	40	10	15	10	2 50	1 75	1 00	75	.....	.....
.....	3,800	11	2	1	.....	3 00	1 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	55,000	53	3	17	.....	8 00	1 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,000	40	8	6	12	3 00	1 50	1 00	50	.....	.....
.....	800	4	3	1	3	3 75	1 50	1 50	1 00	.....	.....
.....	2,100	8	4	.....	.....	1 83	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$188,032	\$1,205,079	1,681	486	449	307	\$148 44	\$60 28	\$44 90	\$20 66	10	.....
\$3,187	\$20,425	28	8	7	5	\$2 56	\$1 21	\$1 21	\$ 82	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF

Office numbers.	Total value of goods manufactured during 1897	Value of material and supplies used during 1897	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amount wages paid in 1897.....	Amount paid in 1897 for			
					Rent.....	Tax.....	Insurance.....	Total.....
1. Flour mills	\$9,801,687	\$6,742,294	3,456	\$504,569	\$9,448	\$22,075	\$60,882	\$92,405
2. Bakeries	1,694,740	1,071,129	655	257,459	31,011	5,621	7,656	44,288
3. Creameries	294,404	153,097	1,596	34,215	1,005	2,555	1,978	5,498
4. Grocers' sundries	5,697,745	4,002,461	1,656	887,849	69,211	17,378	23,429	110,018
5. Packing houses	8,765,840	2,608,734	459	454,679	2,425	10,907	17,283	30,315
6. Ice factories	304,907	108,716	331	115,090	6,560	8,919	4,396	14,885
7. Clothing factories	6,707,549	4,044,404	1,813	1,634,372	11,644	18,721	26,297	156,441
8. Boot & shoe fact's	4,093,572	2,337,451	840	963,284	42,132	4,507	12,513	59,152
9. Soap factories	2,308,393	1,907,063	442	202,855	2,195	5,992	15,683	23,841
10. Furniture factor's	3,352,572	1,734,494	2,295	1,093,235	51,995	17,274	37,915	117,157
11. Stove factories	1,694,933	721,041	424	556,801	17,150	8,446	12,465	38,061
12. Lamp factories	617,441	308,247	324	218,985	9,226	1,298	4,083	14,607
13. Broom factories	67,960	33,073	346	18,992	1,920	4,489	2,437	5,745
14. Drug factories	2,654,899	1,502,975	1,731	440,771	22,675	12,419	14,415	53,399
15. Breweries	9,051,295	3,062,643	1,036	2,293,605	43,279	1,820,932	76,802	1,941,013
16. Distilleries	861,208	219,948	327	66,800	6,968	3,849	5,222	16,039
17. Tobacco factories	9,892,962	5,122,504	537	1,390,747	14,636	291,086	39,330	345,112
18. Oigar factories	854,107	450,687	1,698	248,534	18,974	8,190	4,233	26,397
19. Cob pipe factories	125,869	56,103	156	43,847	120	821	819	1,260
20. Lumber mills	2,355,461	782,561	994	1,168,217	1,727	33,041	82,529	67,287
21. Planing mills	2,149,387	1,160,242	1,478	755,485	25,060	15,998	28,490	69,548
22. Stone works	786,322	276,596	755	309,780	20,008	3,664	2,480	26,152
23. Brick factories	561,521	267,857	706	488,568	11,782	11,697	8,503	31,882
24. Lime and cement	163,263	93,898	275	51,820	100	487	430	1,407
25. Paint factories	2,946,580	1,697,174	1,292	626,108	35,021	14,237	28,038	77,296
26. Machinery fac'ies	9,287,058	5,176,070	4,490	2,435,180	83,874	49,237	62,340	195,451
27. Ag. Imp'ts fac'ies	418,295	174,654	341	125,231	1,525	2,107	3,491	7,424
28. Carriage factories	1,437,824	771,786	1,470	377,266	21,229	9,374	13,499	44,102
29. Car works	4,415,647	2,979,006	390	1,106,410	17,675	18,019	50,413	86,107
30. Harness factories	2,176,763	1,378,024	1,165	440,895	22,266	10,830	16,123	49,239
31. Coopersage fac'ies	969,947	423,948	591	182,494	1,422	4,290	4,397	10,109
32. Tent factories	375,220	238,383	303	66,855	7,598	921	1,860	10,379
33. Box factories	888,915	439,390	827	280,528	15,646	3,663	9,563	28,872
34. Bag factories	2,249,932	1,684,089	196	231,222	24,200	5,696	8,467	38,373
35. Printing	4,523,705	1,475,451	2,989	1,699,004	101,500	9,205	36,280	146,986
Totals	\$104,040,302	\$55,205,743	33,268	\$21,716,355	\$753,879	\$2,450,445	\$678,631	\$3,882,955
Averages								

ALL INDUSTRIES.

Total cost of build- ings and grounds..	Total cost machin- ery and repairs..	Total No. of male em- ployes.		Total No. of female em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid male em- ployes.		Average daily wages paid female em- ployes.		No. un- der 14 years old.	
		Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Skilled...	Unskilled	Males...	Females..
\$1,228,802	\$1,547,816	508	494	24	26	\$190 14	\$100 09	\$9 25	\$2 08	10	2
125,000	225,958	230	210	104	122	80 85	15 50	8 10	6 28	.....	.....
142,765	80,495	46	113	1	15	49 80	20 03	1 00	1 00	.....	.....
361,684	861,649	384	600	169	529	87 47	41 55	30 74	13 87	6	10
602,210	348,907	382	597	9	44	21 50	12 25	4 25	1 00	.....	.....
821,647	451,269	63	172	1	.....	20 75	11 65	1 66	.....	.....	.....
859,727	277,863	1,014	311	2,799	1,514	85 61	26 84	31 69	15 30	1	.....
848,113	393,536	1,120	599	725	442	87 86	13 72	17 21	7 77	.....	.....
274,293	360,861	67	265	4	144	22 80	11 63	2 85	8 30	.....	.....
705,324	822,428	1,610	822	99	78	96 00	48 16	12 60	5 88	.....	.....
302,816	116,216	692	505	2	.....	23 28	11 72	2 00	.....	10	.....
87,772	147,418	195	316	1	21	18 45	8 65	2 76	1 60	.....	.....
43,800	8,620	80	17	.....	.....	10 40	8 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
513,461	806,492	239	375	45	164	87 64	41 90	21 93	17 00	.....	.....
6,509,079	8,698,132	2,271	1,381	9	22	47 07	22 42	3 40	1 63	10	5
158,500	100,284	92	20	.....	.....	18 40	5 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,114,910	318,696	363	1,274	304	1,911	28 19	13 24	8 89	6 97	1	3
13,600	7,550	398	86	30	67	72 84	22 48	9 75	7 21	1	.....
19,000	11,209	53	100	5	6	6 88	2 10	65	96	.....	.....
1,143,785	822,048	545	2,727	14	7	50 90	29 63	7 86	3 05	8	.....
478,091	833,490	1,042	519	1	7	71 22	82 15	2 00	2 15	4	.....
230,682	149,930	333	306	1	1	41 65	20 68	1 67	63	3	.....
764,618	448,434	273	1,018	1	.....	43 78	24 55	1 65	.....	.....	.....
103,415	20,974	25	147	.....	.....	8 10	9 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
672,630	879,124	343	758	20	12	62 07	37 49	9 02	4 15	8	.....
1,458,335	1,662,213	2,665	2,507	66	32	211 66	106 76	31 68	2 08	16	.....
160,893	86,699	178	118	1	.....	12 40	8 40	2 50	.....	.....	.....
826,042	96,705	568	185	21	1	60 28	24 53	7 93	50	.....	.....
933,776	708,881	1,585	1,069	7	.....	19 53	12 71	3 65	.....	7	.....
882,100	177,625	860	122	12	15	46 01	15 00	6 50	2 30	.....	.....
123,400	71,123	303	290	.....	.....	26 35	11 40	.....	.....	6	.....
15,000	10,735	43	59	32	74	13 10	8 65	5 95	4 90	.....	.....
149,811	143,694	215	226	188	180	32 87	15 91	6 43	3 85	6	7
65,700	178,200	213	37	467	65	7 29	1 75	3 30	50	.....	5
189,032	1,206,079	1,681	486	449	307	148 44	60 28	44 90	20 66	10	.....
\$21,986,683	\$15,446,476	20,599	18,721	5,612	5,845	\$1,809 18	\$853 43	\$302 98	\$137 99	102	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2 23	\$1 21	\$1 31	\$ 75	.....	.....

PRISON MANUFACTURES—1897.

During the year 1897 the following manufactories were operated within the Missouri penitentiary:

One clothing factory, five boot and shoe factories, one saddle-tree factory, one saddle and harness factory and one broom factory, but the latter begun operations late in the season and did not report.

The eight factories whose reports are tabulated in Table No. 36 employ more or less of "square" or outside labor as well as convict labor, and the average wages paid their skilled labor are higher than by outside factories of like character.

The increase over last year's report in the amount of wages paid was \$96,731.

PRISON MANUFACTURES—TABLE NO. 36.

Office number.	Total value goods manufactured during 1897.....	Value of material and supplies used during 1897.	Total No. weeks in operation in 1897....	Total amt. wages paid in 1897.....
1.....	\$47,000	\$35,000	52	\$6,000
2.....	250,000	146,715	52	84,800
3.....	115,000	92,000	51	20,866
4.....	132,000	97,200	52	28,800
5.....	752,733	512,233	51	198,356
6.....	308,000	255,000	48	50,000
7.....	142,309	81,509	52	45,409
8.....	98,970	70,270	50	20,700
Totals	\$1,841,012	\$1,309,987	408	\$408,081
Averages.....	\$230,125	\$163,748	51	\$50,380

Office number.	Am't paid for rent, tax and insurance.	Cost of machinery and repairs.....	No. skilled employees.		No. convict employees.		Average daily wages paid skilled employees		Average daily wages paid convict employees.	
			Males...	Females..	Males...	Females..	Males...	Females..	Males...	Females..
1.....	\$300	\$2,000	.....	.....	50	20	.....	.....	\$ 50	\$ 80
2.....	815	14,000	20	.....	190	.....	\$2 90	.....	50	.....
3.....	97	6,000	7	.....	125	.....	3 75	.....	50	.....
4.....	506	14,976	100	.....	69	.....	3 00	.....	50	.....
5.....	2,471	33,250	45	100	420	20	3 50	\$1 10	50	50
6.....	2,000	30,000	20	.....	250	.....	3 00	.....	50	.....
7.....	1,890	6,883	8	.....	240	.....	3 00	.....	50	.....
8.....	1,747	18,000	11	.....	60	.....	3 00	.....	50	.....
Totals	\$11,116	\$124,609	211	100	1,414	40	\$22 15	\$1 10	\$4 00	\$ 80
Averages	\$1,389	\$15,576	26	13	177	5	\$3 16	.....	\$ 50	\$ 40

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

In reporting the agricultural and industrial statistics of the State by counties, the plan heretofore adopted of giving the location and natural features of each has been followed, as a means of promoting the general welfare and awakening a greater interest in the development of the State's inexhaustible resources. The statistics relating to the percentage of lands under cultivation; the development of minerals; the general assessments of property and the approximate real value, together with the general wage schedules and approximate per cent of time that those who labor are employed, are subjects of vital concern to the industrial classes, as well as to the investors of capital.

The information here given has been secured by special agents of this Department and through county officials and is as nearly correct and up to date as it has been possible to obtain, with the means at command. It was originally intended to report the number of farm mortgages and the mortgage indebtedness of the State, the number and condition of the tenant farmers, also the inauguration of all new industries employing labor, and the extent of the employment of women and children in positions usually filled by men; but the information received was not considered adequate for the purpose desired.

However, from the reports received it can be authoritatively stated that the number of farm mortgages and the amount of farm mortgage indebtedness is decreasing in this State, notwithstanding the low prices and prevalent financial stringency caused by a lack of circulating medium.

While the condition of tenant farmers is generally poor, the reports from the majority of counties in the State indicate that the number of tenant farmers is gradually decreasing.

A majority of the counties report the inauguration of some new industry or enterprise in which employment is given to labor; while only in those sections of the State in which the cities and larger towns

are located do the reports show that women and children are employed in positions usually occupied by men, to any great extent, except in the profession of teaching. But in the larger cities of the State the percentage of women and children employed is increasing to a considerable extent.

In the matter of public roads throughout the State our reports confirm the general opinion that the roads are not in as good condition as they should be, yet while this is true, the recent agitation for road improvement has already borne fruit and the conditions are gradually improving.

MISSOURI'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

As an introductory to general county and industrial statistics the following facts, culled from the report of the United States Department of Agriculture relative to Missouri's crop productions, are of special interest to our people.

The total yield of corn in the United States for 1897 is stated at 1,902,967,933 bushels, an average of 23.8 bushels per acre. Missouri is credited with 6,612,457 acres which yielded 171,923,882 bushels, an average per acre of 26 bushels, the average selling price of which was 24 cents and the aggregate value of the crop \$41,261,732. Our average yield of corn per acre for the past ten years, 1887 to 1896, inclusive, was 28.2 bushels.

The total yield of wheat was 530,149,168 bushels, an average of 13.4 bushels per acre. Missouri had 1,567,162 acres of wheat which yielded 14,104,458 bushels, an average of 9 bushels; average selling price, 85 cents; aggregate value, \$11,988,789. Our average yield of wheat per acre for the past ten years was 12.7 bushels.

In 1897 the United States produced 698,767,809 bushels of oats, the average yield per acre being 27.2 bushels. Missouri had 1,003,553 acres which yielded 22,078,166 bushels, worth \$4,194,852. Our average yield was 22 bushels and average selling price 19 cents. Our average yield for the past ten years was 23.4 bushels.

Last year's total production of rye was 27,363,324 bushels, an average of 16 bushels. Missouri had 14,239 acres which produced 170,868 bushels, worth \$75,182. The average yield per acre was 12 bushels, the selling price of which was 44 cents.

Of buckwheat Missouri had 2,576 acres which yielded 38,640 bushels, an average per acre of 15 bushels; average selling price, 60 cents; aggregate value, \$23,184.

Last year Missouri had 97,117 acres of potatoes which yielded 4,104,114 bushels. The average selling price was 63 cents and total

value \$2,285,592. Our average yield per acre for the past ten years was 74 bushels, Kansas 60, Michigan 72 and Iowa 73.

Missouri's total acreage of hay in 1897 was 2,214,177, the yield from which was 2,546,304 tons, valued at \$15,659,770, an average of \$6.15.

ADAIR COUNTY.

Northeastern part of State; 180 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 570 square miles; surface, undulating; mostly prairie; the county is drained by the Chariton river and several smaller streams. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, and very fertile; about 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 10 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, kickory, elm and cotton wood. A strata of coal underlies most of the county, and several mines are in operation. Limestone, sandstone and fire-clay are also found. Average price improved land, per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,526,566; estimated full value, \$9,579,698. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,217,880; estimated full value, \$2,653,640. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$54,045; estimated full value, \$90,075. Assessed value railroads in county, \$581,661.71; number of miles, 65.965. Average cash rental farm land, per acre, \$2.00; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have been about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are farming and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is not good. Number public schools, 71; teachers, 101; pupils, 6,457; permanent school fund, \$50,374.99. Railroads in the county are Wabash, A., T. & S. Fe, and Q., O. & K. O. Estimated population of county, 24,000; county seat, Kirksville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	8,477	Dressed meat, pounds.....	714
Hogs, head.....	84,130	Tallow, pounds.....	50,285
Horses and mules, head.....	880	Hides, pounds.....	127,258
Sheep, head.....	2,840	Furs, pounds.....	1,244
Wheat, bushels.....	500	Feathers, pounds.....	1,840
Corn, bushels.....	500	Nuts, bushels.....	825
Hay, bales.....	7,125	Nursery stock, pounds.....	275
Oats, bushels.....	2,800	Coal, tons.....	23,080
Grass-seed, bushels.....	1,800	Lumber, feet.....	210,000
Flour, barrels.....	1,350	Cross-ties, cars.....	22,500
Mill-feed, pounds.....	4,416	Cordwood, cords.....	49
Honey, pounds.....	80	Apples, bushels.....	7,929
Cider, gallons.....	48,000	Cooperage, cars.....	10
Wool, pounds.....	30,690	Peaches and plumbs, baskets.....	112
Poultry, pounds.....	316,079	Small fruits, crates.....	192
Butter, pounds.....	32,594	Fruit and vegetables, pounds.....	2,688
Eggs, dozen.....	194,250	Dried fruit, pounds.....	1,164
Game, pounds.....	4,837	Potatoes, bushels.....	940

ANDREW COUNTY.

Northwestern part of State ; 60 miles north of Kansas City ; area, 420 square miles ; surface, rolling prairie and woodland ; drained by Nodaway, One Hundred and Two and Platte rivers and various smaller streams. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, extremely fertile. About 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation. Fifteen per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, elm and walnut. A small quantity of soft coal is mined in the county. Good building stone and fire-clay are also found. Average price improved land per acre, \$45 ; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,389,280 ; estimated full value, \$9,167,840. Assessed value personal property in county, \$895,255 ; estimated full value, \$1,095,255. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$1,010,765 ; estimated full value, \$1,010,765. Assessed value railroads in county, \$587,319 ; number of miles, 63.1. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3 ; average grain rent, two-fifths to one-half. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 90 cents ; average time employed, 80 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50 ; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$17 ; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$37.50 ; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35 ; average time employed, 70 per cent. Wages have decreased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The public roads are in fair condition. Number public schools, 87 ; teachers, 105 ; pupils, 5,334 ; permanent school fund, \$56,317.25. Railroads in the county are K. C., St. J. & C.

B., C. & G. W., and St. J. & D. M. Estimated population of county, 19,000 ; county seat, Savannah.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head	7,877	Eggs, dozen	7,440
Hogs, head	89,862	Cheese, pounds.....	1,188
Horses and mules, head.....	540	Lime, barrels	4,500
Sheep, head.....	1,755	Lumber, feet.....	40,000
Mixed live-stock, cars,	9	Logs, cars.....	86
Wheat, bushels.	15,800	Cordwood, cords.....	2,268
Corn, bushels	29,600	Apples, bushels.	59,959
Rye, bushels.	6,300	Peaches and plums, baskets.	152
Hay, bales.	875	Strawberries, crates	2,052
Flour, barrels.....	1,350	Small fruits, crates.....	251
Cider, gallons.	9,045	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	5,159
Poultry, pounds.....	15,791	Potatoes, bushels.	8,200
Butter, pounds.....	82,209		

ATCHISON COUNTY.

Northwest corner of State; 60 miles northwest of St. Joseph; area, 560 square miles; surface, rolling prairie in central and eastern part; drained by the Missouri and the Big Tarkio and its branches. The soil is a deep black loam, extremely fertile. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 15 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of hickory, oak, walnut, elm and ash. No coal is mined in the county; building stone and fire-clay are found. Average price improved land per acre, \$40; unimproved, \$20. Assessed value real estate in county, \$5,111,825; estimated full value, \$14,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,648,665; estimated full value, \$3,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$1,075,505; estimated full value, \$1,225,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$482,903.38; number of miles, 55.28. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$4; average grain rent, two-fifth to one-half. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 70 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$18; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, full. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 70 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The condition of the public roads is reasonably good. Number public schools, 87; teachers, 118; pupils, 5,227; permanent school fund, \$110,268.08. Railroads in the county are K. C., St. J. & C. B., C. B. & Q., and B. P. L. & N. Estimated population of county, 19,500; county seat, Rockport.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	48,925	Poultry, pounds.....	23,321
Hogs, head.....	41,490	Butter, pounds.....	4,388
Horses and mules, head.....	260	Eggs, dozen.....	23,070
Sheep, head.....	270	Game, pounds.....	525
Wheat, bushels.....	43,500	Fish, pounds.....	1,321
Corn, bushels.....	855,000	Dressed meat, pounds.....	55
Oats, bushels.....	17,500	Cordwood, cords.....	56
Rye, bushels.....	2,100	Lime, barrels.....	1,050
Barley, bushels.....	700	Apples, bushels.....	67,500
Hay, bales.....	700	Small fruits, crates.....	168
Flour, barrels.....	300	Peaches, baskets.....	287
Meal, pounds.....	30,000	Furs, pounds.....	320

AUDRAIN COUNTY.

Northeast central part of State; 105 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 680 square miles; surface, gently undulating prairie; the county is drained by Salt river and its tributaries. The soil is a rich loam, and about 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation. Only a small portion of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory and walnut. Coal underlies the greater portion of the county; limestone for building and paving, and a fine quality of clay for pottery, tile and brick is found. Average price improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$20. Assessed value real estate in county, \$5,563,080; estimated full value, \$11,450,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,650,095; estimated full value, \$2,500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$1,044,415; estimated full value, \$1,375,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,321,434.64; number of miles, 78.235. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 90 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 90 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, all. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, all. Average wages of teachers per month, \$40; average time employed, 70 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are raising corn, cattle and hogs. The public roads are in fair condition. Number public schools, 128; teachers, 152; pupils, 7,033; permanent school fund, \$24,182.79. Railroads in the county are Wabash, and Chicago & Alton, with their branches. Estimated population of county, 24,000; county seat, Mexico.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	16,769	Dressed meats, pounds.....	280
Hogs, head.....	59,709	Tallow, pounds.....	27,480
Horses and mules, head.....	2,826	Hides, pounds.....	135,519
Sheep, head.....	10,356	Furs, pounds.....	3,743
Wheat, bushels.....	1,324	Feathers, pounds.....	28,247
Corn, bushels.....	6,729	Nuts, bushels.....	144
Oats, bushels.....	46,263	Nursery stock, pounds.....	600
Flax-seed and flax, pounds.....	401,072	Coal, tons.....	7,010
Hay, bales.....	9,000	Lumber, feet.....	60,000
Grass seed, pounds.....	102,950	Cordwood, cords.....	21
Flour, barrels.....	26,206	Cooperage, car.....	1
Mill feed, pounds.....	20,000	Apples, bushels.....	105
Honey, pounds.....	7,315	Small fruits, crates.....	635
Cider, gallons.....	350	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	7,610
Wool, pounds.....	96,060	Dried fruit, pounds.....	800
Poultry, pounds.....	1,620,503	Potatoes, bushels.....	1,846
Butter, pounds.....	36,220	Onions, bushel.....	1
Eggs, dozen.....	670,220	Canned goods, pounds.....	50
Game, pounds.....	8,036		

BARRY COUNTY.

Southwestern part of the State; bordering Arkansas; 180 miles south of Kansas City; area, 810 square miles; surface, hilly, prairie and wood land; the county is drained by the White, King's and Roaring rivers. The soil is a sandy loam, very fertile in the valleys. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 60 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of white and post oak, with some cedar and pine. Building stone is abundant. Lead and zinc is also found, but not extensively developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$14; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,896,624; estimated full value, \$2,528,831. Assessed value personal property in county, \$656,658; estimated full value, \$875,544. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$124,736; estimated full value, \$210,700. Assessed value railroads in county, \$419,252; number of miles, 46.39. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 60 cents; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during 1897-98. The most profitable products are corn, wheat and fruits. The condition of the public roads is very poor. Number pub-

lic schools, 113; teachers, 135; pupils, 9,538; permanent school fund, \$14,064.15. Railroads in the county are Cassville & Western, and the St. L. & S. F. Estimated population of county, 27,000; county seat, Cassville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,150	Game, pounds.....	25,615
Hogs, head.....	9,200	Dressed meats, pounds.....	1,322
Horses and mules, head.....	200	Tallow, pounds.....	11,104
Sheep, head.....	1,530	Hides, pounds.....	43,750
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	2,980	Furs, pounds.....	1,413
Wheat, bushels.....	197,500	Feathers, pounds.....	1,503
Corn, bushels.....	500	Nursery stock, pounds.....	1,645
Grass seed, pounds.....	419	Lumber, feet.....	150,000
Tobacco, pounds.....	800	Logs, cars.....	8
Flour, barrels.....	17,303	Piling, cars.....	15
Corn meal, pounds.....	879	Cross-ties, cars.....	5,760
Mill feed, pounds.....	483,000	Cordwood, cords.....	1,001
Beeswax, pounds.....	30	Apples, bushels.....	11,965
Wine, gallons.....	779	Peaches and plumbs, baskets.....	1,311
Cider, gallons.....	40	Strawberries, crates.....	27,323
Wool, pounds.....	2,692	Small fruits, crates.....	37,968
Poultry, pounds.....	918,251	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	5,727
Butter, pounds.....	26,505	Dried fruits, pounds.....	19,397
Eggs, dozen.....	574,410	Canned goods, pounds.....	341

BARTON COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; bordering Kansas; 120 miles south of Kansas City; area, 612 square miles; surface, nearly level and mostly prairie; drained by Spring river and its branches. The soil is a fertile sandy loam. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation or in pasture; the balance is timber, consisting principally of hickory, oak and walnut. Limestone for building, sandstone for paving and fire-clay for pottery, all found in large quantities. The county is underlaid with good soft coal, and several small mines are in operation. Average price improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$12. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,728,590; estimated full value, \$9,000,000. Assessed value of personal property in county, \$878,353; estimated full value, \$1,200,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$201,701; estimated full value, \$350,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$971,541; number of miles, 86.69. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 80 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of

teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are hay and corn, fruit and stock. The public roads are in good condition. Number of public schools, 97; teachers, 129; pupils, 6,859; permanent school fund, \$77,708.10. Railroads in the county are Mo. Pac., K. C., Ft. S. & M., and P. & G. Estimated population of county, 22,000; county seat, Lamar.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	7,479	Dressed meat, pounds.....	1,425
Hogs, head.....	30,385	Tallow, pounds.....	18,360
Horses and mules, head.....	160	Hides, pounds.....	51,968
Sheep, head.....	630	Furs, pounds.....	1,901
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	4	Feathers, pounds.....	1,530
Wheat, bushels.....	1,000	Nuts, bushels.....	800
Corn, bushels.....	25,500	Nursery stock, pounds.....	11,074
Oats, bushels.....	3,500	Coal, tons.....	14,460
Mixed grain, pounds.....	4,536,000	Stone, cars.....	154
Flax seed and flax, pounds.....	4,536,000	Lumber, feet.....	150,000
Hay, bales.....	682,875	Walnut logs, car.....	1
Grass seed, pounds.....	65,000	Posts, cars.....	9
Broom corn, cars.....	2	Cordwood, cords.....	875
Flour, barrels.....	2,669	Cooperage, cars.....	49
Molasses, gallons.....	3,375	Apples, bushels.....	3,455
Wine, gallons.....	50	Peaches and plumbs, baskets.....	581
Cider, gallons.....	2,500	Strawberries, crates.....	12,928
Wool, pounds.....	13,240	Small fruits, crates.....	26,332
Poultry, pounds.....	164,699	Fruit and vegetables, pounds.....	3,427
Butter, pounds.....	32,251	Dried fruit, pounds.....	206
Eggs, dozens.....	48,020	Potatoes, bushels.....	816
Fish, pounds.....	185	Onions, bushels.....	4
Game, pounds.....	70,110	Canned goods, pounds.....	2,243

BATES COUNTY.

Western part of State; bordering Kansas; 60 miles south of Kansas City; area, 874 square miles; surface, gently undulating. The county is drained by the Osage and Grand rivers and their tributaries. The soil is a rich sandy loam. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance is principally timber, consisting of oak, hickory and walnut. A large amount of coal is mined in the western and southern parts of the county. Building stone and fire-clay are also abundant. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$6,656,247; estimated full value, \$15,560,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,681,494.69; estimated full value, \$2,845,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$201,057; estimated full value, \$241,500. Assessed value railroads in county, \$941,065.89; number of miles, 102.27. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-

third. Average wages of ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.60; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$33; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have remained about the same since 1897. The most profitable pursuits are raising corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is very good. Number public schools, 136; teachers, 173; pupils, 10,616; permanent school fund, \$65,266.09. Railroads in the county are Mo. Pac., M., K. & T., and P. & G. Estimated population of county, 37,000; county seat, Butler.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	17,986	Fish, pounds.....	1,280
Hogs, head.....	59,641	Game, pounds.....	66,422
Horses and mules, head.....	1,960	Dressed meats, pounds.....	446
Sheep, head.....	800	Tallow, pounds.....	10,310
Wheat, bushels.....	47,500	Hides, pounds.....	88,191
Corn, bushels.....	81,000	Furs, pounds.....	4,884
Oats, bushels.....	15,400	Feathers, pounds.....	2,502
Flax-seed and flax, pounds.....	8,960,000	Nuts, bushels.....	2,062
Hay, bales.....	232,500	Nursery stock, pounds.....	4,230
Grass seed, pounds.....	150,485	Coal, tons.....	364,189
Castor beans, pounds.....	1,960	Lumber, feet.....	90,000
Brown corn, car.....	1	Walnut logs, cars.....	13
Flour, barrels.....	46,780	Posts, cars.....	7
Corn-meal, pounds.....	1,977,000	Cordwood, cords.....	252
Mill feed, pounds.....	873,887	Apples, bushels.....	65
Molasses, gallons.....	204	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	220
Honey, pounds.....	80	Strawberries, crates.....	296
Cider, gallons.....	144	Small fruits, crates.....	266
Wool, pounds.....	13,610	Fruit and vegetables, pounds.....	49,388
Poultry, pounds.....	618,363	Dried fruit, pounds.....	5,280
Butter, pounds.....	55,472	Onions, bushels.....	1,000
Eggs, dozen.....	207,990	Canned goods, pounds.....	150
Cheese, pounds.....	84,115		

BENTON COUNTY.

West central part of State; 100 miles south of Kansas City; area, 744 square miles; surface, northern portion rolling prairie, southern part wood land; It is drained by the Osage and Grand rivers and many smaller streams. The soil is a sandy loam, very productive in the valleys. About 50 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the remainder of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, ash and walnut. Limestone is abundant. Coal, iron, lead and zinc, have been found, but their development is limited. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$4. Assessed value real estate in county,

\$2,221,521; estimated full value, \$5,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,140,688; estimated full value, \$2,280,600. Assessed value railroads in county, \$98,277.88; number of miles, 28.97. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have increased slightly since 1897. The most profitable industries are farming and fruit-raising. The condition of the public roads has improved lately. Number of public schools, 93; teachers, 106; pupils, 6,167; permanent school fund, \$20,150. Railroads in the county are S. W. & S. W. (Mo. Pac. branch.) Estimated population of the county, 18,000; county seat, Warsaw.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED IN 1897.

Cattle, head.....	8,940	Eggs, dozen.....	478,448
Hogs, head.....	31,840	Fish, pounds.....	1,555
Horses and mules, head.....	60	Game, pounds.....	15,359
Sheep, head.....	1,800	Dressed meat, pounds.....	8,006
Wheat, bushels.....	1,000	Tallow, pounds.....	5,980
Corn, bushels.....	500	Hides, pounds.....	38,140
Flax-seed and flax, pounds.....	450,000	Furs, pounds.....	4,579
Hay, bales.....	18,875	Feathers, pounds.....	5,600
Grass seed, pounds.....	540	Stone, cars.....	3
Flour, barrels.....	983	Lumber, feet.....	190,000
Corn meal, pounds.....	2,720	Walnut logs, cars.....	4
Mill feed, pounds.....	500	Cross ties.....	72,746
Molasses, gallons.....	700	Cordwood, cords.....	3,044
Cider, gallons.....	50	Cooperage, cars.....	7
Wool, pounds.....	9,622	Apples, bushels.....	6
Poultry, pounds.....	396,105	Dried fruit, pounds.....	2,796
Butter, pounds.....	75,990	Canned goods, pounds.....	500

BOLLINGER COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State; 100 miles south of St. Louis; area, 616 square miles; surface, hilly, with some swamp and bottom lands; the county is drained by numerous small streams; swamps in the southern part are undrained. The soil in the valleys is a sandy loam; the hills are clay; about 25 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 70 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak and hickory; there is some pine and walnut. Iron ore is found, and porcelain clay is mined to some extent; limestone for building is abundant. Average price improved land per acre, \$10; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,322,951; estimated full value, \$2,500,000.

Assessed value personal property in county, \$418,888; estimated full value, \$850,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$199,097; estimated full value, \$200,000. Assessed value railroads and telegraph in county, \$214,760.69; number of miles, 33.16-100. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages increased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are raising cattle, sheep and hogs. The condition of the public roads is rather poor. Number of public schools, 79; teachers, 81; pupils, 5,167; permanent school fund, \$40,173.96. Railroads in the county are St. L., I. M. & S., O. G. & Ft. S., and B. & U. Estimated population of the county, 15,000; county seat, Marble Hill.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED IN 1897.

Cattle, head.....	1,031	Furs, pounds.....	1,272
Hogs, head.....	3,280	Feathers, pounds.....	3,665
Wheat, bushels.....	9,000	Stone, cars.....	17
Corn, bushels.....	1,000	Gravel, cars.....	18
Grass seed, pounds.....	21,258	Lumber, feet.....	1,140,000
Molasses, gallons.....	95	Logs, cars.....	277
Honey, pounds.....	759	Walnut logs, car.....	1
Wool, pounds.....	15,711	Cross-ties.....	75,600
Poultry, pounds.....	891,521	Cooperage, cars.....	163
Butter, pounds.....	301	Peaches and plumbs, baskets.....	511
Eggs, dozen.....	101,070	Strawberries, crates.....	7,296
Cheese, pounds.....	10	Fruit and vegetables, pounds.....	3,896
Game, pounds.....	754	Dried fruit, pounds.....	86,193
Dressed meats, pounds.....	4,598	Potatoes, bushels.....	88
Tallow, pounds.....	840	Onions, bushels.....	7
Hides, pounds.....	12,250		

BOONE COUNTY.

Central part of State; 150 miles west of St. Louis; area 680 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and timber land; drained by Hinkston, Cedar and Rocker creeks. The soil is a dark and light loam, very fertile. About 65 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 30 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of walnut, oak, hickory, elm and ash. Coal is mined on a small scale all over the county. Building stone and brick clay are abundant. Average price improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in

county, \$5,481,940; estimated full value, \$12,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,826,230; estimated full value, \$5,500,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$895,990; number of miles, 71. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 85 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$37; average time employed, 55 per cent. Wages have decreased slightly during the past year. The most profitable pursuits are raising corn, wheat and stock. The condition of the public roads is reported excellent. Number public schools, 124; teachers, 166; pupils, 9,036; permanent school fund, \$34,757.39. Railroads in the county are M., K. & T., C. & A., and Wabash. Estimated population of county, 26,000; county seat, Columbia.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	16,242	Dressed meats, pounds.....	929
Hogs, head.....	84,883	Tallow, pounds.....	45,670
Horses and mules, head.....	8,409	Hides, pounds.....	90,871
Sheep, head.....	8,850	Furs, pounds.....	17,239
Wheat, bushels.....	79,000	Feathers, pounds.....	31,488
Corn, bushels.....	6,000	Nuts, bushels.....	675
Oats, bushels.....	2,100	Stone, cars.....	7
Hay, bales.....	5,625	Lumber, feet.....	240,000
Grass seed, pounds.....	452,785	Logs, cars.....	11
Flour, barrels.....	2,550	Walnut logs, cars.....	2
Corn meal, pounds.....	20,225	Piling, cars.....	9
Mill feed, pounds.....	81,000	Cross-ties.....	10,560
Molasses, gallons.....	1,200	Cordwood, cords.....	343
Honey, pounds.....	50	Cooperage, cars.....	80
Cider, gallons.....	100	Apples, bushels.....	23,646
Wool, pounds.....	58,680	Strawberries, crates.....	80
Poultry, pounds.....	1,295,351	Small fruits, crates.....	427
Butter, pounds.....	9,039	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	5,790
Eggs, dozen.....	2,419,060	Dried fruit, pounds.....	42,165
Fish, pounds.....	15	Potatoes, bushels.....	2,830
Game, pounds.....	6,680	Onions, bushels.....	24

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Northwest part of State; bordering on Missouri river; area, 420 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and wood land; the county is drained by the Platte, One Hundred and Two, Third Fork and Cas-teel creek, besides the Missouri river. The soil is a very rich, dark, sandy loam. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation 15 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak

hickory, elm, walnut and hackberry; building stone and fire-clay are found in large quantities. Average price of land per acre, \$50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$20,000,000; estimated full value, \$40,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$8,000,000; estimated full value, \$15,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$2,000,000; estimated full value, \$3,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$2,285,596.03; number of miles, 166.167. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$4; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1.10; average time employed, 80 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks, per month, \$45; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$40; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have decreased about 5 per cent during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are raising stock, fruit and garden truck. The condition of the public roads is good. Number public schools, 99; teachers, 248; pupils, 28,618; permanent school fund, \$90,062.95. Railroads in the county are H. & St. J., O. B. & Q., O. R. I. & P., G. I., S. F., Mo-Pac., and Gt. W. Estimated population of the county, 85,000; county seat, St. Joseph.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED IN 1897.

Cattle, head.....	4,659	Hides, pounds.....	50,809
Hogs, head.....	16,060	Lumber, feet.....	380,000
Horses and mules, head.....	180	Walnut logs, cars.....	9
Sheep, head.....	630	Logs, cars.....	22
Wheat, bushels.....	135,833	Cross-ties.....	1,200
Corn, bushels.....	159,800	Cordwood, cords.....	544
Oats, bushels.....	4,000	Apples, bushels.....	72,900
Mixed grain, bushels.....	47,600	Potatoes, bushels.....	18,000
Hay, bales.....	1,575	Dried fruit, pounds.....	78,610
Flour, barrels.....	11,550	Small fruits, crates.....	1,181
Mill feed, pounds.....	511,040	Peaches and pears, baskets.....	139
Corn-meal, pounds.....	14,225	Strawberries, crates.....	2,557
Poultry, pounds.....	15,568	Game, pounds.....	97
Butter, pounds.....	1,237	Fish, pounds.....	2,458
Eggs, dozen.....	54,042	Vegetables, pounds.....	1,060,673
Wool, pounds.....	80	Canned goods, pounds.....	890

BUTLER COUNTY.

Southeastern part of the State; bordering Arkansas; 130 miles south of St. Louis; area, 716 square miles; surface, a part nearly level and a portion rolling; the county is drained by Black river and its tributaries and the St. Francois. The soil generally a dark loam, fertile in the low lands. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation.

A large per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory and some cypress. Building stone and porcelain clay are found in abundance. Average price of improved land per acre, \$15; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,196,022; estimated full value, \$5,296,032. Assessed value personal property in county, \$517,709; estimated full value, \$947,909. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$330,732; estimated full value, \$403,232. Assessed value railroads in county, \$652,620; number of miles, 50.50. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$17; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$37; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, —; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are the stock and lumber business. The condition of the public roads is an average. Number public schools, 65; teachers, 77; pupils, 4,868; permanent school fund, \$34,440.57. Railroads in the county are St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern. Estimated population of the county, 15,000; county seat, Poplar Bluff.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED IN 1897.

Cattle, head.....	1,775	Dressed meats, pounds.....	7,186
Hogs, head.....	1,280	Hides, pounds.....	4,324
Horses and mules, head.....	40	Furs, pounds.....	4,069
Sheep, head.....	270	Feathers, pounds.....	2,245
Wheat, bushels.....	500	Lumber, feet.....	29,020,000
Oats, bushels.....	84	Logs, car.....	1
Cotton, pounds.....	920,000	Piling, cars.....	776
Cotton-seed products, pounds.....	40,000	Cross-ties.....	24,480
Poultry, pounds.....	4,192	Cooperage, cars.....	1,079
Butter, pounds.....	40	Peaches and plumbs, baskets.....	138
Eggs, dozen.....	570	Dried fruits, pounds.....	58
Fish, pounds.....	300	Melons.....	8,000
Game, pounds.....	523	Wagon hubs and spokes, cars.....	125

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Northwest central part of State; 50 miles north of Kansas City; area, 430 square miles; surface, gently rolling prairie. The county is drained by Shoal, Long and Log creeks. The soil is a rich, black loam, very productive. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 15 per cent of the county is timber, consisting of oak, elm, walnut and cottonwood. Considerable coal is found in the county. Lead and zinc

have also been discovered. Average price of improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$20. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,333,258; estimated full value, \$9,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$928,278; estimated full value, \$2,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$670,948; estimated full value, \$670,948. Assessed value railroads in county, \$662,418.63; number of miles, 56.88. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 80 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$27; average time employed, full. Average wages of teachers per month, \$33; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages increased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are farming and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is good. Number public schools, 82; teachers, 136; pupils, 5,052; permanent school fund, \$47,728.13. Railroads in the county are H. & St. J., C. M. & St. P., and H. & K. Estimated population of the county, 20,000; county seat, Kingston.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED IN 1897.

Cattle, head.....	19,825	Tallow, pounds.....	2,230
Hogs, head.....	72,640	Hides, pounds.....	31,160
Horses and mules, head.....	1,520	Furs, pounds.....	2,417
Sheep, head.....	5,546	Feathers, pounds.....	776
Wheat, bushels.....	1,000	Coal, tons.....	4,940
Corn, bushels.....	43,500	Stone, cars.....	24
Oats, bushels.....	700	Walnut logs, cars.....	2
Hay, bales.....	24,325	Logs, cars.....	2
Flour, barrels.....	1,711	Cordwood, cords.....	68
Mill feed, pounds.....	15,400	Apples, bushels.....	18,591
Poultry, pounds.....	427,729	Cheese pounds.....	773
Butter, pounds.....	83,867	Small fruit, crates.....	176
Eggs, dozen.....	270,810	Strawberries, crates.....	589
Wool, pounds.....	86,915	Peaches, baskets.....	17

CALLAWAY COUNTY.

Eastern central part of State; 125 miles west of St. Louis; area, 760 square miles; surface, undulating prairie and wood land. The county is drained by the Cedar, Auxvasse and other small streams. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, very fertile in the bottoms; about 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 15 per cent of the county is timber, consisting of oak, ash, walnut, elm and maple. There is an abundance of coal in the county, but it is poorly worked. Inexhaustible deposits of fire-clay and limestone are also found. Average price

of improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$8. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,055,440; estimated full value, \$9,000,000. Assessed value personal property, stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$1,852,345; estimated full value, \$2,500,000. Assessed value railroads, in county, \$829,789; number of miles, 76.60. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$40; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$40; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have not increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The public roads are in fair condition. Number public schools, 135; teachers, 150; pupils, 7,958; permanent school fund, \$19,071.41. Railroads in the county are M., K. & T., and C. & A. Estimated population of the county, 27,000; county seat, Fulton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED IN 1897.

Cattle, head.....	4,575	Coal, tons.....	1,680
Hogs, head.....	37,854	Stone, cars.....	2
Horses and mules, head.....	842	Sand, cars.....	331
Sheep, head.....	7,888	Fire-clay, cars.....	60
Wheat, bushels.....	32,500	Lime, barrels.....	38,550
Molasses, gallons.....	300	Lumber, feet.....	90,000
Poultry, pounds.....	35,312	Logs, cars.....	8
Butter, pounds.....	1,987	Posts, cars.....	13
Eggs, dozen.....	61,020	Cooperage, cars.....	36
Game, pounds.....	100	Apples, bushels.....	3,600
Dressed meats, pounds.....	87	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	4
Hides, pounds.....	2,517	Small fruit, crates.....	170
Furs, pounds.....	836	Dried fruit, pounds.....	280
Feathers, pounds.....	1,192	Onions, bushels.....	10
Nursery stock, pounds.....	2,160		

CAMDEN COUNTY.

South central part of State; 50 miles south of Jefferson City; area, 692 square miles; surface, very broken and hilly; scenery, picturesque; the county is drained by the Osage and Niangua rivers and Glaize creek. The soil in the valleys is rich and productive; about 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak and other hard wood. Lead and zinc have been discovered, but not developed; plenty of good building stone is found. Average price improved land per acre, \$15; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,153,952; esti-

mated full value, \$2,550,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$109,877; estimated full value, \$185,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$82,131; estimated full value, \$82,131. Assessed value railroads in county, \$11,100; number of miles, 3.50. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.50; average grain rent, 33½ per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$32; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages increased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are farming and lumbering. The public roads are in rather poor condition. Number public schools, 80; teachers, 89; pupils, 4,785; permanent school fund, \$17,817.61. Railroad in the county is St. L. & S. F. Estimated population of the county, 12,000; county seat, Linn Creek.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED IN 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,325	Dressed meats, pounds.....	1,700
Hogs, head.....	5,500	Tallow, pounds.....	1,100
Horses and mules, head.....	160	Furs, pounds.....	3,600
Sheep, head.....	1,880	Feathers, pounds.....	1,925
Wheat, bushels.....	1,000	Nursery stock, pounds.....	2,800
Oats, bushels.....	865	Gravel, cars.....	55
Hay, bales.....	3,000	Lime, barrels.....	85
Tobacco, pounds.....	2,000	Lumber, feet.....	150,000
Flour, barrels.....	25	Logs, cars.....	270
Mill-feed, pounds.....	5,500	Walnut logs, cars.....	16
Molasses, gallons.....	1,856	Piling, cars.....	119
Cider, gallons.....	2,756	Cross-ties.....	257,840
Wool, pounds.....	7,400	Cordwood, cords.....	50
Poultry, pounds.....	81,275	Apples, bushels.....	650
Butter, pounds.....	1,595	Dried fruit, pounds.....	8,580
Eggs, dozen.....	363,380	Onions, bushels.....	150
Game, pounds.....	65,655		

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State; bordering the Mississippi river; 150 miles south of St. Louis; area, 540 square miles; surface, gently undulating, with some swampy land; the county is drained by the Mississippi river, Whitewater creek, and its tributaries. The soil is a sandy loam and very fertile. About 50 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the balance is in timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut, poplar, cypress and gum. No minerals have been developed. Marble, limestone and pure white clay are largely quarried. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$5. Assessed value real estate

in county, \$3,437,030; estimated full value, \$9,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$622,825; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Average value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$885,320; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Average value railroads in county, \$341,208; number of miles, 58.05. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$37; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are wheat, corn, oats, rye and stock. The condition of the public roads is good. Number public schools, 90; teachers, 108; pupils, 8,099; permanent school fund, \$38,054.66. Railroads in the county are St. L., I. M. & S., St. L., O. G. & Ft. S., and St. L. Southwest. Estimated population of the county, 25,000; county seat, Jackson.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,416	Tallow, pounds.....	15,988
Hogs, head.....	6,930	Hides, pounds.....	54,816
Horses and mules, head.....	104	Furs, pounds.....	3,543
Sheep, head.....	2,468	Feathers, pounds.....	4,855
Wheat, bushels.....	56,034	Nursery stock, pounds.....	2,000
Corn, bushels.....	2,500	Lime and cement, barrels.....	4,360
Hay, bales.....	2,275	Lumber, feet.....	2,178,160
Grass seed, bushels.....	3,342	Logs, cars.....	275
Flour, barrels.....	105,885	Piling, cars.....	20
Mill feed, pounds.....	3,750,600	Cross-ties.....	30,351
Beeswax, pounds.....	40	Ordwood, cords.....	1,092
Cider, gallons.....	495	Cooperage and spokes, cars.....	170
Wool, pounds.....	41,621	Apples, bushels.....	42
Poultry, pounds.....	219,935	Small fruits, crates.....	398
Butter, pounds.....	16,180	Dried fruit, pounds.....	72,429
Eggs, dozen.....	186,823	Potatoes, bushels.....	1,682
Game, pounds.....	5,855	Onions, bushels.....	125
Dressed meats, pounds.....	78,158		

CARROLL COUNTY.

North central part of State; 60 miles northeast of Kansas City; area, 690 square miles; surface, north part rolling; south part, nearly level; the county is drained by the Missouri and Grand rivers and several small streams. The soil is a dark sandy loam, very fertile. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and the balance of the county is timber. Coal is extensively mined in the county and white rock is abundant. Average price improved land per acre, \$40;

unimproved, \$20. Assessed value real estate in county, \$5,850,000; estimated full value, \$10,200,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,034,000; estimated full value, \$3,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$912,400; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,259,600.87; number of miles, 91.44. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, 33½ per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$40; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$40; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during the past year. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is fairly good. Number public schools, 121; teachers, 186; pupils, 8,603; permanent school fund, \$64,604.68. Railroads in the county are U. B & K. O., A. T. & S. F., and Wabash. Estimated population of county, 28,000; county seat, Carrollton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	29,203	Apples, bushels.	106,760
Hogs, head.....	78,862	Peaches and pears, baskets.	6,818
Horses and mules, head.....	2,023	Berries, crates.....	748
Sheep, head.....	8,240	Small fruits, crates.	40
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	3	Potatoes, bushels.....	6,800
Wheat, bushels.....	188,800	Onions, bushels.	105
Corn, bushels.....	42,600	Vegetables, pounds.....	801
Oats, bushels.....	11,900	Dried fruit, pounds.....	15,285
Rye, bushels.....	4,200	Pop corn, bushels.....	100
Hay, bales.....	175	Nursery stock, pounds.....	4,000
Grass seed, bushels.....	1,594	Nuts, bushels.....	15
Tobacco, pounds.....	231,640	Molasses, gallons.....	12,000
Flour, barrels.....	14,110	Lumber, feet.....	420,000
Wool, pounds.....	29,007	Logs, cars.....	8
Dressed meat, pounds.....	245	Cooperage, cars.....	3
Tallow, pounds.....	30,470	Cordwood, cords.....	119
Hides, pounds.....	76,218	Mill feed, pounds.....	150,000
Game, pounds.....	31,494	Corn-meal, pounds.....	18,500
Fish, pounds.....	1,475	Furs, pounds.....	1,613
Poultry, pounds.....	1,123,732	Feathers, pounds.....	2,049
Butter, pounds.....	27,841	Stone, cars.....	164
Eggs, dozen.....	169,140	Sand, cars.....	6

CARTER COUNTY.

Southern part of State; 150 miles south of St. Louis; area, 688 square miles; surface, hilly; the county is drained by the Current river and its tributaries. The soil is a black, sandy loam in the bottoms. About 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is covered with forests, consisting of pine, oak and walnut.

Lumbering is the chief industry. Lead, chalk, manganese and iron are found, but not developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$8; unimproved, \$1.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$969,891; estimated full value, \$1,600,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$303,825; estimated full value, \$500,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$213,100; number miles, 49.17. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$—; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 60 cents; average time employed, 50 per cent; average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent; average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1.40; average time employed, 80 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$25; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$32; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have decreased during the last year. The condition of the public roads is rather poor. Number public schools, 28; teachers, 32; pupils, 1,691; permanent school fund, \$1,678.17. Railroads in the county are St. L., O. G. & Ft. Smith, and Current River railroad. Estimated population of the county, 8,000; county seat, Van Buren.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	75	Piling, cars.....	2
Hogs, head.....	820	Cross-ties.....	143,200
Wheat, bushels.....	2,000	Cordwood, cords.....	85
Stones, cars.....	68	Apples, bushels.....	900
Lumber, feet.....	39,320,000	Small fruits, crates.....	80

CASS COUNTY.

Western part of State; bordering Kansas; 25 miles south of Kansas City; area, 688 square miles; surface, undulating, mostly prairie; the county is drained by Grand river, Big creek and their tributaries. The soil is a rich, black loam. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation. About one-sixth of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut and elm. Coal is found in small quantities. Average price improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$20. Assessed value real estate in county, \$5,948.112; estimated full value, \$13,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,659,179; estimated full value, \$2,800,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$260,000; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,600,000; number of miles, 176. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, 40

per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$28; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 75 per cent. Wages have decreased some during the years 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The condition of the public roads is generally poor. Number public schools, 133; teachers, 212; pupils, 7,827; permanent school fund, \$81,230.63. Railroads in the county are M. P., M., K. & T., Ft. S. & G., K. C., P. & G., and K. O., O. & S. Estimated population of the county, 30,000; county seat, Harrisonville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	80,733	Tallow, pounds.....	10,527
Hogs, head.....	108,521	Hides, pounds.....	76,894
Horses and mules, head.....	2,323	Milk, gallons.....	56,800
Sheep, head.....	9,096	Furs, pounds.....	3,407
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	176	Feathers, pounds.....	4,730
Wheat, bushels.....	46,500	Nuts, bushels.....	108
Corn, bushels.....	65,500	Nursery stock, pounds.....	20,553
Oats, bushels.....	89,900	Coal, tons.....	720
Flax seed and flax, pounds.....	3,096,000	Lumber, feet.....	70,000
Hay, bales.....	289,117	Walnut logs, cars.....	12
Grass seed, bushels.....	229,110	Cross-ties.....	960
Tobacco, pounds.....	390	Cordwood, cords.....	644
Flour, barrels.....	8,418	Apples, bushels.....	14,323
Corn-meal, pounds.....	8,096	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	571
Mill feed, pounds.....	8,490	Strawberries, crates.....	112
Molasses, gallons.....	100	Small fruits, crates.....	36
Honey, pounds.....	1,774	Fruits and vegetables.....	24,620
Cider, gallons.....	839	Dried fruit, pounds.....	1,720
Wool, pounds.....	26,875	Potatoes, bushels.....	3
Poultry, pounds.....	609,865	Onions, bushels.....	10
Butter, pounds.....	248,889	Canned goods, pounds.....	8,690
Eggs, dozen.....	393,675	Linseed oil and meal, pounds.....	89,695
Game, pounds.....	70,151	Cut flowers, pounds.....	62,839
Dressed meats, pounds.....	72,532		

CEDAR COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; 110 miles south of Kansas City; area, 496 square mile; surface, western portion, rolling prairie; eastern part, broken wood land. The county is drained by the Big and Little Sac rivers and several smaller streams. The soil is a sandy loam, very fertile. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the remainder of the county is timber, consisting of the usual varieties. Limestone and good building stone are abundant and a light strata of coal is found in the southwest part of the county. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$8. Assessed value real es-

tate in county, \$2,561,293; estimated full value, \$5,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$798,649; estimated full value, \$1,700,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$318,001; estimated full value, \$400,000. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 80 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed 66 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$34; average time employed, 55 per cent. Wages have not increased during the past year. The most profitable pursuits are stock and fruit-raising. The public roads are in fair condition. Number public schools, 87; teachers, 106; pupils, 6,479; permanent school fund, \$35,735.89. The only railroad in the county is a branch from Walker on the M., K. & T. to ElDorado Springs, recently built. Estimated population of the county, 20,000; county seat, Stockton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED IN 1897.

Cattle, head.....	5,054	Eggs, dozen.....	182,000
Hogs, head ...	12,483	Game, pounds	3,800
Horses and mules, head.	580	Tallow, pounds.....	2,100
Sheep, head.....	1,775	Hides, pounds.....	26,600
Hay, bales.....	14,751	Furs, pounds.....	1,460
Honey, pounds.....	460	Feathers, pounds.....	1,160
Wool, pounds.	7,200	Apples, bushels.....	5,700
Poultry, pounds ..	171,800	Dried fruit, pounds	2,820
Butter, pounds.....	2,700	Onions, bushels.....	620

CHARITON COUNTY.

North central part of State; 70 miles northwest of Jefferson City; area, 740 square miles; surface, undulating prairie and wood land. The county is drained by Chariton river, Brush creek, Yellow creek and other small streams. The soil is a rich, sandy loam. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and the balance of the county is timber or pasture land. A good quality of coal is mined for local use. Plenty of limestone is found for building purposes. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,662,120; estimated full value, \$10,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$733,147; estimated full value, \$1,750,000. Assessed value of stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$685,968; estimated full value, \$1,200,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$909,129; number of miles, 89.60. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary

labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per months, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$34; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have not increased during the year. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is reasonably good. Number public schools, 152; teachers, 196; pupils, 9,565; permanent school fund, \$132,265.71. Railroads in the county are C., B. & K. C., A., T. & S. F., and Wabash. Estimated population of the county 28,000; county seat, Keytesville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	12,504	Poultry, pounds.....	434,869
Hogs, head.....	41,362	Butter, pounds.....	17,681
Horses and mules, head.....	783	Eggs, dozen.....	276,300
Sheep, head.....	1,351	Game, pounds.....	12,460
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	11	Fish, pounds.....	4,060
Wheat, bushels.....	43,000	Dressed meat, pounds.....	22,251
Corn, bushels.....	67,000	Hides, pounds.....	36,880
Oats, bushels.....	2,100	Tallow, pounds.....	17,440
Hay, bales.....	706	Furs, pounds.....	1,542
Flour, barrels.....	16,167	Feathers, pounds.....	1,677
Mill feed, pounds.....	480,000	Honey, pounds.....	9,797
Corn meal, pounds.....	12,860	Onions, bushels.....	3,000
Grass seed, bushels.....	1,845	Cheese, pounds.....	270
Flax, bushels.....	80,000	Coal, tons.....	40
Tobacco, pounds.....	421,620	Lumber, feet.....	1,750,000
Apples, bushels.....	60,807	Walnut logs, cars.....	17
Peaches and pears, baskets.....	202	Wood, cars.....	98
Small fruits, crates.....	453	Wine, gallons.....	155
Dried fruit, pounds.....	1,162	Nuts, bushels.....	1,844
Cider, gallons.....	3,716	Wool, pounds.....	55,065
Strawberries, crates.....	13	Molasses, gallons.....	37,883
Melons.....	3,000	Canned goods, pounds.....	3,130
Potatoes, bushels.....	6,000	Stone, cars.....	3

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; 130 miles south and west of Jefferson City; area, 520 square miles; surface, very hilly; the county is drained by Finley and James rivers and several smaller streams. The soil is black loam and clay, fertile in the valleys. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 60 per cent of the county is in timber, principally oak, hickory and walnut. Lead and zinc have been found in paying quantities. Iron ore has been discovered, but no attempt has been made to develop it. Average price improved land per acre, \$15; unimproved, \$5. Assessed value real estate in county,

\$1,842,381; estimated full value, \$2,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$837,768; estimated full value, \$1,500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$277,088; estimated full value, \$375,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$207,775.52; number of miles, 30.13. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages increased some during 1897. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The public roads are generally in bad condition. Number public schools, 70; teachers, 84; pupils, 6,294; permanent school fund, \$10,033.73. Railroads in the county are St. L. & S. F. Estimated population in county, 16,000; county seat, Ozark.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	5,789	Tallow, pounds.....	480
Hogs, head.....	25,526	Hides, pounds.....	8,426
Horses and mules, head.....	20	Furs, pounds.....	1,459
Sheep, head.....	5,335	Feathers, pounds.....	980
Wheat, bushels.....	92,000	Nursery stock, pounds.....	290
Hay, Bales.....	1,975	Lead and zinc ores, tons.....	100
Grass seed, pounds.....	84,638	Stone, cars.....	6
Cotton, pounds.....	750,000	Lumber, feet.....	120,000
Flour, barrels.....	150	Cross-ties.....	120,520
Wine, gallons.....	32	Cordwood, cords.....	1,998
Wool, pounds.....	8,986	Apples, bushels.....	6
Poultry, pounds.....	1,907,882	Peaches and plumbs, baskets.....	154
Butter, pounds.....	5,503	Strawberries, crates.....	2,796
Eggs, dozen.....	228,770	Small fruits, crates.....	268
Game, pounds.....	22,843	Dried fruits, pounds.....	550
Dressed meats, pounds.....	1,905	Canned goods, pounds.....	798,295

CLARK COUNTY.

Northeastern corner of State; 140 miles north of St. Louis; area, 510 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and wood land; the county is drained by Des Moines, Good, Fox and Wyaconda rivers and several smaller streams. The soil is generally very fertile, and about 65 per cent of the land is under cultivation; one-tenth the county is timber, consisting of oak, hickory, walnut and elm. A portion of the county is underlaid with coal. Limestone is found in large quantities. Aver-

age price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$12. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,838,495; estimated full value, \$5,676,990. Assessed value personal property in county, \$859,210; estimated full value, \$1,718,420. Assessed value railroads in county, \$748,710; number of miles, 59. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have not increased during the past year. The most profitable pursuits are farming and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is fair. Number public schools, 91; teachers, 114; pupils, 4,805; permanent school fund, \$29,898.56. Railroads in the county are A., T. & S. F., K. & W., St. L., K. & N. W. Estimated population of county, 19,000; county seat, Kahoka.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	4,872	Eggs, dozens.....	299,910
Hogs, head.....	34,110	Fish, pounds.....	81,416
Horses and mules, head.....	518	Game, pounds.....	4,364
Sheep, head.....	2,250	Dressed meats, pounds.....	18,011
Wheat, bushels.....	52,214	Tallow, pounds.....	16,190
Corn, bushels.....	188,070	Hides, pounds.....	31,638
Oats, bushels.....	79,320	Furs, pounds.....	475
Mixed grain, bushels.....	21,000	Feathers, pounds.....	6,141
Hay, bales.....	28,125	Nuts, bushels.....	878
Grass seed, pounds.....	720	Lumber, feet.....	1,800,000
Flour, barrels.....	3,668	Cross-ties.....	4,800
Wine, gallons.....	1,370	Cooperage, cars.....	183
Cider, gallons.....	88,220	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	1,630,000
Wool, pounds.....	14,690	Melons.....	2,000
Poultry, pounds.....	416,887	Canned goods, pounds.....	420,555
Butter, pounds.....	17,226		

CLAY COUNTY.

Western part of State; bordering Missouri river and adjoining Kansas City; area, 415 square miles; surface, rolling prairie with broken wood land along the Missouri river; the county is watered by the Missouri and its tributaries. The soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil. About 90 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the balance is timber. Enough coal is mined in the county for local use. Sandstone for building and fire-clay for brick and pottery are found in abundance. Average price improved land per acre, \$40; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,105,090; estimated full value, \$10,262,725. Assessed value personal property in county,

\$684,460; estimated full value, \$1,368,920. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$1,116,150; estimated full value, \$1,161,150. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,452,268; number of miles, 117.13. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$4; average grain rent, 50 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$40; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$40; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during the year. The most profitable pursuits are fruit and stock-raising. The public roads are in fair condition. Number public schools, 92; teachers, 131; pupils, 6,034; permanent school fund, \$22,991.99. Railroads in the county are H. & St. J., C. M. & St. P., K. O. & H., and Wabash. Estimated population of county, 24,000; county seat, Liberty.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.	20,875	Eggs, dozen	75,090
Hogs, head	62,980	Wool, pounds	2,125
Horses and mules, head	1,000	Dressed meats, pounds.....	5,667
Sheep, head.. ..	3,060	Apples, bushels.....	30,700
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	59	Fish, pounds	22,841
Wheat, bushels	7,500	Molasses, gallons	12,511
Corn, bushels	14,500	Small fruits, crates.....	1,300
Oats, bushels	700	Peaches, pears, grapes, baskets...	2,011
Flour, barrels.....	7,500	Strawberries, crates	1,216
Corn-meal, pounds.....	257,670	Coal, tons	4,020
Mill feed, pounds.....	9,190	Lumber, feet.....	60,000
Poultry, pounds	1,388,392	Walnut logs, cars.....	33
Butter, pounds	19,348		

OLINTON COUNTY.

Northwest central part of State; 40 miles north of Kansas City; area, 440 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and rich bottom lands. The county is watered and drained by Castile and Smith's Fork and other small streams. The soil is a rich black loam. About 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation. A good supply of timber is found along the water courses. Limestone and sandstone are abundant. Average price improved land per acre, \$45; unimproved, \$20. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,012,104; estimated full value, \$10,036,312. Assessed value personal property in county, \$984,059; estimated full value, \$1,352,177. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$996,071; estimated full value, \$1,988,213. Assessed value, railroads in county, \$1,108,321; number of miles, 89.87. Average cash

rental farm land per acre, \$4; average grain rent, 50 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$18; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during the year. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is favorable. Number public schools, 75; teachers, 112; pupils, 5,519; permanent school fund, \$24,362.18. Railroads in the county are O., R. I. & P., H. & St. J., and A., T. & S. F. Estimated population of county, 21,000; county seat, Plattsburg.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED IN 1897.

Cattle, head.....	32,602	Wool, pounds.....	24,000
Hogs, head.....	58,812	Poultry, pounds.....	242,809
Horses and mules, head.....	2,080	Butter, pounds.....	27,787
Sheep, head.....	1,580	Eggs, dozen.....	121,441
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	6	Cheese, pounds.....	41,020
Wheat, bushels.....	8,500	Tallow, pounds.....	11,053
Corn, bushels.....	4,500	Hides, pounds.....	17,813
Oats, bushels.....	2,100	Nuts, bushels.....	1,163
Mixed grain, cars.....	3,500	Lumber, feet.....	500,000
Hay, bales.....	5,250	Apples, bushels.....	21,196
Grass seed, pounds.....	2,592	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	48,015
Flour, barrels.....	3,372	Potatoes, bushels.....	800

COLE COUNTY.

Central part of State; the Missouri river forms the northern boundry; area, 390 square miles; surface, generally hilly and covered with timber along the streams. The county is well watered and drained by the Missouri, Osage and Moreau rivers. The soil is a dark loam and red clay; very fertile. About 50 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 40 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, ash and hickory. Coal, limestone, lead, zinc and fire-clay are found, but not extensively developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$27; unimproved, \$8. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,956,490; estimated full value, \$5,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,128,396; estimated full value, \$1,500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$484,328; estimated full value, \$800,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$564,263.84; number of miles, 22.40. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per

day, \$2; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per months, \$40; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$40; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages are increasing slightly. The most profitable products are wheat, corn hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is only fair. Number public schools, 55; teachers, 76; pupils, 6,241; permanent school fund, \$16,636.56. Railroads in county are Missouri Pacific system; M., K. & T. and O. & A. stop at the Missouri river. Estimated population of county, 21,000; county seat, Jefferson City, which is also the Capital of the State.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,702	Butter, pounds.....	87,065
Hogs, head.....	26,000	Eggs, dozen.....	1,882,980
Horses and mules, head.....	420	Dressed meats, pounds.....	6,814
Sheep, head.....	1,170	Tallow, pounds.....	29,195
Wheat, bushels.....	58,000	Hides, pounds.....	262,365
Corn, bushels.....	2,500	Coal, tons.....	2,540
Oats, bushels.....	700	Lumber, feet.....	160,000
Grass seed, pounds.....	374,531	Cros-ties.....	190,320
Flour, barrels.....	46,952	Apples, bushels.....	3,150
Mill feed, pounds.....	1,238,650	Strawberries, crates.....	10,270
Wool, pounds.....	1,950	Dried fruit, pounds.....	21,185
Poultry, pounds.....	564,375		

COOPER COUNTY.

Located near the center of State; 25 miles west of Jefferson City; area, 562 square miles; surface, undulating prairie, with considerable wood land along the streams. The county is well watered and drained by the Lamine river and its numerous branches. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, very productive. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation. Considerable timber is found along the water courses. Enough coal is mined to supply the local demand. Average price improved land per acre, \$40; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,404,660; estimated full value, \$10,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,220,330; estimated full value, \$3,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$887,441.68; number of miles, 72.64. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3.50; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 75 per

cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have not increased during the year. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is favorable. Number public schools, 97; teachers, 130; pupils, 7,191; permanent school fund, \$18,749.84. Railroads in the county are M., K. & T., and Missouri Pacific. Estimated population of county, 25,000; county seat, Boonville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	15,883	Tallow, pounds.....	10,221
Hogs, head.....	55,238	Hides, pounds.....	47,119
Horses and mules, head.....	720	Furs, pounds.....	1,681
Sheep, head.....	4,052	Feathers, pounds.....	4,164
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	55	Nursery stock, pounds.....	13,190
Wheat, bushels.....	150,500	Stone, cars.....	91
Corn, bushels.....	2,000	Sand, cars.....	531
Oats, bushels.....	2,995	Lumber, feet.....	590,000
Hay, bales.....	1,125	Logs, cars.....	13
Grass seed, pounds.....	203,623	Walnut logs, cars.....	16
Tobacco, pounds.....	14,470	Cordwood, cords.....	1,288
Flour, barrels.....	14,741	Cooperage, cars.....	16
Mill feed, pounds.....	226,074	Apples, bushels.....	92,685
Honey, pounds.....	148	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	640
Wine, gallons.....	130	Small fruits, crates.....	506
Wool, pounds.....	38,090	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	10,929
Poultry, pounds.....	940,122	Dried fruit, pounds.....	5,338
Butter, pounds.....	8,580	Potatoes, bushels.....	400
Eggs, dozen.....	300,970	Melons.....	1,725
Game, pounds.....	1,752	Canned goods, pounds.....	2,145
Dressed meats, pounds.....	12,387		

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Southeast central part of State; 85 miles southwest of St. Louis; area, 710 square miles; surface, diversified and hilly in places. The county is watered and drained by the Meramec and many smaller streams. The soil is a fine sandy loam in the bottoms and clay uplands. About 33 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance is timber, principally hard wood. There is some yellow pine and hard maple. Iron-ore is mined quite extensively. Lead and zinc have been found, and coal is mined in small quantities. Average price improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,929,773; estimated full value, \$2,573,564. Assessed value personal property in county, \$667,234; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$494,303.73; number of miles, 59.96. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.50; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2;

average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages are decreasing slightly. The most profitable pursuits are stock and fruit-raising. The condition of the public roads is poor. Number public schools, 79; teachers, 85; pupils, 4,643; permanent school fund, \$7,514.55. Railroads in the county are St. L. & S. F., and Salem branch. Estimated population of county, 14,500; county seat, Steelville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	1,625	Dressed meats, pounds	7,561
Hogs, head	11,600	Tallow, pounds	1,706
Horses and mules, head	40	Hides, pounds	37,682
Sheep, head	4,860	Furs, pounds	3,413
Mixed live-stock, cars	183	Feathers, pounds	2,174
Wheat, bushels	19,000	Iron-ore, tons	36,160
Grass seed, pounds	6,214	Charcoal, cars	114
Flour, barrels	4,220	Sand, cars	13
Corn-meal, pounds	8,750	Fire-clay, cars	45
Mill feed, pounds	86,100	Lumber, feet	200,000
Honey, pounds	75	Cross-ties	129,400
Wool, pounds	21,788	Cordwood, cords	609
Poultry, pounds	630,862	Cooperage, cars	34
Butter, pounds	4,804	Apples, bushels	50,400
Eggs, dozens	1,629,680	Peaches and plums, baskets	165
Cheese, pounds	180	Strawberries, crates	120
Fish, pounds	944	Fruits and vegetables, pounds	5,380
Game, pounds	7,583	Dried fruit, pounds	77,647

DADE COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; 130 miles south of Kansas City; area, 500 square miles; surface, western part, rolling prairie; eastern section hilly wood land; the county is well watered and drained by Big and Little Sac rivers, Turnback creek and several smaller streams. The soil is very fertile, especially in the bottoms; about 70 per cent of the land is under cultivation and the balance of the county is in timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut and elm. Lead and zinc have been discovered, but they are practically undeveloped; there are immense deposits of limestone and red and white pottery clay. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,302,353; estimated full value, \$6,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$671,296; estimated full value, \$1,500,000. Assessed value, stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$379,066; estimated full value, \$379,066. Assessed value railroads in

county, \$496,494; number of miles, 40.11. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 90 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during the year. The most profitable pursuits are farming and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is not very good. Number public schools, 81; teachers, 96; pupils, 6,304; permanent school fund, \$12,534.61. Railroads in the county are K. C., Ft. S. & M., and G. & N. Estimated population of county, 21,000; county seat, Greenfield.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	3,000	Wool, pounds.....	100
Hogs, head.....	26,826	Poultry, pounds.....	220,115
Horses and mules, head.....	160	Butter, pounds.....	69,996
Sheep, head.....	1,960	Eggs, dozen.....	69,685
Wheat, bushels.....	79,500	Game, pounds.....	99,749
Oats, bushels.....	4,900	Hides, pounds.....	265
Flax-seed, pounds.....	1,740,000	Cross-ties.....	480
Hay, bales.....	23,975	Cordwood, cords.....	183
Grass seed, pounds.....	60,000	Strawberries, crates.....	1,353
Flour, barrels.....	27,160	Potatoes, bushels.....	400

DALLAS COUNTY.

Southwest central part of State; 120 miles southeast of Kansas City; area, 530 square miles; surface is about one-third rolling prairie, balance hilly wood land; the county is watered by the Niangua and its tributaries. The soil is a sandy loam, and prairie section fertile. About one-half of the land is under cultivation, the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of hard wood. Limestone is abundant. Coal and lead are found, but little has been developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$15; unimproved, \$4. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,150,061; estimated full value, \$2,300,122. Assessed value personal property in county, \$608,835; estimated full value, \$1,217,670. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 60 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$25; average time em-

ployed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$25; average time employed, 65 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during the last year. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The condition of the public roads is poor. Number public schools, 74; teachers, 94; pupils, 5,286. There are no railroads in the county. Estimated population of the county, 16,000; county seat, Buffalo.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle head.....	3,160	Game, pounds.....	5,500
Hogs, head.....	8,992	Hides, pounds.....	4,850
Horses and mules, head.....	1,222	Furs, pounds.....	1,640
Sheep, head.....	2,522	Feathers, pounds.....	2,800
Honey, pounds.....	380	Cross-ties.....	8,700
Wool, pounds.....	6,600	Apples, bushels.....	2,616
Poultry, pounds.....	90,543	Dried fruit, pounds.....	10,200
Butter, pounds.....	3,420	Onions, bushels.....	248
Eggs, dozen.....	217,300		

DAVISS COUNTY.

Northwestern part of State; 50 miles east of St. Joseph; area, 576 square miles; surface, undulating prairie and wood land; the county is drained and watered by the Grand river and its tributaries. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, very fertile. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation; fifteen per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, elm and walnut. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,272,213; estimated full value, \$9,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,011,580; estimated full value, \$4,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$875,858.67; number of miles, 71.36. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, 35 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$25; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$34; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages are increasing at the present time. The most profitable pursuits are stock and fruit-raising. The condition of the public roads is not very good. Number public schools, 119; teachers, 142; pupils, 7,060; permanent school fund, \$70,983.15. Railroads in the county are C., R. I. & P., Wabash, K. C. & E., and O. & St. L. Estimated population of the county, 24,000; county seat, Gallatin.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	10,631	Cheese, pounds.....	66,495
Hogs, head.....	50,402	Game, pounds.....	5,195
Horses and mules, head.....	1,881	Dressed meats, pounds.....	5,245
Sheep, head.....	5,675	Tallow, pounds.....	13,395
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	2	Hides, pounds.....	50,447
Wheat, bushels.....	1,000	Furs, pounds.....	821
Corn, bushels.....	5,400	Feathers, pounds.....	3,034
Rye, bushels.....	9,800	Nuts, bushels.....	50
Hay, bales.....	1,650	Nursery stock, pounds.....	2,410
Grass seed, pounds.....	179,740	Lumber, feet.....	50,000
Tobacco, pounds.....	610	Logs, cars.....	3
Flour, barrels.....	285	Cordwood, cords.....	483
Corn-meal, pounds.....	490	Cooperage, cars.....	8
Mill feed, pounds.....	9,595	Apples, bushels.....	4,560
Molasses, gallons.....	16,560	Peaches and plums, bushels.....	26
Wine, gallons.....	380	Small fruit, crates.....	3,440
Cider, gallons.....	350	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	1,529
Wool, pounds.....	89,915	Dried fruit, pounds.....	1,149
Poultry, pounds.....	461,774	Potatoes, bushels.....	400
Butter, pounds.....	24,326	Canned goods, pounds.....	1,080
Eggs, dozen.....	980,980		

DEKALB COUNTY.

Northwestern part of State; 30 miles east of St. Joseph; area, 440 square miles; surface, undulating prairie land. The county is drained by Grindstone and numerous small streams. The soil is a rich, dark loam, very fertile. About 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 10 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut and elm. Limestone for building purposes and clay for brick are found in large quantities. Average price improved land per acre, \$40; unimproved, \$25. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,923,145; estimated full value, \$6,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,351,094; estimated full value, \$3,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$768,338; number of miles, 67. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3.50; average grain rent, 50 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 65 per cent. Wages have increased during the year. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The condition of the public roads is not very good. Number public schools, 82; teachers, 131; pupils, 4,904; permanent school fund, \$22,933.17. Railroads in the county are O., R. I. & P., H. & St. J., I. & D. M., O. B. & Q., and P. & G. Estimated population of county, 18,000; county seat, Maysville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	17,225	Cheese, pounds.....	15,985
Hogs, head.....	59,416	Game, pounds.....	2,850
Horses and mules, head.....	600	Dressed meats, pounds.....	5,940
Sheep, head.....	910	Tallow, pounds.....	3,220
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	16	Hides, pounds.....	18,968
Wheat, bushels.....	1,000	Furs, pounds.....	317
Corn, bushels.....	67,500	Feathers, pounds.....	373
Oats, bushels.....	700	Nuts, bushels.....	820
Mixed grain, bushels.....	1,700	Nursery stock, pounds.....	3,030
Grass seed, pounds.....	1,108	Lumber, feet.....	10,000
Flour, barrels.....	3,187	Walnut logs, cars.....	20
Corn-meal, pounds.....	270,000	Cooperage, cars.....	161
Molasses, gallons.....	22,649	Apples, bushels.....	33,423
Honey, pounds.....	1,870	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	1
Wool, pounds.....	5,675	Strawberries, crates.....	6
Wine, gallons.....	12	Small fruits, crates.....	3,040
Cider, gallons.....	600	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	4,365
Poultry, pounds.....	328,759	Dried fruits, pounds.....	1,240
Butter, pounds.....	111,844	Onions, bushels.....	54
Eggs, dozen.....	311,925		

DENT COUNTY.

Southeast central part of State; 110 miles southwest of St. Louis; area, 720 square miles; surface, hilly and mostly wood land. The county is drained by the Current and Meramec rivers and many smaller streams. The soil is a sandy loam, very productive in the valleys. About 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut, hickory and pine. There is plenty of stone for building purposes. Iron ore is extensively mined and copper is also found. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,254,807; estimated full value, \$2,097,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$643,459; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Assessed value stocks in banks in county, \$36,106; estimated full value, \$45,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$63,337.20; number of miles, 13.17. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$10; average time employed, 70 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$25; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have not increased during the year. The most profitable industries are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The public roads are in fair condition for an uneven

section. Number public schools, 65; teachers, 73; pupils, 4,459; permanent school fund, \$13,673.15. Railroads in the county are St. L. & S. F. (branch). Estimated population of county, 14,000; county seat, Salem.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	1,771	Furs, pounds.....	8,688
Hogs, head.....	10,862	Feather, pounds.....	1,496
Sheep, head.....	2,700	Pigiron, tons.....	24,160
Wheat, bushels.....	11,000	Iron ore, tons.....	1,160
Mill feed, pounds.....	60,000	Charcoal, car.....	1
Wool, pounds.....	13,225	Fire-clay, cars.....	350
Poultry, pounds.....	141,072	Lime, barrels.....	3,900
Butter, pounds.....	435	Lumber, feet.....	180,000
Eggs, dozen.....	206,970	Cross-ties.....	55,400
Cheese, pounds.....	180	Apples, bushels.....	18,500
Game, pounds.....	29,887	Small fruits, crates.....	18
Dressed meats, pounds.....	604	Fruit and vegetables, pounds.....	160
Tallow, pounds.....	1,251	Dried fruit, pounds.....	23,897
Hides, pounds.....	17,873	Canned goods, pounds.....	41

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Central southern part of State; 175 miles southwest of St. Louis; surface, undulating and hilly, chiefly wood land; the county is drained by the north fork of White river, Beaver and their tributaries. The soil is a sandy loam, with clay and gravel subsoil, fertile in the valleys. About 25 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak and hickory and some pine. Onyx and other valuable stones are found. Lead and zinc have been discovered but not developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved \$2.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,329,287; estimated full value, \$2,658,000. Assessed value personal property, \$515,326; estimated full value, \$1,225,000. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.50; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 70 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$25; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$25; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have not increased during the past year. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The condition of the public roads is unfavorable. Number of public schools, 103; teachers, 109; pupils, 6,728; permanent school fund, \$4,518.37. There are no railroads in the county at the present time. Estimated population of county, 17,000; county seat, Ava.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	3,600	Butter, pounds.....	1,230
Hogs, head.....	6,495	Eggs, dozen.....	154,075
Horses and mules, head.....	360	Game, pounds.....	16,350
Sheep, head.....	4,949	Hides, pounds.....	6,017
Wheat, bushels.....	8,800	Furs, pounds.....	2,286
Corn, bushels.....	6,884	Feathers, pounds.....	1,895
Oats, bushels.....	991	Lumber, feet.....	225,000
Cotton, pounds.....	900	Cross-ties.....	4,700
Tobacco, pounds.....	700	Apples, bushels.....	4,260
Honey, pounds.....	2,250	Dried fruit, pounds.....	4,400
Wool, pounds.....	3,350	Potatoes, bushels.....	776
Poultry, pounds.....	177,900	Onions, bushels.....	515

DUNKLIN COUNTY.

Extreme southeast part of State; 180 miles south of St. Louis; area, 500 square miles; surface, low and level. The St. Francis and Little rivers flow through the county. The soil is a deep black loam, and very productive. About half of the land is under cultivation, the balance is timber, consisting principally of oak, ash, gum, cottonwood, elm and hickory. Average price improved land, per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,500,000; estimated full value, \$3,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$707,042; estimated full value, \$1,414,084. Assessed value railroads in county, \$206,129; number of miles, 44.98. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$40; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during the year. The most profitable products are cotton, corn and stock. The condition of the public roads is reasonably good. Number public schools, 57; teachers, 76; pupils, 7,358; permanent school fund, \$10,486.55. Railroads in the county are P. & S. E., St. L., K. & S., and Cotton Belt. Estimated population of county, 19,000; county seat, Kennett.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	9,827	Fish, pounds.....	298,511
Hogs, head.....	31,071	Game, pounds.....	17,390
Horses and mules, head.....	1,860	Tallow, pounds.....	200
Sheep, head.....	90	Hides, pounds.....	16,610
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	18	Furs, pounds.....	14,624
Wheat, bushels.....	7,398	Feathers, pounds.....	108
Corn, bushels.....	21,111	Nursery stock, pounds.....	2,600
Hay, bales.....	4,875	Lime, barrels.....	450
Cotton, pounds.....	16,884,000	Lumber, feet.....	29,820,000
Cotton seed products, pounds.....	12,320,000	Logs, cars.....	110
Flour, barrels.....	5,294	Cooperage, ears.....	9
Corn meal, pounds.....	330,000	Small fruits, crates.....	56
Poultry, pounds.....	70,965	Melons.....	1,060,553
Eggs, dozen.....	522,540		

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Central eastern part of State; 35 miles west of St. Louis; area, 866 square miles; surface, uneven and hilly; the county is well watered and drained by the Meramec, Bourboise and many small streams. The soil is varied; bottoms are a rich sandy loam; about 50 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 40 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut, sycamore and hickory. Coal is found in small quantities; also, lead and zinc; plenty of stone is found for building purposes. Average price improved land per acre, \$33; unimproved, \$7. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,736,544; estimated full value, \$11,841,375. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,397,023; estimated full value, \$2,397,023. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$602,462; estimated full value, \$602,462. Assessed value railroads, \$1,216,786; number of miles, 97.53. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.25; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$36; average time employed, 70 per cent. Wages have not increased during the year. The most profitable products are corn, fruit and stock. The condition of the public roads is fair. Number public schools, 123; teachers, 142; pupils, 10,411; permanent school fund, \$40,595.27. Railroads in the county are Mo. Pac., St. L. & S. F., St. L., K. C. & C. Estimated population of county, 29,000; county seat, Union.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	7,077	Feathers, pounds.....	1,086
Hogs, head.....	27,818	Nuts, bushels.....	96
Horses and mules, head.....	40	Nursery stock, pounds.....	406,923
Sheep, head.....	2,997	Lead ore, tons.....	620
Wheat, bushels.....	90,500	Stone, cars.....	14
Corn, bushels.....	13,500	Gravel, cars.....	441
Oats, bushels.....	700	Sand, cars.....	1,721
Hay, bales.....	375	Fire-clay, cars.....	6
Grass seed, pounds.....	225,997	Lime, barrels.....	10,000
Pop-corn, pounds.....	4,225	Tripoli, pounds.....	18,684
Tobacco, pounds.....	40	Lumber, feet.....	1,420,000
Flour, barrels.....	70,149	Logs, cars.....	23
Corn-meal, pounds.....	5,000	Walnut logs, cars.....	5
Mill-feed, pounds.....	1,234,115	Chair timber, cars.....	17
Wine, gallons.....	4,208	Cross-ties.....	52,080
Cider, gallons.....	300	Cordwood, cords.....	3,185
Wool, pounds.....	28,537	Cooperage, cars.....	47
Poultry, pounds.....	497,679	Apples, bushels.....	19,650
Butter, pounds.....	69,851	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	1,231
Eggs, dozen.....	1,151,330	Fruit, pounds.....	8,347
Cheese, pounds.....	40	Strawberries, crates.....	127
Game, pounds.....	17,640	Small fruits, crates.....	4,701
Dressed meats, pounds.....	45,244	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	120,640
Tallow, pounds.....	33,573	Dried fruit, pounds.....	34,172
Hides, pounds.....	92,748	Onions, bushels.....	534
Furs, pounds.....	2,100	Canned goods, pounds.....	32,010

GASCONADE COUNTY.

East central part of State; 70 miles west of St. Louis; area, 510 square miles; surface, hilly and mostly wood land. The county is drained by the Gasconade and Bourboise rivers and their tributaries. The soil is varied; the bottoms being a rich sandy loam. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 60 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak and hickory. Iron and lead are found, but have not been developed to any extent. Average price improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$4. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,057,601; estimated full value, \$4,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,231,027; estimated full value, \$1,500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$744,901; estimated full value, \$750,900. Assessed value railroads in county, \$297,199; number of miles, 16.28. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2.25; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$38; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have increased somewhat

during the year. The most profitable products are corn, wheat and stock. The condition of the public roads is good. Number public schools, 57; teachers, 62; pupils, 4,288; permanent school fund, \$11,-329.30. The only railroad in the county is the Missouri Pacific. Estimated population of county, 14,000; county seat, Hermann.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	895	Fish, pounds.....	458
Hogs, head.....	8,440	Game, pounds.....	700
Sheep, head.....	90	Dressed meats, pounds.....	10,974
Wheat, bushels.....	79,500	Tallow, pounds.....	22,242
Corn, bushels.....	18,000	Hides, pounds.....	28,984
Hay, bales.....	750	Furs, pounds.....	1,102
Grass seed, pounds.....	189,714	Feathers, pounds.....	1,865
Flour, barrels.....	6,952	Nuts, bushels.....	107
Mill feed, pounds.....	24,720	Nursery stock, pounds.....	3,270
Beeswax, pounds.....	704	Cross-ties.....	307,200
Wine, gallons.....	1,947,055	Cordwood, cords.....	14
Cider, gallons.....	7,240	Cooperage, cars.....	7
Wool, pounds.....	10,440	Apples, bushels.....	4,200
Poultry, pounds.....	194,210	Small fruits, crates.....	180
Butter, pounds.....	17,017	Dried fruit, pounds.....	74,098
Eggs, dozen.....	633,940	Onions, bushels.....	2,870

GENTRY COUNTY.

Northwestern part of State; 85 miles north of Kansas City; area, 450 square miles; surface, rolling, mostly prairie; the county is watered and drained by Grand river and its branches. The soil is a rich, dark loam, very productive. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation. Timber is found along the numerous water courses and consist principally of oak, hickory, walnut and elm. A small amount of coal is found in the county. Average price improved land per acre, \$33; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,500,000; estimated full value, \$9,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,063,229; estimated full value, \$3,500,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$383,338; number of miles, —. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, 50 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$18; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$32; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$34; average time employed, 65 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during the year. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is not very good. Number public schools, 91; teachers,

138; pupils, 6,752; permanent school fund, \$81,478.46. Railroads in the county are C. B. & Q., and O. & St. L. Estimated population of county, 2,350; county seat, Albany.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	18,766	Eggs, dozen	532,550
Hogs, head	65,496	Tallow, pounds.....	59,295
Horses and mules, head.....	2,480	Hides, pounds.....	96,505
Sheep, head.....	2,547	Feathers, pounds.....	2,155
Mixed live-stock, cars	9	Nursery stock, pounds.....	2,520
Wheat, bushels	20,500	Sand, cars.....	57
Corn, bushels	14,500	Lumber, feet	140,800
Rye, bushels.....	700	Walnut logs, car	1
Mixed grain, bushels.....	1,400	Cross-ties	480
Hay, bales.....	4,125	Cordwood, cords.....	602
Grass seed, pounds.....	1,200	Apples, bushels.....	13,950
Molasses, gallons	200	Small fruits, crates.....	480
Honey, pounds.....	695	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	3,000
Wool, pounds	82,079	Dried fruits, pounds.....	765
Poultry, pounds.....	610,229	Canned goods, pounds.....	570
Butter, pounds.....	97,289		

GREENE COUNTY.

Southwest part of State; 175 miles southeast of Kansas City; area, 688 square miles; surface, generally rolling, diversified prairie and woodland, drained by Sac and James rivers, Wilson creek and other small streams. The soil is a sandy loam, with clay and gravel subsoil. About 55 per cent of the land is under cultivation; most of the balance is timber, consisting principally of oak and hickory. Lead and zinc are being mined to a limited extent. A very superior quality of limestone is found in large quantities and made into lime. Average price improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$10,756,833; estimated full value, \$22,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,943,761; estimated full value, \$4,500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$637,000; estimated full value, \$700,000. Assessed value of railroads in county, \$1,309,435; number of miles, 111.95. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 90 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$33; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month \$37; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have not advanced during the year. The most profitable industries

are manufacturing, stock-raising and fruit-growing. The condition of the public roads is only fair. Number public schools, 146; teachers, 212; pupils, 15,877; permanent school fund, \$47,431.42. Railroads in the county are St. L. & S. F., and K. O., Ft. S. & M. and their branches. Estimated population of county, 58,500; county seat, Springfield.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.	6,695	Furs, pounds.	22,344
Hogs, head.	31,872	Feathers, pounds.	63,680
Horses and mules, head.	1,281	Nuts, bushels.	200
Sheep, head.	4,410	Nursery stock, pounds.	66,800
Wheat, bushels.	117,000	Lead and zinc ore, tons.	640
Corn, bushels.	9,500	Sand, cars.	10
Flax seed and flax, pounds.	30,000	Lime, barrels.	270,762
Hay, bales.	9,000	Lumber, feet.	140,000
Grass seed, pounds.	1,490	Walnut logs, cars.	3
Flour, barrels.	213,803	Cross-ties.	490
Corn meal, pounds.	87,524	Cordwood, cords.	1,855
Mill feed, pounds.	870,718	Cooperage, cars.	59
Older, gallons.	3,290	Apples, bushels.	41,391
Wool, pounds.	1,920	Peaches and plums, baskets.	6,720
Poultry, pounds.	1,850,131	Strawberries, crates.	7,403
Butter, pounds.	7,045	Small fruits, crates.	9,828
Eggs, dozen.	1,216,970	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.	24,421
Game, pounds.	141,162	Dried fruits, pounds.	120,553
Dressed meats, pounds.	61,175	Potatoes, bushels.	2,000
Tallow, pounds.	145,205	Onions, bushels.	1,600
Hides, pounds.	751,854	Canned goods, pounds.	80,306

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Central northern part of State; 60 miles northeast of Kansas City; area, 460 square miles; surface, gently rolling. The county is watered and drained by Grand river and its tributaries and Medicine creek. The soil is generally a dark loam with clay subsoil. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation. There is considerable timber along the streams. Coal is extensively mined and is one of the most important products of the county. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,557,043; estimated full value, \$7,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,426,031; estimated full value, \$2,445,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$645,393; number of miles, 54.20. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 60 per cent.

Wages have not changed during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are stock, fruit and grain. The condition of the public roads is not entirely favorable. Number public schools, 93; teachers, 125; pupils, 5,822; permanent school fund, \$47,696.76. Railroads in the county are C., R. I. & P., C., M. & St. P., and Q., O. & K. C. Estimated population of county, 20,000; county seat, Trenton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head	10,599	Cheese, pounds.....	2,070
Hogs, head	41,841	Tallow,	
Horses and mules, head.....	940	Hides, { pounds.....	89,920
Sheep, head.....	3,510	Furs, pounds.....	1,085
Wheat, bushels.....	1,000	Feathers, pounds.....	13,200
Rye, bushels.....	2,100	Nuts, bushels.....	3,528
Grass seed, pounds.....	73,620	Nursery stock, pounds.....	17,210
Tobacco, pounds.....	1,050	Coal, tons.....	200
Mill feed, pounds.....	60,000	Walnut logs, cars.....	20
Molasses, gallons.....	2,960	Apples, bushels.....	8,682
Wool, pounds.....	62,010	Small fruits, crates.....	883
Poultry, pounds.....	823,883	Dried fruits, pounds.....	1,775
Butter, pounds.....	49,876	Potatoes, bushels.....	826
Eggs, dozen.....	537,240	Onions, bushels.....	603

HARRISON COUNTY.

Northwest part of State; bordering Iowa; 60 miles northeast of St. Joseph; area, 730 square miles; surface, undulating prairie and woodland; drained by east fork of Grand river and its branches. The soil is a sandy loam, with clay subsoil. About 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut and hickory. Building stone and fire-clay are found. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$12. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,655,198; estimated full value, \$8,673,818. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,561,327; estimated full value, \$2,565,230. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$934,374; estimated full value, \$1,034,374. Assessed value railroads in county, \$255,311; number of miles, 61.382. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 33 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$31; average time employed, 50 per cent. The most profitable products are corn, hay and live-stock. The condition of the public roads is not good.

Number public schools, 144; teachers, 203; pupils, 7,816; permanent school fund, \$67,790.21. Railroads in the county are C., B. & Q., and D. M. & K. C. Estimated population of county, 25,000; county seat, Bethany.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	14,925	Game, pounds.....	8,915
Hogs, head.....	66,400	Dressed meats, pounds.....	550
Horses and mules, head.....	1,220	Tallow, pounds.....	18,946
Sheep, head.....	3,510	Hides, pounds.....	62,806
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	3	Furs, pounds.....	645
Wheat, bushels.....	1,000	Feathers, pounds.....	2,850
Corn, bushels.....	4,500	Nuts, bushels.....	126
Oats, bushels.....	700	Nursery stock, pounds.....	2,175
Rye, bushels.....	9,800	Lumber, feet.....	200,000
Grass seed, pounds.....	4,854	Walnut logs, cars.....	8
Corn-meal, pounds.....	800	Cordwood, cords.....	84
Mill feed, pounds.....	1,750	Apples, bushels.....	5,520
Honey, pounds.....	75	Small fruits, crates.....	18
Wool, pounds.....	43,249	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	1,800
Poultry, pounds.....	671,874	Dried fruit, pounds.....	160
Butter, pounds.....	194,961	Potatoes, bushels.....	40
Eggs, dozen.....	680,970	Canned goods, pounds.....	1,118,755
Cheese, pounds.....	60		

HENRY COUNTY.

Central western part of State; 70 miles southeast of Kansas City; area, 740 square miles; surface, undulating prairie and wood land; the county is drained by the Grand and Osage rivers and their branches. The soil is sandy loam, very productive; about 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 15 per cent of the county is timber and unimproved land. Coal is mined in nearly every township in the county. Iron is found, but it is undeveloped. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$5,191,880; estimated full value, \$12,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,025,600; estimated full value, \$4,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$973.235; number of miles, 97.31. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$40; average time employed, 70 per cent. Wages have decreased somewhat during the year. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock.

The condition of the public roads is reported medium good. Number public schools, 116; teachers, 178; pupils, 9,994; permanent school fund, \$34,128.75. Railroads in the county are M., K. & T., K. C., O. & S. and K. C., O. and S. Estimated population of the county, 33,000; county seat, Clinton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head	18,087	Game, pounds	32,020
Hogs, head	61,761	Dressed meats, pounds	3,250
Horses and mules, head	2,260	Tallow, pounds	52,908
Sheep, head	1,890	Hides, pounds	106,189
Wheat, bushels	36,500	Furs, pounds	4,605
Corn, bushels	48,000	Feathers, pounds	16,415
Oats, bushels	12,600	Nuts, bushels	100
Mixed grain, cars	20	Nursery stock, pounds	44,170
Flax-seed and flax, pounds	5,100,000	Coal, tons	28,700
Hay, bales	177,375	Sand, cars	86
Grass-seed, pounds	86,988	Fire-clay, cars	436
Castor-beans, pounds	30,000	Lime, barrels	600
Broom-corn, cars	80	Lumber, feet	400,000
Flour, barrels	149,210	Logs, cars	10
Corn-meal, pounds	199,355	Walnut logs, cars	10
Mill-feed, pounds	2,831,200	Cordwood, cords	644
Molasses, gallons	144	Apples, bushels	1,491
Honey, pounds	71	Strawberries, crates	106
Wool, pounds	10,495	Small fruits, crates	185
Poultry, pounds	2,064,031	Fruit and vegetables, pounds	215,099
Butter, pounds	99,484	Dried fruit, pounds	500
Eggs, dozen	312,274	Potatoes, bushels	800
Cheese, pounds	575		

HICKORY COUNTY.

Southwest central part of State; 100 miles southeast of Kansas City; area, 415 square miles; surface, hilly, prairie and woodland; the county is well watered and drained by the Pomme de Terre, Weaubleau and Little Niangua rivers. The soil is dark sandy loam, very fertile in the bottoms. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the remainder is mostly timber, consisting principally of hard wood. Coal, lead and zinc have been found, but are mined only in limited quantities. Average price improved land per acre, \$14; unimproved, \$3.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,139,642; estimated full value, \$1,510,188. Assessed value personal property in county, \$707,749; estimated full value, \$743,664. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.25; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$28; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per

month, \$26; average time employed, 65 per cent. Wages have not increased during the last year. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is rather poor. Number public schools, 64; teachers, 64; pupils, 3,851; permanent school fund, \$17,877.28. There are no railroads in the county. The K. C., C. & S. is near the western border. Estimated population of county, 12,000; county seat, Hermitage.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	4,417	Tallow, pounds.....	1,500
Hogs, head.....	9,910	Hides, pounds.....	8,847
Horses and mules, head.....	296	Furs, pounds.....	1,700
Sheep, head.....	1,575	Feathers, pounds.....	880
Flax fibre, pounds.....	150,000	Lead, pounds.....	52,000
Wool, pounds.....	10,800	Cross-ties.....	7,480
Poultry, pounds.....	148,200	Apples, bushels.....	8,250
Butter, pounds.....	2,120	Dried fruit, pounds.....	2,200
Eggs, dozen.....	187,000	Onions, bushels.....	670
Game, pounds.....	8,760		

HOLT COUNTY.

Northwestern part of State; 70 miles north of Kansas City; area, 462 square miles; surface, uneven in the eastern part; level bottom lands in the west; drained by the Missouri river and the Nodaway and its tributaries. The soil is a rich, dark, sandy loam, very productive; about 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation or in pastures, and the balance is timber. Building stone is found in sufficient quantities to supply the local demand. Average price improved land per acre, \$37.50; unimproved, \$20. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,044,195; estimated full value, \$8,088,390. Assessed value personal property in county, \$763,085; estimated full value, \$1,527,370. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$3,089,670; estimated full value, \$4,044,835. Assessed value railroads in county, \$814,717; number of miles, 68.41. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$33; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$47; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during year. The most profitable products are corn, hay, wheat, fruit and stock. The condition of the public roads is favorable. Number public schools, 77; teachers, 111; pupils, 5,779; permanent school fund, \$91,197.91. Rail-

roads in the county are K. C., St. J. & C. B., and branches. Estimated population of county, 16,000; county seat, Oregon.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	24,804	Game, pounds.....	1,323
Hogs, head.....	69,349	Dressed meat, pounds.....	275
Horses and mules, head.....	280	Tallow, pounds.....	30,000
Sheep, head.....	990	Hides, pounds.....	165
Wheat, bushels.....	80,000	Furs, pounds.....	294
Corn, bushels.....	436,500	Nursery stock, pounds.....	120,000
Oats, bushels.....	8,400	Sand, cars.....	8
Rye, bushels.....	8,400	Lumber, feet.....	30,000
Hay, bales.....	2,575	Cordwood, cords.....	1,218
Grass seed, pounds.....	30,000	Apples, bushels.....	47,250
Flour, barrels.....	11,500	Pears, baskets.....	516
Corn-meal, pounds.....	270,000	Strawberries, crates.....	1,886
Honey, pounds.....	50	Small fruits, crates.....	892
Poultry, pounds.....	237,983	Fruits and vegetables.....	400
Butter, pounds.....	7,884	Potatoes, bushels.....	1,200
Eggs, dozen.....	10,800	Canned goods, pounds.....	936,000
Fish, pounds.....	393		

HOWARD COUNTY.

Central part of State; 150 miles west of St. Louis; area, 450 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and wood land. The county is drained by the Missouri river and tributaries. The soil is a light, sandy loam, very fertile. About 90 per cent of the land is under cultivation or in pasture, the balance is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut and elm. Coal underlies a portion of the county, but is little worked. Limestone and fire-clay are found. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,470,715; estimated full value, \$9,000,000. Assessed value of personal property in county, \$1,665,950; estimated full value, \$2,331,900. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$182,665; estimated full value, \$228,330. Estimated value railroads in county, \$884,411; number of miles, 49.41. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 90 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$45; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have decreased during the year. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The condition of the public roads is ordinary. Number public schools, 82; teachers, 106; pupils, 5,967; per-

manent school fund, \$19,336.72. Railroads in the county are M., K. & T., M., K. & E., C. & A. and Wabash branch. Estimated population of county, 21,000; county seat, Fayette.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.	7,472	Eggs, dozen.	220,920
Hogs, head.	86,769	Game, pounds.	1,885
Horses and mules, head.	1,013	Dressed meats, pounds.	21,155
Sheep, head.	3,076	Tallow, pounds.	14,062
Mixed live-stock, cars.	31	Hides, pounds.	67,714
Wheat, bushels.	67,500	Furs, pounds.	1,152
Corn, bushels.	4,500	Feathers, pounds.	5,445
Hay, bales.	1,015	Nuts, bushels.	2,481
Grass seed, pounds.	183,780	Lumber, feet.	90,000
Flour, barrels.	35,566	Apples, bushels.	87,878
Mill feed, pounds.	800,000	Peaches and plums, baskets.	272
Honey, pounds.	1,615	Strawberries & small fruits, crates.	1,049
Wool, pounds.	18,819	Dried fruit, pounds.	49,503
Poultry, pounds.	268,262	Potatoes, bushels.	2,430
Butter, pounds.	1,588		

HOWELL COUNTY.

Southern central part of State; bordering Arkansas; 180 miles southwest of St. Louis; area, 920 square miles; surface, generally hilly woodland; the county is well watered and drained by Eleven Point river and many small streams; The soil is dark loam, with red clay and gravel subsoil. About 30 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance is mostly timber, consisting principally of oak and hickory, and walnut in small quantities. Iron, lead and zinc are found, but very little development has been made. Building stone is plenty. Average price improved land per acre, \$15; unimproved, \$5. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,153,105; estimated full value, \$4,306,210. Assessed value personal property in county, \$832,149; estimated full value, \$1,664,298. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$298,600; estimated full value, \$298,600. Assessed value railroads in county, \$641,043.25; number of miles, 58.72. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.50; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$24; average time employed, 66½ per cent. Wages have decreased during the year. The most profitable pursuits are stock and fruit-raising. The condition of the public roads is poor. Number public schools

89; teachers, 111; pupils, 8,363; permanent school fund, \$5,946. Railroads in the county are K. C., Ft. S. & M., and Current River railroad. Estimated population of county, 23,000; county seat, West Plains.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	6,150	Eggs, dozen.....	176,840
Hogs, head.....	18,240	Game, pounds.....	290,000
Horses and mules, head.....	400	Lead and zinc ore, tons.....	20
Sheep, head.....	4,800	Lumber, feet.....	550,000
Wheat, bushels.....	2,000	Cross-ties, cars.....	82,640
Corn, bushels.....	2,000	Cordwood, cords.....	7
Hay, bales.....	16,500	Apples, bushels.....	85,850
Cotton, pounds.....	2,040,000	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	44,876
Flour, barrels.....	2,100	Strawberries, crates.....	13,900
Poultry, pounds.....	199,338	Potatoes, bushels.....	800

IRON COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State; 75 miles south of St. Louis; area, 550 square miles; surface is broken and hilly. The county is well watered and drained by Black river and numerous small streams. The soil is productive in the valleys. About 35 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak and pine. Iron and lead ore are found and the former has been quite largely developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,371,230; estimated full value, \$2,725,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$364,251; estimated full value, \$575,000. Assessed value of stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$171,050; estimated full value, \$175,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$574,572; number of miles, 37.26. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages lumbermen per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have not increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are lumbering and mining. The condition of the public roads is rather poor. Number public schools, 43; teachers, 44; pupils, 3,017; permanent school fund, \$8,007.89. Railroads in the county are St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern. Estimated population of county, 9,000; county seat, Ironton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head	2,895	Furs, pounds	1,624
Hogs, head	1,640	Feathers, pounds	1,549
Horses and mules, head	243	Nursery stock, pounds	875
Sheep, head	360	Iron ore, tons	25,020
Hay, bales	1,522	Granite, cars	745
Grass seed, bushels	3,110	Lumber, feet	10,470,000
Flour, barrels	4,187	Logs, cars	30
Mill-feed, pounds	2,840	Piling, cars	105
Honey, pounds	35	Cross-ties	1,200
Cider, gallons	100	Cordwood, cords	77
Wool, pounds	2,620	Cooperage, cars	11
Poultry, pounds	43,354	Apples, bushels	1,065
Butter, pounds	2,363	Small fruits, crates	40
Eggs, dozen	28,830	Fruits and vegetables, pounds	5,148
Game, pounds	30	Dried fruit, pounds	8,011
Dressed meats, pounds	1,357	Canned goods, pounds	1,555
Tallow, pounds	9,772	Hub timber, cars	103
Hides, pounds	27,132		

JACKSON COUNTY.

Western part of State; bordering Kansas; area, 630 square miles; surface, undulating prairie and level bottom land; drained by the Missonri and Big and Little Blue rivers. The soil is a dark loam, very productive. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation. A small portion of the county is timber. Considerable coal is mined and building stone is found in large quantities. Jackson is the second county in the State in wealth and population. Average price improved land per acre, \$65; unimproved, \$30. Assessed value real estate in county, \$59,938,242; estimated full value, \$150,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$13,089,658; estimated full value, \$30,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$4,103,604; estimated full value, \$20,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$4,615,497; number of miles, 199.37. Assessed value street railroads in county, \$1,440,206; number of miles, 110.964. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$4; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$18; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$37.50; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers, \$49 per month; average time employed, 65 per cent. Wages have decreased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are gardening and fruit-raising. The condition of the public roads is unexcelled anywhere in the State. Number public schools, 130; teachers, 205, outside of Kansas City; pupils, 56,106;

permanent school fund, \$179,758.65. Railroads in the county are C. & A., Mo. Pac., A., T. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M., K. C., P. & G., K. C., C. & S., C., M. & St. P., K. C., St. J. & C. B., Wabash, K. C., O. & S., and Frisco. Estimated population of county, 200,000; county seats, Independence and Kansas City.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	18,224	Hides, pounds.....	10,884
Hogs, head.....	53,048	Milk, gallons.....	6,804
Horses and mules, head.....	2,018	Furs, pounds.....	1,270
Sheep, head.....	6,656	Feathers, pounds.....	50
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	98	Nursery stock, pounds.....	686,595
Wheat, bushels.....	71,194	Coal, tons.....	100
Corn, bushels.....	41,535	Charcoal, cars.....	3
Oats, bushels.....	2,950	Lumber, feet.....	450,000
Flax seed and flax, pounds.....	450,000	Walnut logs, cars.....	5
Hay, bales.....	62,899	Cross-ties.....	1,200
Grass seed, bushels.....	41,500	Cordwood, cords.....	196
Flour, barrels.....	71,978	Cooperage, cars.....	48
Mill feed, pounds.....	1,110,000	Apples, bushels.....	104,981
Honey, pounds.....	5,010	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	768
Wine, gallons.....	80	Strawberries and blackberries, crates.....	10,725
Cider, gallons.....	8,000	Small fruits, crates.....	3,091
Wool, pounds.....	6,665	Fruits and vegetables.....	137,665
Poultry, pounds.....	58,164	Dried fruit, pounds.....	59,015
Butter, pounds.....	15,106	Potatoes, bushels.....	6,407
Eggs, dozen.....	18,180	Onions, bushels.....	410
Game, pounds.....	3,688	Canned goods, pounds.....	450,000
Dressed meats, pounds.....	37,829		
Tallow, pounds.....	1,700		

JASPER COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; 130 miles south of Kansas City; area, 672 square miles; surface, undulating prairie and wood land. The county is drained by Spring river and its tributaries. The soil is varied, mostly a reddish black loam with clay or limestone subsoil. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation; and the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut, hickory and maple. Lead and zinc are found in unlimited quantities; the output in 1897 was valued at about \$3,000,000. There are also immense quantities of white limestone exported and some coal is mined. Average price improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$20. Assessed value real estate in county, \$8,700,614; estimated full value, \$20,101,842. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,218,325; estimated full value, \$3,697,210. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$661,581; estimated full value, \$1,102,630. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,512,735; number of miles, 292.35. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of

mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$40; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$41; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have increased somewhat during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are mining, agriculture, horticulture and manufacturing. The condition of the public roads is good. Number public schools, 145; teachers, 286; pupils, 17,384; permanent school fund, \$204,878.90. Railroads in the county are Mo. Pac., St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M. and K. C., P. & G. Estimated population of county, 65,000; county seat, Carthage.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	8,102	Game, pounds.....	26,548
Hogs, head.....	14,248	Dressed meats, pounds.....	6,988
Horses and mules, head.....	520	Tallow, pounds.....	100,566
Sheep, head.....	91	Hides, pounds.....	233,406
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	35	Furs, pounds.....	4,917
Wheat, bushels.....	176,000	Feathers, pounds.....	4,882
Corn, bushels.....	35,000	Nursery stock, pounds.....	201,970
Oats, bushels.....	4,800	Lead ore, tons.....	12,000
Flax, pounds.....	1,170,000	Zinc ore, tons.....	75,000
Hay, bales.....	85,875	Stone, cars.....	1,066
Grass seed, bushels.....	975	Ballast, cars.....	5,243
Castor beans, pounds.....	90,000	Lime, barrels.....	78,600
Flour, barrels.....	154,135	Lumber, feet.....	120,000
Corn-meal, pounds.....	60,000	Apples, bushels.....	20,277
Mill feed, pounds.....	4,471,600	Peaches and plumbs, baskets.....	3,246
Molasses, gallons.....	2,540	Strawberries, crates.....	176,808
Cider, gallons.....	2,695	Small fruits, crates.....	7,691
Wool, pounds.....	3,624	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	23,734
Poultry, pounds.....	453,609	Dried fruit, pounds.....	8,861
Butter, pounds.....	15,075	Potatoes, bushels.....	6,410
Eggs, dozen.....	116,760	Onions, bushels.....	192
Cheese, pounds.....	5,200	Canned goods, pounds.....	118,200

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Eastern part of State; bordering on the Mississippi river; 40 miles south of St. Louis; area, 640 square miles; surface, gently rolling, with the exception of the abrupt hills along the streams; drained by Meramec and Big rivers and many smaller streams. The soil is varied and productive in the valleys. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation and the balance is timber or brush land. The county is rich in minerals. Large quantities of lead ore are found; also fine clay for pottery and sand for the manufacture of glass. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,399,569; estimated full value, \$6,000,000. Assessed value of personal property in county, \$344,812; estimated full value,

\$500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$966,385; estimated full value, \$991,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$715,212; number of miles, 57.83. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$40; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay, dairy and small fruit. The condition of the public roads is favorable. Number of public schools, 91; teachers, 120; pupils, 8,416; permanent school fund, \$27,928.12. Railroads in the county are St. L., I. M. & S., M. R. & B. T., and Crystal. Estimated population of county, 28,000; county seat, Hillsboro.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	3,413	Hides, pounds.....	54,327
Hogs, head.....	5,269	Nursery stock, pounds.....	3,731
Horses and mules, head.....	26	Pig lead, tons.....	19,240
Sheep, head.....	507	Lead, tons.....	160
Wheat, bushels.....	637	Stone, cars.....	171
Hay, bales.....	950	Gravel, cars.....	158
Grass seed, bushels.....	2,888	Lime, barrels.....	78,750
Flour, barrels.....	8,998	Plate-glass, cars.....	223
Corn-meal, pounds.....	15,261	Lumber, feet.....	280,000
Mill feed, pounds.....	80,719	Piling, cars.....	42
Honey, pounds.....	1,860	Cross-ties.....	1,200
Wool, pounds.....	6,435	Apples, bushels.....	3,777
Poultry, pounds.....	27,573	Peaches and plumbs, baskets.....	254
Butter, pounds.....	57,657	Strawberries, crates.....	130
Eggs, dozen.....	19,944	Small fruits, crates.....	680
Fish, pounds.....	14,845	Fruit and vegetables, pounds.....	6,480
Dressed meats, pounds.....	2,720	Potatoes, bushels.....	7,812
Tallow, pounds.....	32,038	Wagon timber, cars.....	8

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Western part of State; 50 miles southeast of Kansas City; area, 800 square miles; surface, gently undulating, chiefly prairie. The county is drained by many small streams, chiefly Blackwater and Big creek. The soil is varied, but generally fertile. About 66 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is in timber or pasture. Considerable coal is mined in the county, and there are also extensive quarries of sandstone and white limestone. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real

estate in county, \$6,672,710; estimated full value, \$13,725,710. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,454,000; estimated full value, \$4,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$262,835; estimated full value, \$312,500. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,105,826; number of miles, 90. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages of ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$32; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$33; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have not increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is only fair. Number public schools, 152; teachers, 222; pupils, 9,512; permanent school funds, \$89,712.21. Railroads in the county are Mo. Pac., M., K. & T., K. O., O. & S. and Pertle Springs R. R. Estimated population of county, 33,000; county seat, Warrensburg.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	20,202	Dressed meats, pounds.....	2,194
Hogs, head.....	56,739	Tallow, pounds.....	49,034
Horses and mules, head.....	1,490	Hides, pounds.....	192,799
Sheep, head.....	6,030	Cream, gallons.....	100
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	123	Furs, pounds.....	51,81
Wheat, bushels.....	28,000	Feathers, pounds.....	10,672
Corn, bushels.....	4,000	Nuts, bushels.....	247
Oats, bushels.....	2,800	Nursery stock, pounds.....	41,243
Hay, bales.....	43,125	Coal, tons.....	460
Grass seed, pounds.....	207,958	Stone, cars.....	117
Castor beans, pounds.....	1,620	Fire-clay, cars.....	140
Flour, barrels.....	20,230	Lumber, feet.....	70,000
Corn-meal, pounds.....	30,000	Cordwood, cords.....	14
Mill feed, pounds.....	330,000	Cooperage, cars.....	1
Molasses, gallons.....	144	Apples, bushels.....	12,308
Honey, pounds.....	191	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	7,756
Cider, gallons.....	590	Pears, baskets.....	54
Wool, pounds.....	34,365	Strawberries, crates.....	1,915
Poultry, pounds.....	722,025	Small fruits, crates.....	4,690
Butter, pounds.....	197,794	Fruit and vegetables, pounds.....	2,682
Eggs, dozen.....	1,446,655	Dried fruit, pounds.....	2,738
Game, pounds.....	20,202	Flax, pounds.....	4,992,510

KNOX COUNTY.

Northeastern part of State; 140 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 510 square miles; surface, mostly undulating prairie land; drained by North, Middle and South Fabius rivers. The soil is a black loam, very productive. About 90 per cent of the land is under culti-

vation or in pastures, the balance is timber, consisting principally of hickory, elm, oak and walnut. Average price of improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,789,912; estimated full value, \$6,974,780. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,063,606; estimated full value, \$2,659,065. Assessed value railroads in county, \$423,340; number of miles, 40. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 80 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$29; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have decreased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, oats and hay. The condition of the public roads is poor. Number public schools, 60; teachers, 79; pupils, 4,278; permanent school fund, \$36,710.41. Railroads in the county are A., T. & S. F. and Q., O. & K. C. Estimated population of the county, 17,000; county seat, Edina.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	10,275	Butter, pounds.....	7,462
Hogs, head.....	89,760	Eggs, dozen.....	225,750
Horses and mules, head.....	743	Cheese, pounds.....	4,465
Sheep, head.....	4,110	Game, pounds.....	11,200
Rye, bushels.....	7,700	Dressed meats, pounds.....	1,659
Oats, bushels.....	14,700	Tallow, pounds.....	6,580
Hay, bales.....	16,500	Hides, pounds.....	43,467
Grass seed, pounds.....	990,845	Furs, pounds.....	2,513
Tobacco, pounds.....	3,265	Feathers, pounds.....	6,876
Flour, barrels.....	600	Nursery stock, pounds.....	54,710
Honey, pounds.....	300	Lumber, feet.....	110,000
Wool, pounds.....	25,665	Apples, bushels.....	90
Poultry, pounds.....	260,244	Fruits and vegetables.....	87,540

LACLEDE COUNTY.

South central part of State; 60 miles south of Jefferson City; area, 740 square miles; surface is undulating and broken; mostly woodland; drained by the Gasconade, Big Niangua and their numerous tributaries. The soil is varied; uplands, clay; bottoms, sandy loam; about 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation or in pastures; the balance is timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut and sycamore. Sandstone and limestone are abundant; agate and onyx are also found. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$5. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,709,155; estimated full value, \$3,418,310. Assessed value personal property in county, \$642,690; estimated full

value, \$1,285,380. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$25,695; estimated full value, \$34,260. Assessed value railroad in county, \$480,153; number of miles, 36.35. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.50; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$26; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have not increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are farming, fruit-growing and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is not good. Number public schools, 95; teachers, 107; pupils, 6,187; permanent school fund, \$23,447.45. Railroad in the county is St. L. & S. F. Estimated population of the county, 18,500; county seat, Lebanon.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,216	Dressed meats, pounds.....	100
Hogs, head.....	12,368	Tallow, pounds.....	8,985
Horses and mules, head.....	260	Hides, pounds.....	30,288
Sheep, head.....	5,235	Furs, pounds.....	4,264
Wheat, bushels.....	9,000	Feathers, pounds.....	3,414
Hay, bales.....	375	Nursery stock, pounds.....	945
Tobacco, pounds.....	189	Lead ore, tons.....	21
Flour, barrels.....	679	Zinc ore, tons.....	20
Corn meal, pounds.....	22,565	Lumber, feet.....	1,400,000
Mill feed, pounds.....	780	Walnut logs, car.....	2
Beeswax, pounds.....	96	Cross-ties.....	478,000
Wine, gallons.....	10	Cordwood, cords.....	770
Wool, pounds.....	45,595	Cooperage, cars.....	15
Poultry, pounds.....	583,180	Apples, bushels.....	20,040
Butter, pounds.....	4,135	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	225
Eggs, dozens.....	297,830	Small fruits, crates.....	375
Cheese, pounds.....	3,344	Dried fruit, pounds.....	98,253
Fish, pounds.....	390	Canned goods, pounds.....	260
Game, pounds.....	86,975		

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Northwest central part of State; 35 miles east of Kansas City; area, 622 square miles; surface, rolling prairie in the south part and hilly wood land along the Missouri river. The county is watered and drained by the Missouri river and its tributaries. The soil is generally a dark loam and very productive. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation and pastures. Timber, consisting principally of oak and walnut, is found along the streams. Coal underlies much of the county and is extensively mined. Limestone is also found in large quantities. Average price improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$6,-

764,780; estimated full value, \$16,801,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,486,470; estimated full value, \$2,748,020. Assessed value of stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$1,191,530; estimated full value, \$1,979,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,261,831; number of miles, 109.2. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$4; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.40; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per months, \$33; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$36; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have decreased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay, fruit and stock. The condition of the public roads is good. Number public schools, 117; teachers, 148; pupils, 10,054; permanent school fund, \$80,927. Railroads in the county are Mo. Pac. and O. & A. Estimated population of the county 32,000; county seat, Lexington.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.	28,843	Game, pounds	4,425
Hogs, head.....	87,444	Dressed meats, pounds	2,981
Horses and mules, head.....	1,564	Tallow, pounds.....	21,780
Sheep, head.	4,041	Hides, pounds.....	67,042
Mixed live-stock, cars	73	Furs, pounds.....	4,368
Wheat, bushels.....	244,679	Feathers, pounds	37,960
Corn, bushels.....	96,844	Nursery stock, pounds.....	135,900
Oats, bushels.....	7,500	Coal, tons	288,400
Flax-seed and flax, pounds	204,420	Lumber, feet	90,000
Hay, bales.....	11,415	Walnut logs, cars.....	25
Grass seed, pounds	635,722	Cross-ties	1,440
Flour, barrels.....	30,237	Cordwood, cords	224
Mill feed, pounds	327,000	Apples, bushels.....	74,084
Honey, pounds.....	1,710	Peaches and plums, baskets.	485
Wine, gallons.....	860	Small fruits, crates.....	754
Cider, gallons.....	24,150	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	23,850
Wool, pounds	6,195	Dried fruit, pounds.....	26,470
Poultry, pounds.....	735,804	Potatoes, bushels.....	1,640
Butter, pounds	201,141	Onions, bushels.....	200
Eggs, dozen	131,410	Canned goods, pounds.....	1,775,000
Fish, pounds	1,220		

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; 150 miles south of Kansas City; area, 606 square miles; surface, undulating and hilly in parts. The county is well watered and drained by Spring river, Honey, Center, Turnback and other small streams. The soil is mostly a black or sandy loam, with clay subsoil. About 50 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance

of the county is timber and pasture land. The county is rich in mineral, being the second in the State in the production of lead and zinc. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$8. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,554,145; estimated full value, \$9,300,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,345,279; estimated full value, \$2,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc. banks, \$150,935; estimated full value, \$210,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$423,866.38; number of miles, 54.08. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are farming, milling, mining and cattle-raising. The condition of the public roads is not very good. Number public schools, 110; teachers, 156; pupils, 9,899; permanent school fund, \$25,692.60. Railroads in the county are St. L. & S. F., and G. & N. Estimated population of county, 32,000; county seat, Mount Vernon.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	5,952	Hides, pounds.....	67,796
Hogs, head.....	24,695	Furs, pounds.....	3,415
Horses and mules, head.....	660	Feathers, pounds.....	4,965
Sheep, head.....	3,420	Nursery stock, pounds.....	9,060
Wheat, bushels.....	159,000	Lead and zinc ore, tons.....	28,600
Hay, bales.....	5,250	Stone, cars.....	6
Grass seed, pounds.....	90,000	Gravel, cars.....	4,014
Flour, barrels.....	59,782	Sand, cars.....	65
Corn meal, pounds.....	90,000	Lime, barrels.....	88,460
Mill feed, pounds.....	8,900,000	Lumber, feet.....	10,000
Molasses, gallons.....	90	Logs, cars.....	5
Wool, pounds.....	19,290	Cross-ties.....	7,200
Poultry, pounds.....	661,679	Apples, bushels.....	15,300
Butter, pounds.....	5,998	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	120
Eggs, dozen.....	399,480	Strawberries, crates.....	19,102
Cheese, pounds.....	40	Small fruits, crates.....	26
Fish, pounds.....	905	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	3,700
Game, pounds.....	64,825	Dried fruit, pounds.....	25,593
Dressed meats, pounds.....	8,935	Canned goods, pounds.....	296,850
Tallow, pounds.....	19,976		

LEWIS COUNTY.

Northeastern part of State; bordering on Mississippi river; area, 510 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and woodland along the streams; drained by the three Fabius rivers, Wyaconda and other small

streams. The soil is varied; bottoms are a rich sandy loam. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation or in pasture; the balance is timber, consisting principally of oak, hard maple, hickory and walnut. Some coal is mined and blue limestone is extensively quarried. Average price of land per acre, \$27.50; unimproved, \$6. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,145,840; estimated full value, \$8,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$863,125; estimated full value, \$1,082,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$714,980; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$432,979.35; number of miles, 45.45. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.75; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 90 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks, per month, \$25; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have not changed perceptibly during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are grain and stock. The condition of the public roads is generally good. Number public schools, 93; teachers, 105; pupils, 5,122; permanent school fund, \$24,898.62. Railroads in the county are St. L., Keo. & N. W., and Q., O. & K. C. Estimated population of the county, 18,000; county seat, Monticello.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	6,260	Fish, pounds.....	28,550
Hogs, head.....	50,791	Game, pounds.....	2,090
Horses and mules, head.....	975	Dressed meats, pounds.....	3,530
Sheep, head.....	4,267	Tallow, pounds.....	3,606
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	3	Hides, pounds.....	14,031
Wheat, bushels.....	48,324	Furs, pounds.....	2,607
Corn, bushels.....	87,304	Feathers, pounds.....	7,747
Oats, bushels.....	47,848	Nuts, bushels.....	200
Mixed grain, bushels.....	8,562	Lumber, feet.....	2,470,000
Hay, bales.....	35,200	Logs, cars.....	2
Grass seed, bushels.....	5,927	Walnut logs, cars.....	8
Flour, barrels.....	6,451	Cross-ties.....	32,480
Corn-meal, pounds.....	378,600	Cordwood, cords.....	68,696
Molasses, gallons.....	333	Cooperage, cars.....	85
Honey, pounds.....	980	Strawberries, crates.....	1,177
Cider, gallons.....	10	Small fruits, crates.....	210
Wool, pounds.....	130,200	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	451,100
Poultry, pounds.....	609,019	Dried fruit, pounds.....	505
Butter, pounds.....	65,378	Potatoes, bushels.....	900
Eggs, dozen.....	207,060	Canned goods, pounds.....	400,920

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Central eastern part of State; bordering on Mississippi river; 45 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 503 square miles; surface, gener-

ally rolling prairie and timber land; drained by the Mississippi river, Ouivre and Big creeks. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, generally fertile. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, pasture and swamp land. Good glass sand and building stone are found. A considerable area of coal land is undeveloped. Average price improved land per acre, \$28; unimproved, \$8. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,416,700; estimated full value, \$7,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$712,960; estimated full value, \$1,200,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$609,864; estimated full value, \$780,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$427,938; number of miles, 53.92. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.75; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$36; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have not increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are wheat, hay, corn and stock. The condition of the public roads is rather unfavorable. Number of public schools, 95; teachers, 111; pupils, 6,006; permanent school fund, \$18,826.63. Railroads in the county are H. & St. J., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. Estimated population of county, 20,000; county seat, Troy.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head	6,898	Game, pounds	30,580
Hogs, head	38,560	Dressed meats, pounds	1,487
Horses and mules, head	580	Tallow, pounds	8,184
Sheep, head	4,060	Hides, pounds	35,809
Wheat, bushels	135,500	Furs, pounds	1,211
Corn, bushels	15,600	Feathers, pounds	8,181
Oats, bushels	7,000	Nursery stock, pounds	8,625
Hay, bales	4,635	Stone, cars	2
Tobacco, pounds	560	Lime, barrels	8,600
Flour, barrels	8,952	Lumber, feet	40,000
Corn meal, pounds	24,000	Logs, cars	6
Mill feed, pounds	600	Cordwood, cords	966
Molasses, gallons	60	Cooperage, cars	38
Honey, pounds	367	Apples, bushels	5,862
Cider, gallons	12,120	Peaches and plums, baskets	122
Wool, pounds	10,335	Strawberries, crates	202
Poultry, pounds	992,621	Small fruits, crates	278
Butter, pounds	43,815	Dried fruit, pounds	7,906
Eggs, dozen	447,838	Onions, bushel	1
Cheese, pounds	540	Canned goods, pounds	332,160
Fish, pounds	63,977		

LINN COUNTY.

North central part of State; 180 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 180 square miles; surface, undulating prairie land; the county is well watered and drained by Yellow creek, Parsons, Locust and other small streams. The soil is a dark sandy loam, very productive; about 90 per cent of the land is under cultivation or in pasture; the balance is timber. Coal underlies a considerable portion of the county and is quite extensively mined. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$12. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,188,849; estimated full value, \$10,566,547. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,202,936; estimated full value, \$3,608,808. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$433,812; estimated full value, \$801,436. Assessed value railroads in county, \$782,644; number of miles, 65.93. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$33; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$34; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have remained about the same during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is fair. Number of public schools, 116; teachers, 185; pupils, 8,260; permanent school fund, \$48,815.30. Railroads in the county are H. & St. J., B. & K. O., A., T. & S. F., and Wabash. Estimated population of the county, 30,000; county seat, Linneus.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	15,776	Game, pounds.....	1,570
Hogs, head.....	42,640	Tallow, pounds.....	20,178
Horses and mules, head.	1,300	Hides, pounds.....	87,000
Sheep, head.....	2,340	Furs, pounds.....	879
Wheat, bushels.....	2,000	Feathers, pounds.....	7,200
Hay, bales.....	1,050	Nursery stock, pounds.....	15,000
Grass seed, pounds.....	1,800	Coal, tons.....	81,600
Tobacco, pounds.....	80,000	Lumber, feet.....	280,000
Flour, barrels.....	10,500	Cordwood, cords.....	56
Mill feed, pounds.....	80,000	Cooperage, cars.....	15
Wool, pounds.....	22,000	Apples, bushels.....	18,000
Poultry, pounds	798,466	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	2
Butter, pounds	21,357	Strawberries, crates.....	86
Eggs, dozen.....	50,870	Small fruit, crates.....	18

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Northwest central part of State ; 70 miles northeast of Kansas City ; area, 520 square miles ; surface, generally undulating ; it is well watered and drained by Grand river, Shoal creek and the west fork of Medicine creek. The soil is a dark loam, very productive. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation and in pasture. A small amount of timber is found along the streams. Coal is found in the county, and a small amount is exported. Average price of improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,699,-374; estimated full value, \$10,108,382. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,267,460; estimated full value, \$2,499,461. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$444,334; estimated full value, \$493,340. Assessed value railroads in county, \$970,547; number of miles, 82.38. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.75; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.40; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$38; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have not increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is medium. Number public schools, 104; teachers, 162; pupils, 7,078; permanent school fund, \$114,104.23. Railroads in the county are C., M. & St. P., H. & St. J. and Wabash. Estimated population in the county, 26,000; county seat, Ohillicothe.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	9,950	Game, pounds.....	10,755
Hogs, head.....	49,224	Dressed meats, pounds.....	14,528
Horses and mules, head.....	2,252	Tallow, pounds.....	8,810
Sheep, head.....	2,520	Hides, pounds.....	9,334
Wheat, bushels.....	1,000	Nuts, bushels.....	2,872
Corn, bushels.....	21,900	Nursery stock, pounds.....	47,000
Oats, bushels.....	3,800	Coal, tons.....	180
Hay, bales.....	4,375	Stone, cars.....	108
Grass-seed, pounds.....	4,675	Apples, bushels.....	56,458
Flour, barrels.....	9,450	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	497
Wool, pounds.....	29,000	Strawberries, crates.....	560
Poultry, pounds.....	352,449	Dried fruit, pounds.....	18,100
Butter, pounds.....	80,285	Potatoes, bushels.....	400
Eggs, dozen.....	514,830	Onions, bushels.....	42

MCDONALD COUNTY.

Southwestern corner county of State; 170 miles south of Kansas City; surface, broken and hilly. The county is well watered and drained by Elk river, Indian and Sugar creeks and other small streams. The soil is a dark mulatto and generally good. About 15 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is mostly timber, consisting principally of oak and pine. Considerable limestone is quarried in the county, and there are traces of lead and zinc. Average price improved land per acre, \$10; unimproved, \$2.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,029,663; estimated full value, \$1,487,079. Assessed value personal property in county, \$437,288; estimated full value, \$646,610. Assessed value railroads in county, \$236,213.22; number of miles, 20.96. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.25; average grain rent, 30 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 per cent; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed 50 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$28; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are fruit-growing, stock-raising and lumbering. The condition of the public roads is favorable, considering improvement of county. Number public schools, 68; teachers, 75; pupils, 5,115; permanent school fund, \$12,644.56. Railroads in the county are K. O., P. & G. Estimated population of county, 14,000; county seat, Pineville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	745	Furs, pounds.....	1,512
Hogs, head.....	7,960	Feathers, pounds.....	845
Sheep, head.....	2,520	Lead and zinc ore, tons.....	1,740
Wheat, bushels.....	44,000	Stone, cars.....	77
Corn, bushels.....	500	Gravel, cars.....	1
Hay, bales.....	1,125	Lumber, feet.....	850,000
Flour, barrels.....	14,550	Logs, cars.....	26
Mill feed, pounds.....	270,000	Walnut logs, cars.....	1
Molasses, gallons.....	650	Props, cars.....	175
Wool, pounds.....	4,187	Apples, bushels.....	3,600
Poultry, pounds.....	172,010	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	108
Butter, pounds.....	1,750	Strawberries, crates.....	197
Eggs, dozen.....	99,110	Small fruits, crates.....	584
Game, pounds.....	50	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	2,250
Tallow, pounds.....	2,500	Dried fruit, pounds.....	1,075
Hides, pounds.....	16,820	Onions, bushels.....	10

MACON COUNTY.

Northeast central part of State; 140 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 820 square miles; surface, undulating, chiefly prairie; the county is watered and drained by Chariton river, Bear creek, Salt river and their tributaries. The soil is a fertile black loam. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 20 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut, elm and maple. Coal is the chief mineral product, large quantities being mined and exported. Limestone, sandstone and pottery clay are abundant. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,780,720; estimated full value, \$12,440,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,028,998; estimated full value, \$3,070,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., \$149,762; estimated full value, \$190,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,268,853; number of miles, 95.235. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$37; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have decreased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are coal mining, farming and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is fair. Number public schools, 135; teachers, 193; pupils, 10,439; permanent school fund, \$75,343. Railroads in the county are A., T. & S. F., Wabash, and H. & St. J. Estimated population of county, 38,000; county seat, Macon City.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	9,301	Fish, pounds.....	80
Hogs, head.....	61,805	Game, pounds.....	4,085
Horses and mules, head.....	2,201	Dressed meats, pounds.....	2,656
Sheep, head.....	5,040	Tallow, pounds.....	52,846
Wheat, bushels.....	3,000	Hides, pounds.....	58,208
Corn, bushels.....	2,000	Furs, pounds.....	794
Hay, bales.....	6,825	Feathers, pounds.....	4,718
Flour, barrels.....	7,500	Coal, tons.....	445,440
Honey, pounds.....	60	Lumber, feet.....	720,000
Older, gallons.....	2,500	Cross-ties.....	6,480
Wool, pounds.....	12,000	Cordwood, cords.....	126
Poultry, pounds.....	725,589	Cooperage, cars.....	20
Butter, pounds.....	16,719	Apples, bushels.....	53,100
Eggs, dozens.....	751,860	Small fruit, crates.....	420
Cheese, pounds.....	170	Potatoes, bushels.....	1,200

MADISON COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State; 70 miles south of St. Louis; area, 492 square miles; surface, hilly and principally wood land; it is drained by the St. Francois river and many smaller streams. The soil is a sandy loam in the bottoms, and mulatto uplands; about 35 per cent of the land is under cultivation and the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, pine and ash. Lead and zinc are extensively mined, and good building stone is abundant. Average price improved land per acre, \$17.50; unimproved, \$3.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,149,055; estimated full value, \$1,723,584. Assessed value personal property in county, \$446,634; estimated full value, \$669,951. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$104,006; estimated full value, \$120,000. Assessed value railroads, \$204,127.48; number of miles, 23.30. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$28; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have decreased during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are lumbering, mining and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is poor. Number public schools, 53; teachers, 59; pupils, 3,697; permanent school fund, \$3,301.48. Railroads in the county are St. L., I. M. & S. Estimated population of the county, 11,000; county seat, Fredericktown.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head	3,826	Dressed meats, pounds.	459
Hogs, head	601	Tallow, pounds.	40,000
Horses and mules, head	20	Hides, pounds	52,564
Sheep, head	1,060	Furs, pounds.	5,517
Corn, bushels	61	Feathers, pounds	1,864
Hay, bales	750	Pig lead, tons	1,720
Flour, barrels	12,703	Nickel ore, tons	100
Corn meal, pounds	1,000	Stone, cars	34
Wool, pounds	3,771	Lumber, feet	4,330,000
Poultry, pounds	1,190,375	Cross-ties	11,010
Butter, pounds	67	Cooperage, cars	14
Eggs, dozen	257,775	Strawberries, crates	15
Cheese, pounds	3,000	Fruits and vegetables, pounds	294
Game, pounds	90	Dried fruit, pounds	23,871

MARIES COUNTY.

Central part of State; 90 miles southwest of St. Louis; area, 515 square miles; surface, hilly and mostly wood land. The county is drained by the Gasconade river and many smaller streams. The soil is varied and fertile in the valleys. About 30 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut and sycamore. Lead and zinc have been found and limestone and sandstone are abundant. Average price improved land per acre, \$15; unimproved, \$2.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,041,805; estimated full value, \$1,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$506,435; estimated full value, \$675,000. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 60 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$10; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$25; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$28; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have decreased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is poor. Number public schools, 51; teachers, 53; pupils, 3,363; permanent school fund, \$7,367.85. There are no railroads in the county. Estimated population of county, 10,000; county seat, Vienna.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,400	Fish, pounds.....	1,200
Hogs, head.....	7,146	Game, pounds.....	13,812
Horses and mules, head.....	120	Lard, pounds.....	350
Sheep, head.....	2,620	Tallow, pounds.....	900
Wheat, bushels.....	8,700	Hides, pounds.....	6,090
Corn, bushels.....	2,800	Furs, pounds.....	2,767
Oats, bushels.....	1,000	Feathers, pounds.....	1,265
Molasses, gallons.....	460	Cross ties.....	148,000
Honey, pounds.....	600	Apples, bushels.....	4,770
Wool, pounds.....	7,200	Dried fruits, pounds.....	4,628
Poultry, pounds.....	143,567	Potatoes, bushels.....	900
Butter, pounds.....	8,560	Onions, bushels.....	210
Eggs, dozen.....	100,061		

MARION COUNTY.

Northeastern part of State; bordering the Mississippi river; 108 miles north of St. Louis; area, 420 square miles; surface, undulating, mostly prairie. It is watered and drained by the Mississippi, North

and South Fabius and many small streams. The soil is a dark loam, with clay subsoil. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation; a small per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut and hickory. Small veins of coal are found in the county, and enough is mined to supply the local demand. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$5,515,880; estimated full value, \$11,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,934,753; estimated full value, \$3,360,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$687,085; estimated full value, \$1,220,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,291,593; number of miles, 76.62. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3.50; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$36; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are wheat and corn. The condition of the public roads is fair. Number public schools, 66; teachers, 140; pupils, 8,039; permanent school fund, \$27,249.41. Railroads in the county are H. & St. J., M., K. & T., St. L. & H., St. L., K. & N. W., and Wabash. Estimated population of county, 28,000; county seat, Palmyra.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	3,629	Dressed meats, pounds.....	771,864
Hogs, head.....	25,459	Tallow, pounds.....	402,766
Horses and mules, head.....	698	Hides, pounds.....	885
Sheep, head.....	2,365	Furs, pounds.....	2,000
Wheat, bushels.....	25,500	Coal, tons.....	160
Corn, bushels.....	18,000	Stone, cars.....	272
Oats, bushels.....	5,704	Lime and cement, barrels.....	184,060
Hay, bales.....	2,975	Lumber, feet.....	22,580,000
Flour, barrels.....	168,878	Logs, cars.....	4
Corn-meal, pounds.....	150,000	Piling, cars.....	4
Mill feed, pounds.....	5,700	Cordwood, cords.....	81
Cider, gallons.....	70	Apples, bushels.....	47,721
Wool, pounds.....	500	Peaches and plums, bushels.....	800
Poultry, pounds.....	66,880	Strawberries, crates.....	100
Butter, pounds.....	2,615	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	6,000
Eggs, dozen.....	7,530	Potatoes, bushels.....	809
Fish, pounds.....	20,000	Onions, bushels.....	20
Game, pounds.....	1,215		

MEROER COUNTY.

North central part of State; bordering Iowa; 100 miles northeast of Kansas City; area, 484 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and wood land. It is drained by Grand river, Medicine creek and other

small streams. The soil is a dark loam, very productive. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 20 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, elm and walnut. Limestone and good brick clay are found. Average price improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,540,265; estimated full value, \$4,096,600. Assessed value personal property in county, \$869,967; estimated full value, \$969,900. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$295,538; estimated full value, \$316,500. Assessed value railroads in county, \$417,140.48; number of miles, 24.58. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$29; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have not changed during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is not good. Number public schools, 89; teachers, 118; pupils, 5,050; permanent school fund, \$44,689.64. Railroads in the county are O., R. I. & P., and D. M. & K. O. Estimated population of the county, 17,000; county seat, Princeton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head	6,615	Eggs, dozen	480,145
Hogs, head	25,560	Cheese, pounds	17,085
Horses and mules, head	420	Game, pounds	4,140
Sheep, head..	1,350	Dressed meats, pounds	3,910
Wheat, bushels	500	Tallow, pounds	5,110
Corn, bushels	500	Hides, pounds	15,232
Rye, bushels	2,500	Nursery stock, pounds	12,580
Grass seed, pounds	9,200	Stone, cars	437
Molasses, gallons	2,730	Lumber, feet	230,000
Cider, gallons	28,160	Cross-ties	720
Wool, pounds	35,417	Apples, bushels	4,069
Poultry, pounds	260,340	Fruit and vegetables, pounds	9,580
Butter, pounds	56,677	Dried fruit, pounds	495

MILLER COUNTY.

Central part of State; 20 miles south of Jefferson City; area, 590 square miles; surface, rolling and chiefly wood land; it is watered and drained by the Osage river and numerous small streams. The soil is very fertile in the valleys. About 45 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the remainder is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory and walnut. Some coal is found in the western part of

the county. Lead ore and zinc have also been discovered. The county excels in fine springs. Average price improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,403,640; estimated full value, \$3,903,640. Assessed value personal property in county, \$777,445; estimated full value, \$1,077,445. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$272,762; estimated full value, \$304,275. Assessed value railroads in county, \$78,163.85; number of miles, 19.27. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$25; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have decreased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are farming and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is bad. Number public schools, 83; teachers, 93; pupils, 5,698; permanent school funds, \$14,203. The Jefferson City and Lebanon branch of the Missouri Pacific is the only railroad in the county. Estimated population of county, 17,000; county seat, Tuscumbia.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	1,690	Dressed meats, pounds	3,180
Hogs, head.....	14,200	Tallow, pounds.....	199
Horses and mules, head.....	100	Hides, pounds	14,538
Sheep, head.....	3,600	Furs, pounds	1,824
Corn, bushels.....	23	Feathers, pounds	1,749
Flax-seed and flax, pounds.....	30,000	Lead ore, tons.....	20
Grass seed, pounds.....	251	Tin, pounds.....	58
Tobacco, pounds.....	110	Lumber, feet.....	90,000
Molasses, gallons	212	Logs, car	1
Beeswax, pounds.....	185	Walnut logs, car.....	1
Cider, gallons.....	36	Cross-ties, cars.....	3,394
Wool, pounds.....	16,696	Cordwood, cords	623
Poultry, pounds	588,213	Cooperage, car.....	1
Butter, pounds.....	5,822	Apples, bushels.....	4,500
Eggs, dozen.....	115,580	Dried fruit, pounds.....	26,646
Game, pounds	8,592	Onions, bushels.....	8

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State; bordering Mississippi river; area, 430 square miles; surface, low and level, with some swamp land; the county is watered by the Mississippi river and St. James bayou. The soil is a black, sandy loam, exceedingly fertile. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance is in timber, consisting principally of

oak, ash, walnut, elm, hickory and gum. Considerable lumber is exported. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$6. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,587,775; estimated full value, \$2,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$514,901; estimated full value, \$800,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$169,359.68; number miles, 59. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent; average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 66 per cent; average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$39; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have been about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are farming and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is bad. Number public schools, 38; teachers, 46; pupils, 3,473; permanent school fund, \$10,833.83. Railroads in the county are St. L., I. M. & S. and St. L. & S. W. Estimated population of the county, 12,000; county seat, Charleston.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,050	Game, pounds.....	1,197
Hogs, head	5,927	Tallow, pounds.....	9,600
Horses and mules, head.....	120	Hides, pounds.....	4,235
Wheat, bushels.....	808,216	Furs, pounds.....	8,934
Corn, bushels.....	74,500	Feather, pounds.....	1,200
Cotton, pounds.....	240,000	Lumber, feet.....	11,900,000
Cotton seed products, pounds.....	330,000	Cooperage, cars.....	814
Flour, barrels.....	8,400	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	55
Corn-meal, pounds.....	1,020,000	Small fruits, crates.....	933
Mill feed, pounds.....	8,080,000	Fruit and vegetables, pounds.....	511,200
Poultry, pounds.....	29,695	Potatoes, bushels.....	8,400
Eggs, dozen.....	19,545	Melons.....	310,200
Fish, pounds.....	6,089		

MONITEAU COUNTY.

Central part of State; 25 miles west of Jefferson City; area, 420 square miles; surface, undulating prairie and wood land. It is drained, by the Missouri river and its tributaries. The soil is a dark loam and clay, very productive. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 15 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, ash, hickory and walnut. Coal, lead, zinc and building stone are found but the mineral development is limited. Average price improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county,

\$2,312,150; estimated full value, \$5,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,407,745; estimated full value, \$2,500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$169,165; estimated full value, \$185,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$540,280; number of miles, 35.59. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$34; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have been about steady during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are farming, mining and manufacturing. The condition of the public roads is fairly good. Number public schools, 84; teachers, 102; pupils, 5,170; permanent school fund, \$17,796.70. Railroads in the county are Mo. Pac. and branches. Estimated population of the county, 18,000; county seat, California.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	4,653	Tallow, pounds.....	85,777
Hogs, head.....	35,022	Hides, pounds.....	34,434
Horses and mules, head.....	1,340	Furs, pounds.....	422
Sheep, head.....	8,331	Feathers, pounds.....	11,079
Wheat, bushels.....	25,500	Nursery stock, pounds.....	500
Corn, bushels.....	1,000	Coal, tons.....	140
Oats, bushels.....	1,523	Lead and zinc ores, tons.....	20
Hay, bales.....	1,125	Lumber, feet.....	30,000
Grass seed, pounds.....	333,954	Logs, cars.....	4
Flour, barrels.....	1,273	Cordwood, cords.....	269
Wool, pounds.....	9,298	Cooperage, cars.....	2
Poultry, pounds.....	1,147,795	Apples, bushels.....	1,800
Batter, pounds.....	49,314	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	14
Eggs, dozen.....	841,250	Strawberries, crates.....	288
Cheese, pounds.....	40,745	Small fruits, crates.....	4
Dressed meats, pounds.....	5,142	Dried fruits, pounds.....	7,388

MONROE COUNTY.

Northeastern part of State; 110 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 644 square miles; surface, undulating, mostly prairie. The county is drained by Salt river and its branches. The soil is a light sandy loam, very fertile. About 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance is mostly timber, consisting principally of hard wood. Limestone and valuable clays are found in large quantities and coal underlies a portion of the county. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,045,425; estimated full value, \$8,500,000. Assessed

value personal property in county, \$1,261,400; estimated full value, \$2,350,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$842,900; estimated full value, \$860,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$677,411; number of miles, 45 68. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$37; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have been reduced slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The condition of the public roads is unfavorable. Number public schools, 98; teachers, 120; pupils, 6,726; permanent school fund, \$95,184.07. Railroads in the county are M., K. & T., and Wabash. Estimated population of county, 22,500; county seat, Paris.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	12,950	Fish, pounds	60
Hogs, head.....	58,323	Game, pounds.	2,020
Horses and mules, head.....	1,220	Dressed meats, pounds	10,635
Sheep, head.....	12,596	Tallow, pounds.....	11,515
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	48	Hides, pounds.	36,272
Wheat, bushels.....	500	Furs, pounds.....	2,897
Corn, bushels.....	1,000	Feathers, pounds.....	982
Oats, bushels.....	2,100	Nuts, bushels.....	6
Hay, bales.....	14,175	Lumber, feet.....	130,000
Grass seed, bushels.....	19	Logs, car.....	1
Flour, barrels.....	3,600	Walnut logs, cars.....	3
Corn-meal, pounds.....	64,100	Cross-ties.....	24,240
Mill feed, pounds.....	75	Cordwood, cords.....	1,666
Molasses, gallons.....	305	Cooperage, cars.....	4
Honey, pounds.....	205	Apples, bushels.....	8,198
Wool, pounds.....	73,250	Strawberries, crates.....	163
Poultry, pounds.....	561,303	Small fruits, crates.....	15
Butter, pounds.....	7,750	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	515
Eggs, dozen.....	229,980	Dried fruit, pounds.....	550
Cheese, pounds.....	40	Potatoes, bushels.....	104

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Eastern central part of State; 70 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 546 square miles; surface, hilly near the Missouri river, and undulating elsewhere; drained by Loutre, South Fork of Osage and numerous small streams. The soil is varied and very fertile in the bottoms. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the remainder is pasture and timber; coal, of excellent quality, is found in sufficient quantity for the local demand. Average price improved

and per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,029,960; estimated full value, \$6,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,314,754; estimated full value, \$2,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$551,512; estimated full value, face. Assessed value railroads in county, \$647,237; number of miles, 41. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.25; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$27; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have decreased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay, wheat and stock. The condition of the public roads is fair. Number public schools, 80; teachers, 95; pupils, 5,459; permanent school fund, \$12,092.76. Railroads in the county are M., K. & T., and Wabash. Estimated population of the county, 20,000; county seat, Danville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	5,915	Wool, pounds.....	157,614
Hogs, head.....	46,579	Poultry, pounds.....	1,683,183
Horses and mules, head ...	1,040	Butter, pounds.....	47,989
Sheep, head.....	4,233	Eggs, dozens.....	631,370
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	63	Game, pounds.....	50,388
Wheat, bushels.....	31,000	Dressed meats, pounds.....	5,274
Corn, bushels.....	15,000	Tallow, pounds.....	26,582
Oats, bushels.....	24,500	Hides, pounds.....	56,067
Flax seed and flax, pounds.....	90,000	Furs, pounds.....	1,008
Hay, bales.....	2,250	Feathers, pounds.....	9,755
Grass seed, pounds.....	64,129	Nuts, bushels.....	565
Pop-corn, pounds.....	2,730	Fire-clay, cars.....	133
Tobacco, pounds.....	4,034	Lumber, feet.....	460,000
Flour, barrels.....	635	Cross-ties.....	90,960
Corn-meal, pounds.....	48,000	Apples, bushels.....	16,404
Mill feed, pounds.....	30,000	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	46
Molasses, gallons.....	3,190	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	12,813
Honey, pounds.....	7,450	Dried fruit, pounds.....	2,062
Beeswax, pounds.....	40	Canned goods, pounds.....	391,140
Cider, gallons.....	5,340		

MORGAN COUNTY.

Near center part of State; 35 miles southwest of Jefferson City; area, 638 square miles; surface, northern part rolling prairie; southern part hilly wood land. It is drained by the Osage river and many small streams. The soil is considered fertile, especially in the valleys.

About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance is mostly timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory and walnut. Coal of excellent quality is abundant and easily mined. Lead, zinc and fire-clay are found, but only slightly developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$5. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,697,115; estimated full value, \$3,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$760,129; estimated full value, \$1,200,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$256,972; estimated full value, \$275,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$210,622; number of miles, 21.30. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per months, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$28; average time employed, 66 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are mining and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is fair, with room for improvement. Number public schools, 77; teachers, 84; pupils, 4,403; permanent school fund, \$8,672.29. Railroads in county are Missouri Pacific. Estimated population of county, 15,000; county seat, Versailles.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,156	Eggs, dozen.....	178,360
Hogs, head.....	11,240	Game, pounds.....	11,530
Horses and mules, head.....	240	Tallow, pounds.....	8,130
Sheep, head.....	2,520	Hides, pounds.....	19,912
Wheat, bushels.....	7,500	Furs, pounds.....	2,256
Oats, bushels.....	1,400	Feathers, pounds.....	1,633
Grass seed, pounds.....	1,113	Nuts, bushels.....	71
Flour, barrels.....	119	Coal, tons.....	1,540
Honey, pounds.....	60	Cross-ties.....	56,160
Cider, gallons.....	150	Apples, bushels.....	1,395
Wool, pounds.....	29,182	Strawberries, crates.....	9
Poultry, pounds.....	343,220	Dried fruit, pounds.....	3,200
Butter, pounds.....	14,367	Canned fruit, pounds.....	575

NEW MADRID COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State; on Mississippi river; area, 620 square miles; surface, low and level; the county is watered by the Mississippi and its bayous. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, very productive. About 33 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 60 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, elm, gum, ash

and cottonwood. A large amount of lumber is exported each year. Average price improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$5. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,183,390; estimated full value, \$2,385,390. Assessed value personal property in county, \$131,168; estimated full value, \$261,165. Assessed value of railroads in county, \$309,618.59; number of miles, 43.96. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$38; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during the year. The most profitable products are corn, wheat, cotton and stock. The condition of the public roads is fair. Number public schools, 31; teachers, 47; pupils, 3,694; permanent school fund, \$27,117.25. Railroads in the county, St. L. & S. W. Estimated population of the county, 11,000; county seat, New Madrid.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	4,030	Eggs, dozen.....	4,280
Hogs, head.....	10,444	Fish, pounds.....	49,059
Wheat, bushels.....	129,493	Game, pounds.....	67,057
Corn, bushels.....	225,609	Dressed meats, pounds.....	895
Hay, bales.....	1,050	Hides, pounds.....	540
Cotton-seed products, pounds.....	390,000	Furs, pounds.....	7,028
Flour, barrels.....	47	Nuts, bushels.....	15
Honey, pounds.....	462	Lumber, feet.....	9,910,000
Poultry, pounds.....	4,815	Apples, bushels.....	4,950

NEWTON COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; bordering Kansas; 155 miles south of Kansas City; area, 648 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and wood land; the county is well watered and drained by Indian, Shoal, Hickory and Buffalo creeks. The soil is a sandy loam and generally fertile. About 50 per cent of the land is under cultivation and the remainder is chiefly timber, consisting of oak, hickory, elm and walnut. Limestone and sandstone are abundant, and lead and zinc are mined extensively. Average price improved land per acre, \$23; unimproved, \$8. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,467,000; estimated full value, \$6,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$828,200; estimated full value, \$1,250,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds,

etc., in county, \$312,900; estimated full value, \$450,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$575,222; number of miles, 68.46. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 80 cents; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$32; average time employed, 58 per cent. Wages have been about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are mining, stock-raising and fruit-growing. The condition of the public roads is unfavorable. Number public schools, 97; teachers, 140; pupils, 8,629; permanent school fund, \$23,260.28. Railroads in the county are K. O., P. & G., St. L. & S. F. Estimated population of county, 25,000; county seat, Neosho.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Oattle, head.....	1,517	Tallow, pounds.....	9,600
Hogs, head.....	11,160	Hides, pounds.....	127,992
Horses and mules, head.....	60	Furs, pounds.....	1,828
Sheep, head.....	450	Feathers, pounds.....	1,460
Wheat, bushels.....	158,000	Pig-lead, tons.....	860
Corn, bushels.....	1,000	Lead and zinc ore, tons.....	6,260
Flax-seed and flax, pounds.....	510,000	Sand, cars.....	8
Hay, bales.....	9,000	Tripoli, pounds.....	4,151,922
Grass seed, pounds.....	10,190	Lumber, feet.....	10,000
Broom corn, cars.....	2	Logs, car.....	1
Tobacco, pounds.....	200	Walnut logs, cars.....	6
Flour, barrels.....	15,400	Cordwood, cords.....	77
Molasses, gallons.....	75	Apples, bushels.....	4,092
Wool, pounds.....	12,711	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	2,926
Poultry, pounds.....	499,321	Strawberries, crates.....	14,738
Butter, pounds.....	4,518	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	24,666
Eggs, dozen.....	180,080	Dried fruit, pounds.....	345
Game, pounds.....	11,953	Potatoes, bushels.....	664
Dressed meats, pounds.....	626	Canned goods, pounds.....	495,026

NODAWAY COUNTY.

Northwestern part of State, bordering Iowa; 35 miles north of St. Joseph; area, 648 square miles; surface, rolling and chiefly prairie; the county is well watered and drained by the Nodaway, One Hundred and Two and Platte rivers. The soil is a very rich, dark loam. About 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance is timber or pasture land. A small amount of coal is mined in the county, but not enough to supply the local demand. Average price improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$20. Assessed value real estate in county, \$7,091,238; estimated full value, \$16,500,000. Assessed

value personal property in county, \$2,645,190 ; estimated full value, \$5,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,107,200 ; number of miles, 133. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3.50 ; average grain rent, one-half. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1 ; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2 ; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25 ; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$16 ; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$32 ; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$42 ; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have decreased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay, fruit and stock. The condition of the public roads is reasonably good. Number public schools, 183 ; teachers, 231 ; pupils, 10,570 ; permanent school fund, \$90,000. Railroads in the county are Port Arthur and Burlington. Estimated population of the county, 35,000 ; county seat, Maryville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	32,468	Poultry, pounds.....	1,941,522
Hogs, head.....	75,068	Butter, pounds.....	96,085
Horses and mules, head.....	2,260	Eggs, dozen.....	460,910
Sheep, head.....	1,260	Tallow, pounds.....	193,784
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	2	Hides, pounds.....	288,247
Wheat, bushels.....	34,068	Milk, gallons.....	2,560
Corn, bushels.....	764,500	Furs, pounds.....	127
Oats, bushels.....	28,715	Feathers, pounds.....	100
Mixed grain, bushels.....	9,800	Nuts, bushels.....	1,380
Flax-seed and flax, pounds.....	30,000	Nursery stock, pounds.....	12,360
Hay, bales.....	14,100	Lumber, feet.....	50,000
Grass seed, bushels.....	38	Cordwood, cords.....	182
Tobacco, pounds.....	3,260	Apples, bushels.....	26,687
Flour, barrels.....	1,474	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	25
Corn-meal, pounds.....	180,000	Strawberries, crates.....	40
Mill feed, pounds.....	92,430	Small fruits, crates.....	145
Molasses, gallons.....	250	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	6,460
Honey, pounds.....	235	Dried fruit, pounds.....	300
Wine, gallons.....	15	Potatoes, bushels.....	29,978
Cider, gallons.....	12,050	Canned goods, pounds.....	88,335
Wool, pounds.....	9,975		

OREGON COUNTY.

Southern part of State ; bordering Arkansas ; 160 miles southwest of St. Louis ; area, 780 square miles ; surface, rolling and chiefly wood land. The county is drained by several small streams. The soil is a light clay loam, fertile in the valleys. About 10 per cent of the land is under cultivation ; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of pine, oak, hickory and walnut. Building stone is abundant ; iron and lead ore have been found, but not developed. Average price

improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved \$2.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,500,000; estimated full value, \$2,250,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$350,000; estimated full value, \$500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$70,000; estimated full value, \$100,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$200,240; number of miles, 15. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$28; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are fruit and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is fair for an unimproved county. Number of public schools, 51; teachers, 63; pupils, 4,630; permanent school fund, \$2,400.79. There is only one railroad in the county, the K. O., Ft. S. & M. Estimated population of the county, 13,000; county seat, Alton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	875	Eggs, dozen.....	28,440
Hogs, head.....	2,880	Game, pounds.....	28,000
Horses and mules, head.....	80	Lumber, feet.....	300,000
Sheep, head.....	900	Cross-ties.....	5,520
Corn, bushels.....	2,000	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	7,500
Cotton, pounds.....	83,000	Strawberries, crates.....	2,000
Poultry, pounds.....	120,50		

OSAGE COUNTY.

East central part of State; about 15 miles east of Jefferson City; area, 586 square miles; the surface is uneven, chiefly wood land. The county is well watered and drained by Gasconade and Maries rivers and many smaller streams. The soil is a sandy loam, very fertile in the valleys. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation and the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, elm, ash and sycamore. Coal, lead, iron and kaoline have been found, but they are only slightly developed. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,032,250; estimated full value, \$5,080,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$475,650; estimated full value, \$950,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$735,400; estimated full value, \$735,400. Assessed value railroads in county, \$433,922; number of

miles, 23.83. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$5. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$31; average time employed, 55 per cent. Wages have increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The public roads are in poor condition. Number public schools, 68; teachers, 74; pupils, 4,853; permanent school fund, \$21,814.11. Railroads in the county, Missouri Pacific. Estimated population of county, 14,000; county seat, Linn.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	775	Eggs, dozen.....	225,900
Hogs, head.....	8,083	Game, pounds.....	1,788
Horses and mules, head.....	40	Dressed meats, pounds.....	14,605
Sheep, head.....	990	Tallow, pounds.....	7,460
Wheat, bushels.....	24,000	Hides, pounds.....	35,559
Corn, bushels.....	8,615	Furs, pounds.....	1,181
Grass seed, bushels.....	30,000	Feathers, pounds.....	366
Flour, barrels.....	6,000	Lumber, feet.....	70,000
Wine, gallons.....	204	Cross-ties.....	44,400
Cider, gallons.....	102	Apples, bushels.....	7,995
Poultry, pounds.....	98,135	Dried fruit, pounds.....	25,014
Butter, pounds.....	2,261	Onions, bushels.....	133

OZARK COUNTY.

South central part of State; bordering Arkansas; area, 756 square miles; the surface is broken and hilly; the county is well watered and drained by tributaries of White river. The soil is fertile in the valleys; about 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, pine, cedar and walnut. Lead, zinc and iron ore are found, but they have not been developed. Assessed value real estate in county, \$668,249; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$369,374; estimated full value, \$500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$42,398; estimated full value, \$42,398. Average price improved land per acre, \$10; unimproved, \$3. Average cash rental farm land per acre, none rented; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages lumbermen per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$13;

average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$20; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$24; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have not increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are fruit and stock. The public roads are in bad condition. Number public schools, 72; teachers, 80; pupils, 4,971; permanent school fund, \$5,406.25. Railroads in the county, none. Estimated population of the county, 14,000; county seat, Gainesville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	1,758	Game, pounds.....	10,560
Hogs, head.....	3,820	Tallow, pounds.....	2,700
Horses and mules, head.....	127	Hides, pounds.....	4,720
Sheep, head.....	460	Furs, pounds.....	1,928
Honey, pounds.....	620	Lumber, feet.....	22,000
Beeswax, pounds.....	410	Piling, cars.....	42
Wool, pounds.....	2,810	Cross-ties.....	7,944
Poultry, pounds.....	10,011	Apples, bushels.....	896
Eggs, dozen.....	208,000		

PEMISCOT COUNTY.

Extreme southeast part of State; about 200 miles south of St. Louis; area, 480 square miles; the surface is low and level; the county is watered and drained by the Mississippi and Little rivers. The soil is a very rich, sandy loam. About 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of cypress, gum, oak and ash. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,219,305; estimated full value, \$1,525,740. Assessed value personal property in county, \$160,240; estimated full value, \$615,533. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$83,330; estimated full value, \$124,999. Assessed value railroads in county, \$54,017.60; number of miles, 19.75. Average price improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$3. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages lumbermen per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 45 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$38; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, cotton and lumber. The public roads are in fair condition. Number public schools 28; teachers, 36; pupils, 2,800; permanent school fund, \$5,406.25. Rail-

roads in the county, St. L. K. & S. Estimated population of the county, 10,000; county seat, Gayoso.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	451	Eggs, dozen.....	690
Hogs, head.....	1,283	Fish, pounds.....	18,790
Horses and mules, head.....	80	Game, pounds.....	4,980
Sheep, head.....	90	Hides, pounds.....	675
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	4	Furs, pounds.....	700
Cotton, pounds.....	90,000	Feathers, pounds.....	150
Cotton seed products, cars.....	4	Nuts, bushels.....	70
Cotton seed products, pounds.....	1,580,000	Lumber, feet.....	3,816,563
Honey, pounds.....	700	Cooperage, cars.....	180
Poultry, pounds.....	1,800	Potatoes, bushels.....	800
Butter, pounds.....	130		

PERRY COUNTY.

Eastern part of State; bordering Mississippi river; 75 miles south of St. Louis. The surface is rolling and chiefly wood land. The county is well watered and drained by the Mississippi river and many small streams. The soil is of a limestone variety, principally. About 65 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and about 35 per cent of the county is timber, consisting of hardwood, oak, walnut ash and gum. There are indications of iron, lead and copper, but they have not been discovered in paying quantities. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,641,540; estimated full value, \$3,925,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$503,153; estimated full value, \$1,010,000. Assessed value stocks and bonds, etc., in county, \$675,072; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$45,997; number of miles, 19. Average price improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$4. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 60 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of woodmen per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$33; average time employed, 65 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable industry is stock-raising. The public roads are only in fair condition. Number public schools, 61; teachers, 61; pupils, 4,874; permanent school fund, \$15,489.66. Railroads in the county C., P., Ste. G. & F. Estimated population of the county, 15,000; county seat, Perryville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	1,600	Tallow, pounds.....	8,385
Hogs, head.....	7,346	Hides, pounds.....	16,011
Horses and mules, head.....	31	Furs, pounds.....	3,000
Sheep, head.....	1,033	Feathers, pounds.....	1,548
Wheat, bushels.....	87,426	Nuts, bushels.....	231
Grass seed, pounds.....	1,403	Lead and zinc ore, tons.....	2.5
Flour, barrels.....	8,565	Lumber, feet.....	41,500
Mill-feed, pounds.....	635	Cross-ties.....	1,374
Honey, pounds.....	49	Apples, bushels.....	786
Beeswax, pounds.....	20	Small fruits, crates.....	491
Wool, pounds.....	17,639	Dried fruit, pounds.....	100,686
Poultry, pounds.....	279,125	Potatoes, bushels.....	726
Butter, pounds.....	5,142	Onions, bushels.....	853
Eggs, dozen.....	306,880		

PETTIS COUNTY.

West central part of State; 80 miles southwest of Kansas City; the surface is undulating, chiefly prairie. The county is watered and drained by Blackwater, Flat creek, Muddy and several other streams. The soil is a dark and red loam, very fertile. About 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation and about 10 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, elm and walnut. Coal and lead are both found, but they are undeveloped. Assessed value real estate in county, \$7,980,800; estimated full value, \$22,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,219,910; estimated full value, \$3,600,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$786,227; estimated full value, \$1,500,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,178,995.53; number of miles, 90.23. Average price improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$10. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2 50; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$49; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The public roads are not in very good condition. Number public schools, 104; teachers, 188; pupils, 10,312; permanent school fund, \$38,735.86. Railroads in the county are M., K. & T., and Mo. Pac. and branches. Estimated population of county, 37,000; county seat, Sedalia.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	17,952	Fish, pounds.....	50
Hogs, head.....	44,537	Game, pounds.....	6,444
Horses and mules, head.....	887	Dressed meats, pounds.....	4,843
Sheep, head.....	1,713	Tallow, pounds.....	180,145
Wheat, bushels.....	42,000	Hides, pounds.....	630,116
Corn, bushels.....	21,500	Furs, pounds.....	8,571
Oats, bushels.....	6,300	Feathers, pounds.....	1,630
Flax seed and flax, pounds.....	1,860,000	Nuts, bushels.....	245
Hay, bales.....	36,000	Nursery stock, pounds.....	1,550
Grass seed, pounds.....	108,191	Coal, tons.....	40
Broom corn, car.....	1	Lead and zinc ore, tons.....	4.5
Flour, barrels.....	6,630	Cross-ties.....	960
Mill feed, pounds.....	2,700	Cordwood, cords.....	35
Molasses, gallons.....	108	Apples, bushels.....	2,847
Honey, pounds.....	10	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	468
Clster, gallons.....	2,806	Strawberries, crates.....	294
Wool, pounds.....	61,015	Small fruits, crates.....	4,996
Poultry, pounds.....	111,525	Dried fruits, pounds.....	1,115
Butter, pounds.....	5,264	Potatoes, bushels.....	800
Eggs, dozen.....	84,600	Canned goods, pounds.....	3,274

PHELPS COUNTY.

Southeast central part of State; about 95 miles southwest of St. Louis; area, 640 square miles; the surface is hilly, and mostly woodland; the county is well watered and drained by the Gasconade, Meramec, Big and Little Piney rivers and other streams. The soil is a rich loam in the bottoms; clay and gravel uplands. About 30 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut, hickory, cedar and sycamore. Iron, fire-clay, superior lime and sandstone, lead, zinc and nickel are found; the first four are well developed, the last not at all. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,610,426; estimated full value, \$3,500,000. Assessed value of personal property in county, \$344,288; estimated full value, \$600,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$223,957; estimated full value, \$223,957. Assessed value railroads in county, \$493,008; number of miles, 32.58. Average price improved land per acre, \$15; unimproved, \$3. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 55 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 90 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$32; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$29; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have decreased somewhat during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits

are banking, merchandising and stock-raising. The public roads are in fair condition. Number of public schools, 87; teachers, 89; pupils, 5,044; permanent school fund, \$6,461.90. Railroads in the county, St. L. & S. F. Estimated population of the county, 16,000; county seat, Rolla.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	4,615	Tallow, pounds.....	5,410
Hogs, head.....	19,482	Hides, pounds.....	33,597
Horses and mules, head.....	300	Furs, pounds.....	4,557
Sheep, head.....	8,100	Feathers, pounds.....	5,559
Wheat, bushels.....	11,000	Nuts, bushels.....	5
Hay, bales.....	3,000	Iron ore, tons.....	200
Grass seed, bushels.....	5,750	Sand, cars.....	111
Castor-beans, pounds.....	225	Fire-clay, cars.....	6
Flour, barrels.....	4,500	Cross-ties.....	54,000
Molasses, gallons.....	675	Cordwood, cords.....	68
Wool, pounds.....	25,309	Cooperage, cars.....	3
Poultry, pounds.....	352,635	Apples, bushels.....	18,002
Butter, pounds.....	4,950	Peaches and piums, baskets.....	26
Eggs, dozen.....	345,490	Strawberries, crates.....	43
Cheese, pounds.....	115	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	150
Fish, pounds.....	118	Dried fruit, pounds.....	146,252
Game, pounds.....	21,695	Potatoes, bushels.....	60
Dressed meats, pounds.....	8,527		

PIKE COUNTY.

Eastern part of State; on Mississippi river; 70 miles north of St. Louis; area, 620 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and level bottom land; it is drained by the Mississippi, Salt creek, Cuivre creek, Spencer creek, and several small streams. The soil is a dark loam and clay, very fertile. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 15 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of hard wood. Limestone and marble are extensively quarried, and a fine quality of fire-clay is abundant. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$6. Assessed value real estate in county, \$5,501,830; estimated full value, \$11,009,660. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,082,768.12; estimated full value, \$3,124,152.18. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,077,631.76; number of miles, 38.668. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 65 per cent. Wages have not increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, wheat and stock. The condition of the

public roads is only fair. Number public schools, 127; teachers, 160; pupils, 8,003; permanent school fund, \$5,525.28. Railroads in the county are O. & A., St. L. & H., and St. L., Keo. & N. W. Estimated population of county, 30,000; county seat, Bowling Green.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	8,368	Fish, pounds	199,765
Hogs, head.....	24,566	Game, pounds.....	8,744
Horses and mules, head.....	1,325	Dressed meats, pounds.....	1,942
Sheep, head.....	9,933	Tallow, pounds.....	13,355
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	160	Hides, pounds.....	41,948
Wheat, bushels.....	197,833	Furs, pounds.....	2,141
Corn, bushels.....	9,425	Feathers, pounds.....	1,288
Oats, bushels.....	1,415	Stone, cars.....	354
Hay, bales.....	8,400	Lime and cement, barrels.....	860
Flour, barrels.....	20,962	Lumber, feet.....	2,300,000
Mill feed, pounds.....	6,000	Cross-ties.....	10,800
Honey, pounds.....	876	Cordwood, cords.....	1,139
Cider, gallons.....	33,815	Cooperage, cars.....	12
Wool, pounds.....	13,130	Apples, bushels.....	9,795
Poultry, pounds.....	349,133	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	570
Butter, pounds.....	33,540	Small fruits, crates.....	2,606
Eggs, dozen.....	165,930	Potatoes, bushels.....	1,447
Cheese, pounds.....	900		

PLATTE COUNTY.

Northwestern part of State; bordering Missouri river; 20 miles south of St. Joseph; area, 400 square miles; surface, undulating prairie and timber land. It is drained by the Missouri and Platte rivers and their tributaries. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, and very productive. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut and elm. Coal and building stone are found in abundance. Average price improved land per acre, \$45; unimproved, \$20. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,129,060; estimated full value, \$9,000,000. Assessed value of personal property in county, \$753,830; estimated full value, \$2,200,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$839,270; estimated full value, —. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,053,787; number of miles, 90.09. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$4; average grain rent, one-half. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$32; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$44; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have been about stationary during 1898. The most profitable products are wheat, corn, hay

and stock. The condition of the public roads is fairly good. Number public schools, 74; teachers, 92; pupils, 5,600; permanent school fund, \$14,359.77. Railroads in the county are C. & G. W., C., R. I. & P., K. C., St. J. & C. B., and Leavenworth Terminal. Estimated population of the county, 19,000; county seat, Platte City.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.	11,050	Poultry, pounds.....	40,590
Hogs, head.....	52,056	Butter, pounds.....	19,290
Horses and mules, head.....	680	Eggs, dozen.....	71,912
Sheep, head.....	2,430	Fish, pounds.....	1,402
Wheat, bushels.....	141,000	Dressed meats, pounds.....	804
Corn, bushels.....	20,000	Tallow, pounds.....	2,067
Oats, bushels.....	4,900	Hides, pounds.....	11,760
Tobacco, pounds.....	30,258	Nursery stock, pounds.....	6,245
Flour, barrels.....	5,255	Apples, bushels.....	111,785
Corn-meal, pounds.....	31,000	Dried fruit, pounds.....	2,853
Mill feed, pounds.....	270,000	Potatoes, bushels.....	2,808
Wool, pounds.....	1,840	Canned goods, pounds.....	199,515

POLK COUNTY.

Southwest central part of State; 80 miles south of Jefferson City; area, 640 square miles; surface, mostly hilly and uneven; the county is drained by the Sac river, Pomme de Terre and other small streams. The soil is of the limestone variety, generally fertile. About 65 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 35 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory and elm. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$8. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,051,874; estimated full value, \$4,571,585. Assessed value personal property in county, \$721,186; estimated full value, \$1,009,652. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$539,342; estimated full value, \$639,442. Assessed value railroads in county, \$300,221; number of miles, 60. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages are reported as increasing slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are hay and cattle. The condition of the public roads is bad. Number public schools, 97; teachers, 135; pupils, 8,238; permanent school fund, \$48,642. Railroads in the county are K. C., Ft. S. & M., and St. L. & S. F. Estimated population of the county, 25,000; county seat, Bolivar.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	4,025	Eggs, dozen.....	635,810
Hogs, head.....	36,660	Cheese, pounds.....	65
Horses and mules, head.....	1,610	Game, pounds.....	64,265
Sheep, head.....	5,400	Dressed meats, pounds.....	450
Wheat, bushels.....	18,500	Tallow, pounds.....	2,087
Corn, bushels.....	1,500	Hides, pounds.....	21,839
Flax-seed and flax, pounds.....	90,000	Furs, pounds.....	2,460
Hay, bales.....	8,875	Feathers, pounds.....	1,988
Grass-seed, pounds.....	210,000	Nursery stock, pounds.....	300
Flour, barrels.....	1,050	Charcoal, cars.....	48
Mill-feed, pounds.....	72,000	Lumber, feet.....	40,000
Honey, pounds.....	35	Cross-ties.....	1,440
Older, gallons.....	80	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	16
Wool, pounds.....	18,575	Strawberries, crates.....	1,361
Poultry, pounds.....	847,491	Dried fruit, pounds.....	58,047
Butter, pounds.....	5,837	Canned goods, pounds.....	13,270

PULASKI COUNTY.

South central part of State; 50 miles south of Jefferson City; area, 520 square miles; surface, hilly and chiefly wood land. It is watered and drained by the Gasconade, Big Piney and many small streams. The soil is fertile along the streams. About 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut and hickory. Limestone and sandstone is plentiful. Iron and lead have been discovered but are undeveloped. Average price improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved, \$2.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$846,080; estimated full value, \$1,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$499,719; estimated full value, \$700,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$47,479; estimated full value, \$47,479. Assessed value railroads in county, \$421,418.21; number of miles, 32.66. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages of ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$25; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$25; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and farming. The condition of the public roads is very poor. Number public schools, 63; teachers, 71; pupils, 3,936; permanent school fund, \$13,444.43. Railroads in the county are St. L. & S. F. Estimated population of the county, 12,000; county seat, Waynesville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,010	Butter, pounds.....	1,892
Hogs, head.....	21,115	Eggs, dozen.....	209,370
Horses and mules, head.....	201	Game, pounds.....	27,993
Sheep, head.....	9,601	Dressed meats, pounds.....	1,390
Wheat, bushels.....	9,500	Tallow, pounds.....	425
Hay, bales.....	875	Hides, pounds.....	16,884
Grass seed, pounds.....	940	Furs, pounds.....	4,867
Castor-beans, pounds.....	250	Feathers, pounds.....	5,828
Flour, barrels.....	2,809	Walnut logs, cars.....	7
Corn-meal, pounds.....	25,315	Cross-ties.....	16,667
Mill feed, pounds.....	129,138	Apples, bushels.....	11,031
Molasses, gallons.....	30	Small fruit, crates.....	26
Wine, gallons.....	85	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	400
Wool, pounds.....	26,926	Dried fruits, pounds.....	71,908
Poultry, pounds.....	852,723		

PUTNAM COUNTY.

North part of State, bordering Iowa; 235 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 542 square miles; surface, undulating and hilly; the county is watered and drained by the Chariton river and its tributaries. The soil is a dark loam, very fertile. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation or in pasture; the balance is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, elm and walnut. Coal and fire-clay are found in abundance, and considerable coal is developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,410,683; estimated full value, \$4,821,366. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,109,649; estimated full value, \$2,774,120. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$148,182; estimated full value, \$210,000. Assessed value of railroads in county, \$268,752; number of miles, 36 24-10. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.40; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 90 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month \$29; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are fruit and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is medium to fair. Number public schools, 86; teachers, 119; pupils, 5,776; permanent school fund, \$36,025.28. Railroads in the county are O., M. & St. P., and B. & K. C. Estimated population of the county, 18,000; county seat, Unionville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	8,450	Butter, pounds.....	20,970
Hogs, head.....	18,800	Eggs, dozen.....	104,480
Horses and mules, head.....	1,020	Game, pounds.....	460
Sheep, head.....	2,340	Tallow, pounds.....	100
Wheat, bushels.....	500	Hides, pounds.....	6,900
Corn, bushels.....	4,000	Furs, pounds.....	879
Oats, bushels.....	2,100	Feathers, pounds.....	925
Mixed grain, bushels.....	1,400	Nuts, bushels.....	7,880
Hay, bales.....	1,050	Coal, tons.....	75,580
Grass seed, bushels.....	8,600	Lumber, feet.....	20,000
Flour, barrels.....	600	Cross-ties.....	8,500
Corn-meal, pounds.....	210	Cordwood, cords.....	56
Beeswax, pounds.....	80	Apples, bushels.....	2,700
Wool, pounds.....	2,640	Strawberries, crates.....	125
Poultry, pounds.....	242,230	Small fruits, crates.....	40

RALLS COUNTY.

Northeastern part of State; touching Mississippi river; 95 miles north of St. Louis; area, 490 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and wood land; the county is watered and drained by Salt river, Spencer creek and their tributaries. The soil is a sandy loam and clay, very fertile. About 65 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 35 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut, ash and elm. Coal is found in the county and is quite extensively mined. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$8. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,980,045; estimated full value, \$6,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$463,700; estimated full value, \$1,159,250. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$513,790; estimated full value, \$532,348. Assessed value railroads in county, \$583,774.55; number of miles, 63.61. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 70 cents; average time employed, 70 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.35; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 98 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$40; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have decreased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are hay, grain and live-stock. The condition of the public roads is rather poor. Number public schools, 67; teachers, 90; pupils, 3,944; permanent school fund, \$12,919.71. Railroads in the

county are St. L., Keo. & N. W., C. & A., and St. L. & H. Estimated population of the county, 15,000; county seat, New London.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.	5,400	Game, pounds.	3,141
Hogs, head.	27,200	Tallow, pounds.	1,285
Horses and mules, head.	821	Hides, pounds.	6,771
Sheep, head.	4,320	Furs, pounds.	590
Mixed live-stock, cars.	63	Feathers, pounds.	1,223
Wheat, bushels.	83,529	Coal, tons.	7,022
Corn, bushels.	5,000	Lumber, feet.	60,000
Hay, bales.	8,825	Cross-ties.	14,400
Wool, pounds.	28,953	Cordwood, cords.	590
Poultry, pounds.	308,205	Apples, bushels.	2,442
Butter, pounds.	5,541	Small fruits, crates.	587
Eggs, dozen.	92,670	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.	90,200
Fish, pounds.	1,179	Canned goods, pounds.	8,000

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Northeast central part of State; 60 miles north of Jefferson City; area, 470 square miles; surface is undulating and hilly. The county is well watered and drained by Chariton and Salt rivers and numerous small streams. The soil in the bottoms is a rich loam. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation or in pasture; the balance is timber, consisting principally of walnut, hackberry, oak, hickory and ash. Coal, limestone and fire-clay are found, and coal is very extensively mined. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,505,305; estimated full value, \$9,010,610. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,021,050; estimated full value, \$2,042,100. Assessed value of stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$470,000; estimated full value, \$940,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,293,973; number of miles, 80.33. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, 40 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 85 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 80 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$34; average time employed, 65 per cent. Wages have not varied perceptibly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are mining and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is tolerable. Number public schools, 89; teachers, 140; pupils, 9,465; permanent school fund, \$29,566. Railroads in the county are M., K. & T., Wabash, and C. & A. Estimated population of the county, 30,000; county seat, Huntsville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	8,509	Tallow, pounds.....	102,570
Hogs, head.....	82,129	Hides, pounds.....	350,678
Horses and mules, head.....	894	Furs and feathers, pounds.....	14,965
Sheep, head.....	7,290	Nursery stock, pounds.....	11,492
Wheat, bushels.....	2,500	Coal, tons.....	167,875
Hay, bales.....	1,817	Lumber, feet.....	370,000
Flour, barrels.....	900	Walnut logs, cars.....	26
Mill feed, pounds.....	60,000	Piling, cars.....	42
Molasses, gallons.....	7,200	Cross-ties.....	25,690
Wool, pounds.....	98,526	Cooperage, cars.....	82
Poultry, pounds.....	423,860	Apples, bushels.....	18,072
Butter, pounds.....	9,826	Strawberries, crates.....	1,128
Eggs, dozen.....	96,610	Dried fruit, pounds.....	2,860
Game and dressed meats, pounds..	13,888		

RAY COUNTY.

Northwest central part of State; bordering Missouri river; 30 miles northeast of Kansas City; area, 584 square miles; surface, undulating, chiefly prairie. The county is watered and drained by numerous small streams, tributary to the Missouri river. The soil is a dark loam, exceedingly fertile. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation or in meadow; the balance is timber. Coal is extensively mined in the county, and an abundance of building stone and brick clay is found. Average price improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$4,396,549; estimated full value, \$13,189,647. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,885,455; estimated full value, \$5,770,910. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, don't know. Assessed value railroad in county, \$1,193,387; number of miles, 89.75. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3.25; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 70 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.40; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 98 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$36; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are mining and grazing. The condition of the public roads is fair to medium. Number public schools, 108; teachers, 138; pupils, 8,171; permanent school fund, \$59,652.86. Railroads in the county are Wabash, A., T. & S. F., and O., M. & St. Paul. Estimated population of the county, 28,000; county seat, Richmond.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	20,025	Eggs, dozen.....	287,744
Hogs, head.....	54,580	Fish, pounds.....	4,305
Horses and mules, head.....	863	Game, pounds.....	4,580
Sheep, head.....	1,620	Dressed meats, pounds.....	5,543
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	59	Tallow, pounds.....	2,455
Wheat, bushels.....	24,530	Hides, pounds.....	55,840
Corn, bushels.....	9,000	Furs, pounds.....	1,226
Oats, bushels.....	2,100	Feathers, pounds.....	186
Mixed grain, cars.....	3	Nuts, bushels.....	75
Hay, bales.....	80,875	Coal, tons.....	157,040
Grass seed, pounds.....	48,731	Lumber, feet.....	2,180,000
Flour, barrels.....	1,323	Cordwood, cords.....	7
Corn-meal, pounds.....	14,700	Apples, bushels.....	24,824
Mill-feed, pounds.....	96,950	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	650
Honey, pounds.....	25	Small fruits, crates.....	172
Cider, gallons.....	440	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	270,935
Wool, pounds.....	1,988	Dried fruit, pounds.....	1,475
Poultry, pounds.....	542,634	Potatoes, bushels.....	12,771
Butter, pounds.....	10,888	Onions, bushels.....	800

REYNOLDS COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State; 100 miles south of St. Louis; area, 830 square miles; surface, hilly and broken, chiefly woodland; it is watered and drained by Black river and several smaller streams. The soil in the valleys is a fertile sandy loam; uplands, clay and gravel. About 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the remainder of the county is timber, consisting principally of white oak, black oak and pine. Iron and lead have been discovered, but only slightly developed. Average price of improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved, \$2.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,220,756; estimated full value, \$1,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$406,089; estimated full value, \$450,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$60,906; number of miles, 24.65. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 50 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$28; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have remained about the same during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are farming and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is poor; bridges almost unknown. Number public schools, 52; teachers, 52; pupils, 2,721; permanent school fund, \$4,589.39. Railroad in the county, Mo. Southern. Estimated population of the county, 8,000; county seat, Centerville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	1,700	Eggs, dozen.....	102,570
Hogs, head.....	3,280	Game, pounds.....	4,770
Horses and mules, head.....	142	Dressed meats, pounds.....	9,218
Sheep, head.....	1,028	Tallow, pounds.....	2,422
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	7	Hides, pounds.....	12,592
Wheat, bushels.....	500	Furs, pounds.....	870
Corn, bushels.....	1,000	Feathers, pounds.....	1,286
Grass seed, bushels.....	97	Lumber, feet.....	82,820,000
Tobacco, pounds.....	296	Cross-ties.....	84,791
Flour, barrels.....	1,021	Apples, bushels.....	621
Corn-meal, pounds.....	22,332	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	203
Mill feed, pounds.....	105,262	Small fruits, crates.....	426
Honey, pounds.....	2,203	Dried fruit, pounds.....	5,722
Beeswax, pounds.....	720	Potatoes, bushels.....	862
Wool, pounds.....	1,890	Onions, bushels.....	420
Poultry, pounds.....	7,153	Canned goods, pounds.....	520
Butter, pounds.....	310		

RIPLEY COUNTY.

Southeast part of State; bordering Arkansas; 145 miles south of St. Louis; area, 640 square miles; surface, hilly. The county is well watered and drained by Current and Little Black rivers. The soil is fertile in the valleys. About 25 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, pine and gum. Plenty of limestone and sandstone is found for building purposes. Average price improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved, \$2.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,472,710; estimated full value, \$2,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$309,586; estimated full value, \$403,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$77,323. Assessed value railroads in county, \$82,785.39; number of miles, 15.93. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 98 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$33; average time employed, 55 per cent. Wages are reported as decreasing during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are lumbering, farming and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is fair, considering general improvements. Number public schools, 59; teachers, 67; pupils, 4,456; permanent school fund, \$22,441.18. Railroads in the county are St. L., I. Mt. & S. (branch). Estimated population of county, 12,000; county seat, Doniphan.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	1,785	Hides, pounds.....	19,628
Hogs, head.....	5,780	Furs, pounds.....	1,147
Horses and mules, head.....	20	Feathers, pounds.....	7,284
Sheep, head.....	8,060	Lumber, feet.....	11,070,000
Wheat, bushels.....	500	Walnut logs, cars.....	38
Honey, pounds.....	820	Piling, cars.....	165
Wool, pounds.....	1,000	Cross-ties.....	139,690
Poultry, pounds.....	138,198	Cordwood, cords.....	28
Eggs, dozen.....	187,470	Cooperage, cars.....	267
Dressed meats, pounds.....	40,274	Dried fruit, pounds.....	2,887
Tallow, pounds.....	1,140	Melons.....	1,500

ST. CHARLES COUNTY.

Eastern part of State; bordering on Mississippi and Missouri rivers; 20 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 520 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and wood land. The county is watered and drained by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their tributaries. The soil is chiefly a dark sandy loam and very fertile. About 65 per cent of the land is under cultivation or in pastures; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut and elm. Some coal is found in the county. Glass sand and limestone are extensively developed. Assessed value real estate in county, \$6,086,645; estimated full value, \$12,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$2,850,750; estimated full value, \$4,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$1,630,135; estimated full value, \$1,850,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,965,000; number of miles, 123. Average price improved land per acre, \$35; unimproved, \$15. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 99 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$36; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have been stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are wheat, corn and stock. The public roads are intolerable. Number public schools, 88; teachers, 103; pupils, 7,346; permanent school fund, \$21,690.15. Railroads in the county are M., K. & E., Wabash, St. L., K. & N. W., and St. L. & H. Estimated population of the county, 24,000; county seat, St. Charles.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	3,286	Eggs, dozen.....	792,480
Hogs, head.....	18,881	Fish, pounds.....	14,177
Horses and mules, head.....	20	Game, pounds.....	9,679
Sheep, head.....	922	Dressed meats, pounds.....	6,296
Wheat, bushels.....	237,500	Tallow, pounds.....	46,244
Corn, bushels.....	251,000	Hides, pounds.....	108,221
Oats, bushels.....	63,000	Furs, pounds.....	2,520
Mixed grain, cars.....	2,800	Feathers, pounds.....	2,599
Hay, bales.....	88,225	Nursery stock, pounds.....	13,453
Tobacco, pounds.....	625,738	Lumber, feet.....	370,000
Flour, barrels.....	89,050	Cross-ties.....	19,440
Mill feed, pounds.....	390,000	Apples, bushels.....	65,826
Molasses, gallons.....	3,280	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	5,130
Honey, pounds.....	6,100	Strawberries, crates.....	649
Wine, gallons.....	40,253	Small fruits, crates.....	1,265
Wool, pounds.....	5,520	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	23,900
Poultry, pounds.....	480,136	Dried fruit, pounds.....	55,360
Butter, pounds.....	91,490	Potatoes, bushels.....	3,200

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; 90 miles southeast of Kansas City; area, 690 square miles; the surface is undulating prairie and broken wood land; the county is well watered and drained by the Osage and Sac rivers and many smaller streams. The soil is a rich black loam, with splendid subsoil. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation and in pasture; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory and walnut. Considerable coal is mined in the county. Lead and zinc ore have been found but not developed. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,624,850; estimated full value, \$5,249,700. Assessed value personal property in county, \$777,545; estimated full value, \$1,355,090. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$319,510; estimated full value, \$415,360. Assessed value railroads in county, \$372,451; number of miles, 50. Average price improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$10. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 90 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$28; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$28; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have remained stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, hay and stock. The public roads are in poor condition. Number public schools, 108; teachers, 147; pupils, 7,110; permanent

school fund, \$39,546. Railroads in the county are M., K. & T., K. C., O. S. & M., K. C., O. & S. Estimated population of county, 22,500; county seat, Osceola.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	8,830	Tallow, pounds.....	1,180
Hogs, head.....	25,046	Hides, pounds	30,622
Horses and mules, head.....	860	Furs, pounds	4,922
Sheep, head.....	3,420	Feathers, pounds	825
Corn, bushels.....	19,000	Coal, tons.....	720
Flax, pounds.....	1,630,000	Gravel, cars.....	81
Hay, bales.....	91,500	Lime, barrels	5,500
Grass seed, pounds.....	90,000	Lumber, feet.....	150,000
Corn-meal, pounds.....	80,000	Walnut logs, cars.....	4
Honey, pounds.....	699	Cross-ties.....	15,840
Poultry, pounds.....	300,622	Cordwood, cords	126
Butter, pounds.....	4,672	Oooperage, cars	5
Eggs, dozen.....	128,690	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	64
Cheese, pounds.....	156,520	Strawberries, crates	70
Fish, pounds.....	218	Small fruits, crates.....	11
Game, pounds.....	24,626	Dried fruit, pounds.....	1,815
Dressed meats, pounds	65		

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY.

Eastern part of the State; 70 miles south of St. Louis; area, 410 square miles. The surface is hilly and broken. The county is well watered and drained by the St. Francis, Flat and Big rivers and other streams. The soil is clay, and quite productive in the valleys. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, ash, walnut, hickory, sycamore and gum. The county is rich in iron, zinc, lead and building stone. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,292,455; estimated full value, \$6,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$367,635; estimated full value, \$500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$401,380; estimated full value, \$401,380. Assessed value railroads and telegraph in county, \$610,283.80; number of miles, 59.61. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$8. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.40; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$14; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$38; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have remained stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable industries are mining and stock-raising. The public

roads are in bad condition. Number public schools, 61; teachers, 90; pupils, 6,303; permanent school fund, \$15,825.99. Railroads in the county, St. L., I. M. & S., M. R. & B. T. Estimated population of the county, 20,000; county seat, Farmington.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	3,951	Furs, pounds.....	404
Hogs, head.....	5,284	Feathers, pounds.....	1,687
Horses and mules, head.....	40	Nursery stock, pounds.....	5,000
Sheep, head.....	1,720	Pig-lead, tons.....	25,240
Wheat, bushels.....	5,000	Lead, tons.....	124,700
Grass seed, bushels.....	3,430	Chats, cars.....	4,160
Tobacco, pounds.....	310	Granite, cars.....	1,199
Flour, barrels.....	19,315	Tlff, pounds.....	280,000
Mill feed, pounds.....	150,000	Lumber, feet.....	50,000
Wool, pounds.....	1,845	Cordwood, cords.....	1,134
Poultry, pounds.....	51,430	Cooperage, cars.....	10
Butter, pounds.....	18,464	Apples, bushels.....	1,023
Eggs, dozen.....	35,607	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	50
Game, pounds.....	330	Small fruits, crates.....	55
Dressed meats, pounds.....	1,420	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	6,660
Tallow, pounds.....	6,905	Dried fruit, pounds.....	2,770
Hides, pounds.....	64,879		

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY.

Southeastern part of the State; bordering Mississippi river; 55 miles south of St. Louis; area, 450 square miles; the surface is hilly, chiefly wood land. The county is well watered and drained by the Auxvasse, Establishment, Saline and other streams. The soil is a heavy loam in valleys and light clay hills. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and the remainder of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, ash and some pine. Copper, lead, iron and zinc are found. White sand, marble and limestone are extensively developed. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,439,-080; estimated full value, \$2,878,160. Assessed value personal property in county, \$285,503; estimated full value, \$571,016. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$352,145; estimated full value, \$352,145. Assessed value of railroads in county, \$2,426; number of miles, 1. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$5. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 60

per cent. Wages have not changed during 1897-1898. The most profitable industries are lime manufacturing, milling and farming. The public roads are in a reasonably fair condition. Number public schools, 57; teachers, 62; pupils, 3,775; permanent school fund, \$5,989.36. Railroads in the county, C., St. M. & P. Estimated population of county, 11,000; county seat, Ste. Genevieve.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,390	Dressed meats, pounds.....	6,200
Hogs, head.....	6,340	Tallow, pounds.....	6,920
Horses and mules, head.....	56	Hides, pounds.....	12,822
Sheep, head.....	8,497	Furs, pounds.....	1,665
Wheat, bushels.....	2,118	Feathers, pounds.....	1,691
Grass seed, pounds.....	1,074	Nuts, bushels.....	266
Flour, barrels.....	12,100	Lead ore, tons.....	2½
Mill feed, pounds.....	840 810	Lime, barrels.....	8,538
Wool, pounds.....	19,700	Lumber, feet.....	21,800
Poultry, pounds.....	164,123	Apples, bushels.....	815
Butter, pounds.....	12,746	Small fruits, crates.....	812
Eggs, dozen.....	149,770	Dried fruits, pounds.....	21,100
Fish, pounds.....	36,430	Onions, bushels.....	2,211

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Eastern part of the State; between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; area, 492 square miles; the surface is generally rolling and hilly; the county is well watered and drained by the Mississippi, Missouri and Meramec rivers. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the valleys. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and the balance of the county is timber. Glass sand, fire-clay and building stone are extensively developed. Assessed value real estate in county, \$22,511,140; estimated full value, \$25,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,693,370; estimated full value, \$3,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$2,047,600; estimated full value, \$2,500,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$2,143,681; number of miles, 180 526. Average price improved land per acre, \$90. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$5; average grain rent, one-half. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2.50; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$40; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$54; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have not changed during 1897-1898 outside the city of St. Louis. The most profitable products are garden truck and fruit. The public roads are in very good condition. Number public schools, 120;

teachers, 172 ; pupils, 13,524 ; permanent school fund, \$40,358.48. Railroads in the county are St. L. & S. F., M., K. & T., St. L. & I. M., Mo. Pac., H. & St. J., Wabash, St. L., K. & N. W. and G. & C. Estimated population of the county, 45,000 ; county seat, Clayton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	8,519	Fish, pounds.....	810
Hogs, head.....	15,490	Dressed meats, pounds.....	6,996
Horses and mules, head.....	4,933	Hides, pounds.....	19,023
Sheep, head.....	8,681	Milk, gallons.....	65,324
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	33	Nursery stock, pounds.....	7,070
Wheat, bushels.....	211,550	Stone, cars.....	842
Corn, bushels.....	163,000	Gravel, cars.....	1,496
Oats, bushels.....	93,500	Sand, cars.....	505
Hay, bales.....	26,750	Fire-clay, cars.....	1,631
Flour, barrels.....	740,721	Lime, barrels.....	602
Mill-feed, pounds.....	74,000	Lumber, feet.....	20,000
Honey, pounds.....	300	Cordwood, cords.....	819
Wine, gallons.....	3,020	Apples, bushels.....	14,019
Wool, pounds.....	1,228	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	5,163
Poultry, pounds.....	16,907	Small fruits, crates.....	4,185
Butter, pounds.....	6,189	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	22,300
Eggs, dozen.....	10,410	Canned goods, pounds.....	572,720

SALINE COUNTY.

Northwest central part of the State ; bordering Missouri river ; 70 miles east of Kansas City ; area, 760 square miles. The surface is undulating and chiefly prairie. The county is well watered and drained by Blackwater, Salt Fork, Bean creek, Muddy and many small streams. The soil is a black loam and exceedingly fertile. About 90 per cent of the land is under cultivation and in pastures ; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak and hickory. A small quantity of bituminous coal is mined in the county, principally for local use. Lead has been discovered, but not in paying quantities. Assessed value real estate in county, \$7,404,500 ; estimated full value, \$15,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$3,655,235 ; estimated full value, \$6,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,011,330 ; number of miles, 81.22. Average price improved land per acre, \$35. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$3 ; average grain rent, two-fifth. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1 ; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2 ; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25 ; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$16 ; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per months, \$35 ; average time employed, 98 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$41 ; average time employed, 61 per cent. Wages have remained stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable

products are corn, hay and stock. The public roads are in fairly good condition. Number public schools, 143; teachers, 217; pupils, 11,146; permanent school fund, \$137,005.16. Railroads in the county are Mo. Pac., and C. & A. Estimated population of the county 38,000; county seat, Marshall.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	88,345	Eggs, dozen.....	755,709
Hogs, head.....	84,386	Fish, pounds.....	992
Horses and mules, head.....	2,926	Game, pounds.....	4,878
Sheep, head.....	4,618	Dressed meats, pounds.....	4,187
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	10	Tallow, pounds.....	50,112
Wheat, bushels.....	148,018	Hides, pounds.....	278,769
Corn, bushels.....	106,741	Furs, pounds.....	18,182
Oats, bushels.....	2,100	Feathers, pounds.....	11,260
Rye, bushels.....	1,400	Coal, tons.....	20
Flax-seed and flax, pounds.....	90,000	Lumber, feet.....	170,000
Hay, bales.....	7,500	Logs, cars.....	13
Grass seed, pounds.....	510,675	Walnut logs, cars.....	6
Flour, barrels.....	87,222	Cordwood, cords.....	1,331
Corn-meal, pounds.....	21,116	Apples, bushels.....	11,922
Mill feed, pounds.....	1,704,000	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	209
Molasses, gallons.....	46	Strawberries, crates.....	47
Honey, pounds.....	289	Small fruits, crates.....	522
Cider, gallons.....	435	Dried fruit, pounds.....	101,175
Wool, pounds.....	6,203	Potatoes, bushels.....	400
Poultry, pounds.....	1,326,524	Onions, bushels.....	825
Butter, pounds.....	99,821	Canned goods, pounds.....	4,195

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Northeastern part of State; bordering Iowa; 175 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 336 square miles; surface, undulating; chiefly prairie. The county is watered and drained by the Chariton, Fabius and Salt rivers. The soil is a dark loam, with clay subsoil; about 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber. Coal underlies most of the county, and is getting to be quite extensively mined. Average price improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$10. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,592,294; estimated full value, \$3,776,882. Assessed value personal property in county, \$761,313; estimated full value, \$1,200,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$65,498; estimated full value, \$110,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$378,502.65; number of miles, 39.60. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.35; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average

wages of clerks per month, \$28; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$28; average time employed 60 per cent. Wages have remained about the same during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are raising hay, corn and stock. The condition of the public roads is only medium. Number public schools, 77; teachers, 102; pupils, 3,926; permanent school fund, \$43,363.50. Railroads in the county are Wabash and K. & W. Estimated population of the county, 12,000; county seat, Lancaster.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	8,575	Butter, pounds.....	124,991
Hogs, head.....	46,821	Eggs, dozen.....	345,210
Horses and mules, head.....	1,464	Cheese, pounds.....	5,694
Sheep, head.....	11,430	Game, pounds.....	30,710
Wheat, bushels.....	5,500	Tallow, pounds }	64,149
Corn, bushels.....	1,000	Hides, pounds }	
Oats, bushels.....	5,600	Furs, pounds }	8,475
Hay, bales.....	3,000	Feathers, pounds }	
Grass seed, pounds.....	188,510	Coal, tons.....	600
Mill feed, pounds.....	180,000	Lumber, feet.....	190,600
Wool, pounds.....	226,127	Cross-ties.....	14,400
Poultry, pounds.....	575,547	Apples, bushels.....	900
		Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	23,875

SCOTLAND COUNTY.

Northeastern part of State; bordering Iowa; 165 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 440 square miles; surface, undulating prairie land with timber along the streams; drained by Fabius, Wyaconda and Fox rivers. The soil is a black loam and clay. About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 20 per cent of the county is timber, consisting of the usual North Missouri varieties. Plenty of building stone is found; also clay for tile and brick manufacture. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,302,650; estimated full value, \$5,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$725,980; estimated full value, \$1,710,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$429,400; estimated full value, \$658,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$388,700; number of miles, 32.82. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 55 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 55 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 65 per cent. Wages have decreased slightly if anything during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are farm-

ing and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is not favorable. Number public schools, 73; teachers, 102; pupils, 4,195; permanent school fund, \$40,423.21. Railroads in the county are Keo. & W., O. S. F. & C. Estimated population of the county, 14,000; county seat, Memphis.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	5,660	Butter, pounds.....	104,539
Hogs, head.....	80,138	Eggs, dozen.....	234,500
Horses and mules, head.....	1,490	Game, pounds.....	8,710
Sheep, head.....	2,520	Dressed meats, pounds.....	294
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	6	Tallow, pounds.....	960
Corn, bushels.....	210,000	Hides, pounds.....	26,900
Oats, bushels.....	28,700	Furs, pounds.....	1,032
Hay, bales.....	2,260	Feathers, pounds.....	930
Grass seed, pounds.....	330,000	Nuts, bushels.....	66
Flour, barrels.....	300	Nursery stock, pounds.....	1,500
Wine, gallons.....	6,950	Lumber, feet.....	70,000
Cider, gallons.....	250	Cross-ties.....	4,800
Wool, pounds.....	16,425	Cordwood, cords.....	231
Poultry, pounds.....	544,762	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	180,000

SCOTT COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State, on Mississippi river; 100 miles south of St. Louis; area, 434 square miles; surface, northern part, rolling prairie; southern part, level plain. It is drained by small tributaries of the Mississippi. The soil is a fertile sandy loam and about 65 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the remainder of the county is timber. Building stone is found in sufficient quantities to supply the local demand. Average price improved land per acre, \$20; unimproved, \$5. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,931,465; estimated full value, \$2,554,675. Assessed value personal property in county, \$541,831; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., \$390,708; estimated full value, \$490,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$312,712.25; number of miles, 46.8. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$26; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$35; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn and stock. The condition of the public roads is only fair. Number public schools, 45; teachers, 58; pupils, 4,261; permanent school fund, \$11,014.64. Railroads

in the county are St. L., I. M. & S., and Houck's Missouri & Arkansas. Estimated population of the county, 13,000; county seat, Benton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.	2,481	Wool, pounds	1,100
Hogs, head	13,239	Poultry, pounds	158,340
Horses and mules, head	30	Butter, pounds	1,353
Sheep, head.	93	Eggs, dozen	174,380
Wheat, bushels	199,797	Game, pounds	3,358
Corn, bushels	192,500	Tallow, pounds	5,475
Oats, bushels	52	Hides, pounds	10,913
Hay, bales.	2,250	Lumber, feet	1,010,000
Grass seed, pounds.	703	Small fruit, crates	907
Cotton, pounds	80,000	Fruit and vegetables, pounds.	6,843
Flour, barrels.	58,137	Dried fruit, pounds	550
Corn meal, pounds	1,500,000	Potatoes, bushels	826
Mill feed, pounds	8,960,000	Melons	2,975,000

SHANNON COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State; 135 miles southwest of St. Louis; area, 960 square miles; surface, rolling and uneven. The county is well watered and drained by Current river, Jacks Fork and Mineral creek. The soil is a fertile loam in the valleys; the hills are clay. About 15 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 85 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, pine and hickory. Large quantities of limestone and sandstone are found. Lead, iron and copper have been discovered, but not in paying quantities. Average price improved land per acre, \$9; unimproved, \$1.75. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,328,268; estimated full value, \$1,992,402. Assessed value personal property in county, \$404,514; estimated full value, \$505,642. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$53,697; estimated full value, \$53,697. Assessed value railroads in county, \$137,242; number of miles, 27.30. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 85 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$25; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$29; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have increased somewhat during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are lumbering and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is poor. Number public schools, 54; teachers, 62; pupils, 3,621; permanent school fund, \$2,471.99. Railroads in the county, Current River

R. R. Estimated population of the county, 12,000; county seat, Eminence.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.	1,250	Tallow, pounds.	20
Hogs, head.	2,240	Hides, pounds.	2,700
Sheep, head.	1,180	Furs, pounds.	620
Wheat, bushels.	1,500	Feather, pounds.	1,015
Corn, bushels.	2,500	Lumber, feet.	24,040,000
Hay, bales.	1,375	Cross-ties.	84,960
Grass seed, bushels.	270	Apples, bushels.	960
Wool, pounds.	7,000	Peaches and plums, baskets.	3,781
Poultry, pounds.	69,030	Strawberries, crates.	2,984
Butter, pounds.	2,200	Dried fruit, pounds.	1,900
Eggs, dozen.	172,000	Potatoes, bushels.	400
Game, pounds.	1,700	Onions, bushels.	860

SHELBY COUNTY.

Northeastern part of State; about 130 miles north west of St. Louis; area, 514 square miles; the surface is chiefly rolling prairie; the county is well watered and drained by the Fabius, Tiger, Salt and North rivers. The soil is a dark loam, generally fertile. About 85 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, elm, ash and walnut. Building stone, potters' clay and some coal is found. Assessed value real estate in county, \$3,308,260; estimated full value, \$7,036,587. Assessed value personal property in county, \$319,889; estimated full value, \$1,503,135. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$1,010,457; estimated full value, \$1,500,000. Assessed value of railroads in county, \$404,751; number of miles, 24.24. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$15. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of woodmen per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$32; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$34; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are raising corn, wheat, hay and stock. The public roads are not in first-class condition. Number public schools, 83; teachers, 125; pupils, 5,432; permanent school fund, \$50,993.75. Railroads in the county are H. & St. J. Estimated population of the county, 19,000; county seat, Shelbyville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	9,400	Tallow, pounds.....	27,000
Hogs, head.....	58,861	Hides, pounds.....	53,000
Horses and mules, head.....	2,201	Furs, pounds.....	490
Sheep, head.....	4,512	Feathers, pounds.....	5,567
Corn, bushels.....	14,500	Nuts, bushels.....	66
Hay, bales.....	11,725	Lumber, feet.....	620,000
Grass seed, pounds.....	3,600	Logs, cars.....	4
Tobacco, pounds.....	1,200	Piling, cars.....	160
Molasses, gallons.....	1,026	Cross-ties.....	73,620
Honey, pounds.....	1,900	Cordwood, cords.....	56
Wool, pounds.....	49,660	Cooperage, cars.....	16
Poultry, pounds.....	540,204	Apples, bushels.....	1,350
Butter, pounds.....	20,027	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	205
Eggs, dozen.....	436,880	Small fruits, crates.....	495
Fish, pounds.....	10	Dried fruits, pounds.....	3,700
Game, pounds.....	5,190	Potatoes, bushels.....	396
Dressed meats, pounds.....	1,050	Onions, bushels.....	220

STODDARD COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State; about 125 miles southwest of St. Louis. The surface is generally level; about one-third hilly. The county is well watered and drained by the St. Francis, White, Castor and Little rivers. The soil is generally very fertile, especially in the low lands. About 40 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the remainder of the county is chiefly timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, gum and cypress, in almost inexhaustible quantities. Iron, lead and coal have been discovered, but are undeveloped. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,461,241; estimated full value, \$4,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$538,779; estimated full value, \$600,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$171,568; estimated full value, \$200,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$607,562.29; number of miles, 105.49. Average price improved land per acre, \$17; unimproved, \$4. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages lumbermen per day, \$1; average time employed, 70 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$17; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 98 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$41; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have decreased during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising, farming and fruit-growing. The public roads are only in fair condi-

tion. Number public schools, 98; teachers, 111; pupils, 8,000; permanent school fund, \$14,646.87. Railroads in the county are St. L., O. G. & Ft. S., St. L., I. M. & S., St. L. S. W., and St. L. S. E. Estimated population of the county, 24,000; county seat, Bloomfield.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	3,778	Dressed meats, pounds.....	2,920
Hogs, head.....	9,354	Tallow, pounds.....	1,600
Horses and mules, head.....	100	Hides, pounds.....	23,852
Sheep, head.....	270	Furs, pounds.....	6,786
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	8	Feathers, pounds.....	2,818
Wheat, bushels.....	59,074	Sand, cars.....	5
Corn, bushels.....	89,677	Lumber, feet.....	18,780,000
Hay, bales.....	1,875	Logs, cars.....	580
Cotton, pounds.....	2,320,000	Piling, cars.....	100
Cotton-seed products, pounds.....	884,000	Cross-ties.....	800,000
Flour, barrels.....	16,650	Cordwood, cords.....	490
Corn-meal, pounds.....	120,000	Cooperage, cars.....	278
Mill feed, pounds.....	510,000	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	103
Molasses, gallons.....	1,600	Small fruits, crates.....	300
Poultry, pounds.....	530,796	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	350
Butter, pounds.....	220	Dried fruit, pounds.....	5,500
Eggs, dozen.....	165,630	Potatoes, bushels.....	400
Cheese, pounds.....	25	Onions, bushels.....	150
Fish, pounds.....	200	Melons.....	97,295
Game, pounds.....	7,521		

STONE COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; bordering Arkansas; 216 miles southwest of St. Louis; area, 516 square miles; surface is rough and hilly wood land. The county is drained by the White and James Rivers. The soil is a reddish loam and clay, fertile along the streams. About 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of white and black oak. Lead and zinc is found, but it has not been developed. Blue limestone, cotton rock and onyx are found in large quantities. Average price improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$726,934; estimated full value, \$1,200,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$321,772; estimated full value, \$500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$79,997; estimated full value, \$100,000. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$26; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages

have increased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuit is stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is poor. Number of public schools, 57; teachers, 57; pupils, 3,678; permanent school fund, \$3,870.72. There are no railroads in the county. Estimated population of county, 10,000; county seat, Galena.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head	8,587	Eggs, dozen	18,575
Hogs, head	6,975	Fish, pounds	8,000
Horses and mules, head.....	132	Game, pounds.....	1,420
Sheep, head	2,035	Hides, pounds.....	2,600
Wheat, bushels	3,700	Furs, pounds	3,250
Corn, bushels	3,775	Feathers, pounds.....	2,200
Oats, bushels	860	Lumber, feet.....	70,000
Tobacco, pounds	600	Logs, cars	2
Honey, pounds	1,120	Apples, bushels.....	2,525
Wool, pounds.....	10,800	Dried fruit, pounds	4,500
Poultry, pounds.....	26,000	Onions, bushels.....	400
Butter, pounds	200		

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Northern part of State; 180 miles northwest of St. Louis; area, 656 square miles; surface, undulating, chiefly prairie; the county is watered and drained by Locust, Spring and Medicine creeks. The soil is a sandy loam, generally fertile. About 90 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 10 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut and elm. Coal underlies much of the county, but mining is limited. Building stone and fire-clay are found. Average price of improved land per acre, \$25; unimproved, \$12. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,993,608; estimated full value, \$8,980,824. Assessed value personal property in county, \$6,095,978; estimated full value, \$13,287,937. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$766,938; estimated full value, \$927,091. Assessed value railroads in county, \$544,678.97; number of miles, 78.41. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$35; average time employed, 98 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are hay, corn and stock. The condition of the public road is not good. Number public schools,

112; teachers, 152; pupils, 6,982; permanent school fund, \$43,468.47. Railroads in the county are Q. O. O. & E., O. B. & K. O., and O., M. & St. P. Estimated population of the county, 23,000; county seat, Milan.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	19,700	Game, pounds.....	5,160
Hogs, head.....	41,040	Dressed meats, pounds.....	180
Horses and mules, head.....	1,020	Tallow, pounds.....	4,381
Sheep, head.....	1,350	Hides, pounds.....	57,281
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	8	Furs, pounds.....	1,571
Corn, bushels.....	12,000	Feathers, pounds.....	4,340
Oats, bushels.....	700	Nursery stock, pounds.....	4,600
Mixed grain, bushels.....	1,400	Charcoal, cars.....	20
Grass seed, bushels.....	547	Stone, cars.....	9
Flour, barrels.....	150	Lumber, feet.....	270,000
Molasses, gallons.....	1,200	Logs, cars.....	8
Wine, gallons.....	150	Walnut logs, cars.....	4
Cider, gallons.....	1,250	Cross-ties.....	8,409
Wool, pounds.....	66,920	Cordwood, cords.....	476
Poultry, pounds.....	450,374	Apples, bushels.....	1,700
Butter, pounds.....	53,776	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	56,880
Eggs, dozen.....	584,990	Dried fruit, pounds.....	4,940
Cheese, pounds.....	32,585	Potatoes, bushels.....	800

TANEY COUNTY.

Southern part of State; bordering Arkansas; 220 miles southwest of St. Louis; area, 660 square miles; surface, very hilly and broken. It is well watered and drained by the White river, Big Beaver, Swan, Bear and Bull creeks. The soil is a light and dark loam, quite fertile in the valleys. About 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 75 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, ash, hickory and walnut. Lead, zinc and copper have been discovered, but their development has scarcely begun. Building stone is found in great quantities. Average price improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved, \$2.50. Assessed value real estate in county, \$614,943; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$315,639; estimated full value, \$600,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$32,623. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.50; average grain rent, 33 per cent. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 60 cents; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$28; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$25; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have increased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are corn, wheat, potatoes and stock. The condition of the public roads is poor. Num-

ber public schools, 58 ; teachers, 60 ; pupils, 3,817 ; permanent school fund, \$5,641.22. There are no railroads in the county. Estimated population of county, 12,000 ; county seat, Forsyth.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,840	Eggs, dozen.....	12,700
Hogs, head.....	5,670	Game, pounds.....	4,866
Horses and mules, head.....	115	Hides, pounds.....	3,220
Sheep, head.....	1,927	Furs, pounds.....	2,952
Wheat, bushels.....	5,225	Feathers, pounds.....	700
Corn, bushels.....	780	Cross-ties.....	2,800
Tobacco, pounds.....	2,215	Apples, bushels.....	2,286
Honey, pounds.....	420	Dried fruit, pounds.....	2,760
Wool, pounds.....	8,700	Onions, bushels.....	120
Poultry, pounds.....	11,880		

TEXAS COUNTY.

South central part of State ; 120 miles southwest of St. Louis ; area, 1,145 square miles ; surface, hilly, and chiefly woodland ; it is watered and drained by the Piney river and numerous small streams. The soil is fertile in the valleys, along the streams ; about 15 per cent of the land is under cultivation ; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, pine and walnut. Plenty of building stone is found ; iron and lead have also been discovered. Average price improved land per acre, \$10 ; unimproved, \$2. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,293,890 ; estimated full value, \$3,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$905,152 ; estimated full value, \$1,000,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$239,850.11 ; number of miles, 17.70. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 50 cents ; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.25 ; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of lumbermen per day, 75 cents ; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$10 ; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$25 ; average time employed, 95 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$26 ; average time employed, 50 per cent. Wages have decreased during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The condition of the public roads is unfavorable. Number of public schools, 131 ; teachers, 146 ; pupils, 8,796 ; permanent school fund, \$5,119.11. Railroad in the county, K. O., F. S. & M. Estimated population of the county, 24,000 ; county seat, Houston.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	4,030	Eggs, dozen.....	45,000
Hogs, head.....	13,600	Game, pounds.....	81,400
Horses and mules, head.....	140	Lumber, feet.....	780,000
Sheep, head.....	5,310	Cross-ties.....	74,880
Wheat, bushels.....	4,500	Cordwood, cords.....	98
Corn, bushels.....	500	Cooperage, cars.....	7
Hay, bales.....	1,875	Apples, bushels.....	450
Flour, barrels.....	14,400	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	2,018
Poultry, pounds ..	204,148		

VERNON COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; bordering Kansas; 95 miles south of Kansas City; area, 850 square miles; surface, gently undulating. The county is very well watered and drained by the Osage and Marmaton rivers and many smaller streams. The soil is varied, being a sandy loam, clay and limestone, very fertile. About 75 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak and hickory. Coal is found in large quantities and quite extensively mined. Other minerals have been discovered, but are undeveloped. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$14. Assessed value real estate in county, \$5,801,402; estimated full value, \$14,007,010. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,227,945; estimated full value, \$2,489,725. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$580,054; estimated full value, \$1,900,270. Assessed value railroads in county, \$1,403,320.84; number of miles, 130.43. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners, per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$13; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$38; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have decreased during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are mining, stock and fruit-raising. The condition of the public roads is rather poor. Number public schools, 147; teachers, 192; pupils, 11,346; permanent school fund, \$75,122.50. Railroads in the county are Mo. Pac., M., K. & T., K. C., P. & G., N. & M., K. O., Ft. S. & M., K. O., El Dorado & S. Estimated population of the county, 40,000; county seat, Nevada.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	12,792	Fish, pounds.....	8,100
Hogs, head.....	49,802	Game, pounds.....	55,075
Horses and mules, head.....	1,460	Dressed meats, pounds.....	2,383
Sheep, head.....	1,080	Tallow, pounds.....	127,819
Wheat, bushels.....	6,500	Hides, pounds.....	511,879
Corn, bushels.....	13,500	Furs, pounds.....	1,553
Oats, bushels.....	16,600	Feathers, pounds.....	5,042
Flax, bushels.....	3,060,000	Nuts, bushels.....	4,277
Hay, bales.....	711,000	Nursery stock, pounds.....	259,480
Grass seed, pounds.....	2,472	Coal, tons.....	283,071
Castor beans, pounds.....	990,000	Clay, potters, cars.....	3
Pop corn, bushels.....	840	Lumber, feet.....	100,000
Tobacco, pounds.....	4,620	Walnut logs, cars.....	5
Flour, barrels.....	31,674	Cross-ties.....	9,600
Corn meal, pounds.....	62,820	Cordwood, cords.....	978
Mill feed, pounds.....	960,442	Apples, bushels.....	18,054
Molasses, gallons.....	7,304	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	2,394
Honey, pounds.....	40	Strawberries, crates.....	17,591
Beeswax, pounds.....	90	Small fruits, crates.....	5,264
Cider, gallons.....	394	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	81,520
Wool, pounds.....	1,421	Dried fruit, pounds.....	166,205
Poultry, pounds.....	367,307	Potatoes, bushels.....	818
Butter, pounds.....	33,976	Onions, bushels.....	114
Eggs, dozen.....	251,910	Canned goods, pounds.....	6,456

WARREN COUNTY.

Eastern part of State; on Missouri river; 60 miles west of St. Louis; area, 435 square miles; surface, rolling prairie and hilly wood land. It is watered and drained by Charrette, Camp, Big and Smiths creeks and a number of other small streams. The soil is a light loam and quite fertile. About 60 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is chiefly timber, consisting principally of hickory, oak, elm, ash and walnut. Coal is found in small quantities. Fire-clay is quite extensively developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$6. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,328,123; estimated full value, \$3,000,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$1,017,480; estimated full value, \$1,875,000. Assessed value of stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$623,660; estimated full value, \$755,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$691,469; number of miles, 47. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.50; average time employed, 60 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$15; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$33; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$33; average

time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have increased slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are fruit and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is not very good. Number public schools, 59; teachers, 63; pupils, 3,177; permanent school fund, \$2,400.32. Railroads in the county are M. K., & E., and Wabash. Estimated population of county, 11,000; county seat, Warrenton.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	1,675	Hides, pounds.....	20,422
Hogs, head.....	15,363	Feathers, pounds.....	3,947
Sheep, head.....	245	Nursery stock, pounds.....	10,270
Wheat, bushels.....	66,266	Fire-clay, cars.....	173
Corn, bushels.....	19,500	Lumber, feet.....	20,000
Oats, bushels.....	2,100	Cross-ties.....	145,680
Grass seed, pounds.....	118,520	Coedwood, cords.....	878
Flour, barrels.....	2,276	Cooperage, cars.....	19
Cider, gallons.....	1,090	Apples, bushels.....	15,980
Wool, pounds.....	20,660	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	727
Poultry, pounds.....	323,094	Strawberries, crates.....	360
Butter, pounds.....	46,469	Small fruits, crates.....	799
Eggs, dozen.....	346,300	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	640,700
Game, pounds.....	3,065	Dried fruit, pounds.....	19,670
Dressed meats, pounds.....	30,280	Potatoes, bushels.....	1,512
Tallow, pounds.....	20,422		

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Eastern part of State; 60 miles southwest of St. Louis; area, 780 square miles; surface, hilly and broken; it is well watered and drained by the Big river, Mineral Fork, Lost creek and many other small streams. The soil in the valleys is productive; the clay hills are adapted to fruit. About 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the remainder is chiefly timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, pine and walnut. Lead, zinc, copper and iron are found, and some of the minerals are extensively mined. Average price improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved, \$3. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,908,010; estimated full value, \$2,385,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$320,534; estimated full value, \$350,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$161,166; estimated full value, \$161,166. Assessed value railroads in county, \$346,213.35; number of miles, 23.97. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.75; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 70 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$18; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed,

100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$39; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have remained about the same during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising, fruit-growing and mining. The condition of the public roads is poor, but improving. Number public schools, 68; teachers, 74; pupils, 4,739; permanent school fund, \$13,193.67. Railroads in the county, St. L., I. M. & S. Estimated population of the county, 15,000; county seat, Potosi.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	2,080	Hides, pounds.....	10,600
Hogs, head.....	8,040	Furs, pounds.....	995
Horses and mules, head.....	20	Feathers, pounds.....	947
Sheep, head.....	2,081	Nuts, bushels.....	400
Wheat, bushels.....	4,000	Pig lead, tons.....	1,040
Hay, bales.....	1,575	Lead ore, tons.....	860
Grass seed, pounds.....	19,845	Tiff, pounds.....	12,540,000
Flour, barrels.....	300	Lumber, feet.....	80,000
Molasses, gallons.....	520	Piling, cars.....	6
Honey, pounds.....	565	Cordwood, cords.....	581
Wool, pounds.....	4,267	Cooperage, cars.....	2
Poultry, pounds.....	25,359	Apples, bushels.....	450
Butter, pounds.....	3,503	Strawberries, crates.....	12
Eggs, dozen.....	50,270	Small fruits, crates.....	140
Game, pounds.....	2,720	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	200
Dressed meats, pounds.....	1,280	Dried fruit, pounds.....	5,660
Tallow, pounds.....	540	Potatoes, bushels.....	8

WAYNE COUNTY.

Southeastern part of State; 110 miles south of St. Louis; area, 800 square miles; surface, hilly and broken. The county is well watered and drained by the St. Francis, Castor and Black rivers. The soil is a sandy loam and fertile on the river bottoms. About 25 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 75 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, pine, walnut and poplar. Granite, limestone and sandstone are found. Iron, lead and coal are mined in small quantities. Average price improved land per acre, \$15; unimproved, \$2.50; Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,290,715; estimated full value, \$1,800,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$552,401; estimated full value, \$800,000. Assessed value merchants and manufacturers in county, \$281,668; estimated full value, \$350,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$762,209.43; number of miles, 93. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time employed, 70 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of

clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$31; average time employed, 55 per cent. Wages have remained about stationary during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are lumbering and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is not good. Number public schools, 71; teachers, 76; pupils, 4,941; permanent school fund, \$11,988.38. Railroads in the county are St. L & I. M., St. L., O. G. & F. S., W. G. & St. L., and Mo. Southern. Estimated population of the county, 15,000; county seat, Greenville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	8,095	Hides, pounds.....	134,448
Hogs, head.....	6,591	Furs, pounds.....	2,709
Horses and mules, head.....	75	Feathers, pounds.....	8,486
Sheep, head.....	1,418	Gravel, cars.....	583
Mixed live-stock, cars.....	17	Lime, barrels.....	750
Wheat, bushels.....	4,000	Lumber, feet.....	86,370,000
Hay, bales.....	10,500	Logs, cars.....	30
Flour, barrels.....	1,350	Piling, cars.....	18
Honey, pounds.....	40	Cross ties.....	59,280
Beeswax, pounds.....	250	Cordwood, cords.....	77
Wine, gallons.....	8	Cooperage, cars.....	10
Wool, pounds.....	2,631	Apples, bushels.....	9
Poultry, pounds.....	40,010	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	271
Butter, pounds.....	160	Strawberries, crates.....	868
Eggs, dozen.....	68,070	Small fruits, crates.....	16
Fish, pounds.....	890	Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	1,415
Game, pounds.....	2,860	Dried fruit, pounds.....	1,356
Dressed meats, pounds.....	6,019	Potatoes, bushels.....	32
Tallow, pounds.....	6,200	Canned goods, pounds.....	411

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Southwestern part of State; 93 miles south of Jefferson City; area, 630 square miles; surface, broken and hilly; the county is very well watered and drained by the Osage Fork of Gasconade, Big Nian-gua, James and several smaller streams. The soil is a limestone and clay, rich in the valleys. About 30 per cent of the land is under cultivation, the balance of the county is chiefly timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory and walnut. Lead and zinc have been found and are being slightly developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$15; unimproved, \$5. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,417,070; estimated full value, \$4,500,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$792,918; estimated full value, \$1,250,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$279,286; estimated full value, \$300,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$657,771.93; number of miles, 48.91. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.50; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages ordinary labor per day, 75 cents; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of me-

chanics per day, \$1 50; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of farm hands per month, \$12; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$29; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have decreased perceptibly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are stock-raising and fruit-growing. The condition of the public roads is poor. Number public schools, 79; teachers, 96; pupils, 6,234; permanent school fund, \$21,510.35. Railroads in the county are St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & Memphis. Estimated population of the county, 18,000; county seat, Marshfield.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	3,685	Tallow, pounds.....	755
Hogs, head.....	13,160	Hides, pounds.....	10,790
Horses and mules, head.....	320	Furs, pounds.....	1,730
Sheep, head.....	3,690	Feathers, pounds.....	1,410
Wheat, bushels.....	14,500	Sand, cars.....	4
Flax seed and flax, pounds.....	30,400	Lumber, feet.....	460,000
Hay, bales.....	2,250	Walnut logs, car.....	1
Grass seed, pounds.....	30,000	Cross-ties.....	24,960
Honey, pounds.....	150	Cordwood, cords.....	4,102
Beeswax, pounds.....	107	Apples, bushels.....	31,950
Wool, pounds.....	27,850	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	2,675
Poultry, pounds.....	267,979	Strawberries, crates.....	2,000
Butter, pounds.....	9,512	Dried fruits, pounds.....	20,460
Eggs, dozen.....	244,620	Canned goods, pounds.....	1,280
Fish, pounds.....	385		

WORTH COUNTY.

Northwestern part of State; bordering Iowa; 60 miles north of St. Joseph; area, 270 square miles; surface, undulating prairie. The county is watered and drained by Grand river and numerous small streams. The soil is a rich black loam; about 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation; 15 per cent of the county is timber, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut, ash and elm. Coal is found in small quantities; sienna, a mineral paint, is quite extensively developed. Average price improved land per acre, \$30; unimproved, \$15. Assessed value real estate in county, \$1,722,518; estimated full value, \$3,306,295. Assessed value personal property in county, \$654,388; estimated full value, \$1,135,970. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$339,024; estimated full value, \$447,560. Assessed value railroads in county, \$126,457; number of miles, 15.57. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$2.50; average grain rent, two-fifths. Average wages ordinary labor per day, \$1; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$2; average time em-

ployed, 65 per cent. Average wages farm hands per month, \$16; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$30; average time employed, 60 per cent. Wages have remained about the same during 1897-1898. The most profitable products are hay, corn and stock. The condition of the public roads is fair. Number public schools, 69; teachers, 78; pupils, 3,393; permanent school fund, \$24,296.96. Railroads in the county are C., B. & Q. and C. G. W. Estimated population of the county, 11,000; county seat, Grant City.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.....	4,000	Eggs, dozen.....	210
Hogs, head.....	19,280	Game, pounds.....	250
Horses and mules, head.....	720	Hides, pounds.....	150
Sheep, head.....	90	Furs, pounds.....	14
Corn, bushels.....	178,500	Lumber, feet.....	20,000
Oats, bushels.....	6,300	Cordwood, cords.....	14
Hay, bales.....	5,350	Apples, bushels.....	450
Poultry, pounds.....	119,300	Small fruits, crates.....	100
Butter, pounds.....	78,530		

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Southern part of State; 96 miles south of Jefferson City; area, 700 square miles; surface, uneven and hilly. It is well watered and drained by the Gasconade and numerous small streams. The soil is light on the uplands and fertile in the valleys. About 30 per cent of the land is under cultivation; the balance of the county is in timber, consisting principally of oak, walnut, sycamore and gum. Lead, zinc, silver, copper and iron have been found in small quantities. Average price improved land per acre, \$12; unimproved, \$4. Assessed value real estate in county, \$2,633,801; estimated full value, \$4,385,000. Assessed value personal property in county, \$712,993; estimated full value, \$1,500,000. Assessed value stocks, bonds, etc., in county, \$62,416; estimated full value, \$80,000. Assessed value railroads in county, \$381,455.57; number of miles, 27.86. Average cash rental farm land per acre, \$1.25; average grain rent, one-third. Average wages of ordinary labor per day, 60 cents; average time employed, 75 per cent. Average wages of mechanics per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 66 per cent. Average wages of miners per day, \$1.25; average time employed, 50 per cent. Average wages of farm hands, per month, \$12; average time employed, 65 per cent. Average wages of clerks per month, \$30; average time employed, 100 per cent. Average wages of teachers per month, \$28; average time employed, 55 per cent.

Wages have advanced slightly during 1897-1898. The most profitable pursuits are fruit-growing, mining and stock-raising. The condition of the public roads is very poor. Number public schools, 96; teachers, 107; pupils, 6,961; permanent school fund, \$33,927. Railroads in the county, K. O., Ft. S. & M. Estimated population of the county, 18,500; county seat, Hartville.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS SHIPPED DURING 1897.

Cattle, head.	5,900	Game, pounds.....	280,000
Hogs, head.....	15,680	Lead, tons.....	40
Horses and mules, head.....	400	Lumber, feet.....	840,000
Sheep, head.....	4,410	Cross-ties.....	96,000
Wheat, bushels.....	500	Cordwood, cords.....	217
Hay, bales.....	1,125	Apples, bushels.....	8,600
Cotton, pounds.....	1,120,000	Peaches and plums, baskets.....	22,150
Flour, barrels.....	14,850	Strawberries, crates.....	625
Poultry, pounds.....	717,429	Potatoes, bushels.....	4,900
Eggs, dozen.....	156,000		

SUMMARY—STATE'S TOTAL SURPLUS PRODUCTIONS—1897.

LIVE-STOCK.

Cattle.....	1,015,331 head, marketed by 114 counties.		
Hogs.....	3,415,459 "	114	"
Horses and mules.....	106,265 "	110	"
Sheep.....	387,885 "	112	"
Poultry.....	51,804,524 pounds, "	113	"

FARM CROPS.

Wheat.....	5,269,734 bushels, marketed by 101 counties.		
Corn.....	4,769,984 "	87	"
Oats.....	658,991 "	61	"
Rye.....	160,862 "	25	"
Hay.....	2,919,435 bales, "	99	"
Grass-seed.....	228,788 bushels, "	80	"
Flax.....	34,512,810 pounds, "	24	"
Cotton.....	24,010 900 "	10	"
Cotton seed products.....	15,844,000 "	18	"
Tobacco.....	1,379,235 "	28	"
Castor beans.....	1,114,053 "	7	"
Pop-corn.....	48,330 "	7	"

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples.....	2,029,339 bushels, marketed by 99 counties.		
Peaches and plums.....	139,237 baskets, "	66	"
Strawberries.....	394,523 crates, "	62	"
Small fruits.....	134,478 "	75	"
Fruits and vegetables.....	6,823,903 pounds, "	65	"
Dried fruit.....	1,883,602 "	89	"
Potatoes.....	150,268 bushels, "	61	"
Onions.....	19,664 "	43	"
Melons.....	4,477,273 melons, "	9	"
Canned goods.....	8,466,621 pounds, "	49	"

MILL PRODUCTS.

Flour.. .. .	2,625,607 barrels, marketed by 94 counties.
Corn meal.....	7,806,811 pounds, " 49 "
Mill feed.....	40,954,916 " " 63 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Molasses.....	124,266 gallons, marketed by 54 counties.
Honey	65,215 pounds, " 64 "
Beeswax.....	3,799 " " 15 "
Wine.. .. .	2,005,791 gallons, " 24 "
Cider and vinegar	558,382 " " 53 "
Wool	2,478,025 pounds, " 98 "
Eggs	84,814,183 dozen, " 118 "
Butter.....	3,878,272 pounds, " 104 "
Cheese.....	463,203 " " 40 "
Fish.....	850,897 " " 59 "
Game.....	2,289,815 " " 105 "
Dressed meats.....	1,351,436 " " 89 "
Tallow.....	2,481,994 " " 97 "
Hides.....	9,903,842 " " 107 "
Furs.....	293,997 " " 102 "
Feathers.....	497,800 " " 100 "
Nuts	51,952 bushels, " 47 "
Nursery stock.....	2,829,912 pounds, " 57 "
Milk.....	474,731 gallons, " 6 "

TIMBER.

Lumber	365,820,523 feet, marketed by 100 counties.
Logs	14,742,000 " " 48 "
Walnut logs.....	3,168,000 " " 38 "
Piling.....	13,996,000 " " 16 "
Cross-ties.....	4,033,686 ties, " 68 "
Cordwood.....	119,458 cords, " 90 "
Cooperage.....	4,410 cars, " 57 "

MINERALS.

Coal	1,961,597 tons, marketed by 81 counties.
Pig lead	50,840 " " 5 "
Lead and zinc ore.....	235,333 " " 22 "
Iron ore	61,960 " " 4 "
Pig iron	12,090 " " 1 "
Chats	83,200 " " 1 "
Charcoal.....	183 cars, " 4 "
Nickel	2,000 tons, " 1 "
Granite	1,944 cars, " 2 "
Stone.....	3,562 " " 24 "
Gravel.....	3,232 " " 8 "
Ballast	9,732 " " 4 "
Sand	5,124 " " 15 "
Fire-clay.....	3,018 " " 14 "
Lime and cement.....	722,707 barrels, " 22 "
Plate-glass.....	223 cars, " 1 "
Tiff.....	2,400,000 pounds, " 4 "
Tripoli.....	4,170,606 " " 2 "
Barytes.....	17,000,000 " " 2 "

GOVERNMENT LAND OF MISSOURI.

In the Nineteenth Annual Report of this Bureau a statement of the Government land yet subject to entry in Missouri, together with a brief explanation of the cost, methods of entry, etc., was given, a synopsis of which was published in the newspapers.

This office has received so many inquiries from home-seekers in different parts of this and other states relative to these lands, that it was deemed advisable to republish the article, and for the purpose of having the figures brought down to date a letter was addressed to the Register of each of the United States Land Offices located at Booneville, Ironton and Springfield, and the substance of their replies is appended hereto.

The districts have been replatted, as stated in Register Wm. H. Martin's letter, which will explain the apparent discrepancies in acreage and counties composing the several districts, as compared with last years report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }
BOONEVILLE, MO., August 22, 1898. }

Hon. ARTHUR ROZELLE, State Labor Commissioner, Jefferson City, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—Referring to your letter of the 20th inst., requesting a statement of the acreage of Government land in this district still subject to entry, we have to inform you that the report of this office to the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office showed 110,530 acres subject to entry on July 1, 1898, distributed as follows:

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
Benton.....	3,420	Crawford.....	800
Cedar	80	Hickory.....	4,720
Dallas	13,760	Laclede.....	11,640
Jefferson	175	Miller	4,000
Marion	3,445	Phelps	2,500
Morgan	520	Pulaski	19,760
Polk	120		
St. Clair.....	3,800	Total.....	110,530
Camden	41,790		

The above figures in some cases exceed those of the preceding report; however, we have carefully replatted the district, with the result as above given, and in accordance with which report was made to the Hon. Commissioner on July 1, 1898.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. MARTIN,

Register.

IRONTON DISTRICT.

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
Bollinger.....	3,400	Crawford.....	1,820
Carter.....	520	Howell.....	2,580
Dent.....	3,220	Madison.....	5,020
Iron.....	10,720	St. Francois.....	1,040
Oregon.....	6,580	Phelps.....	8,400
Perry.....	800	Reynolds.....	8,760
Pulaski.....	6,040	Ste Genevieve.....	560
Ripley.....	4,240	Texas.....	11,880
Shannon.....	15,240	Wayne.....	6,840
Washington.....	2,000	Total.....	101,320
Butler ...	1,860		

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
Barry.....	12,076	Douglas.....	19,287
Dallas.....	2,272	McDonald.....	14,885
Laclede.....	8,378	Pulaski.....	2,064
Ozark.....	87,890	Taney.....	64,120
Stone.....	20,675	Webster.....	1,278
Texas.....	2,471	Total.....	244,217
Wright.....	5,936		
Christian.....	3,265		

On July 1, 1897, there were 493,264 acres of Government land in Missouri subject to homestead or cash entry. The Registers' reports to the Interior Department on July 1, 1898, show a total of 456,067 acres, a reduction of 42,197 acres.

The following paragraphs relating to the cost and methods of entry of Government lands are copied from this Bureau's last report:

Missouri is the only State containing Government lands which are subject to cash entry. All of the lands enumerated in these lists can be purchased at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, except such tracts as were embraced in homestead entries and reverted to the Government. These can only be secured by homestead entry.

Unless a man is married or is the head of a family, he must be 21 years old before he can make a homestead entry of land. A single woman over 21 years of age can make a homestead entry, but a married woman cannot make such entry.

Homestead entries can only be made for 160 acres, but purchase may be made of an additional 160 acres.

One person can acquire title to only 320 acres of Government land.

Final proof in homestead entries can be made after five years from date of entry or of actual residence on the land, and must be made before the expiration of seven years from date of entry. The time which the homestead settler has served in the army, navy or marine corps during the civil war shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wound received

or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the time he may have served; but no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

The Land Office fees and commissions, payable when application is made, are as follows:

On lands outside of the railroad limits, \$14 for 160 acres, \$13 for 120 acres, \$7 for 80 acres and \$6 for 40 acres.

On lands within the railroad limits, \$18 for 160 acres, \$16 for 120 acres, \$9 for 80 acres and \$7 for 40 acres.

The Land Office commissions, payable at the time of making final homestead proof, are as follows:

On lands outside of railroad limits—For 160 acres, \$4; for 120 acres, \$3; for 80 acres, \$2; for 40 acres, \$1.

On land within the railroad limits—For 160 acres, \$8; for 120 acres, \$6; for 80 acres, \$4; for 40 acres, \$2.

The fees for reducing testimony to writing in making final proof are 15 cents for each 100 words, which in each case amounts to \$1, sometimes to \$1.50, which must be transmitted with the other final proof commissions.

While these lands are generally rough and broken, they are admirably adapted to stock-raising, the growth of all kinds of fruit, vegetables and tobacco. Much of it is underlaid with minerals and is covered with fairly good timber. Thousands of comfortable, substantial homes can be made on these lands. Persons desiring to make homestead entry on, or to purchase, Government lands in Missouri can secure any additional information necessary by addressing the Register of United States Land Office at either of the points named.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

In the 19th Annual Report of this Bureau mention was made of the efforts of the Commissioner to have inspectors appointed in compliance with the law, and as stated in last year's report inspectors were appointed in all cities coming within the provisions of the State law, except in the city of St. Louis.

Numerous ordinances providing for the appointment of factory inspectors have been introduced in the municipal assembly of the city

of St. Louis, but all have been regularly referred to the "graveyard" committee, where they never see the light of day. It is very evident that this assembly does not want the factories of St. Louis inspected. The factory workers of the city should hold these men to strict account for their refusal to comply with the State law providing for the appointment of inspectors in all cities of 5,000 population or over. The provisions of this law are as follows :

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows :

"Section 1. It is hereby made the duty of the public authorities of each city in this State, with a population of five thousand inhabitants or more, to appoint an inspector, with deputies, where the same are necessary, to be paid by the cities such reasonable compensation as may be prescribed by ordinance, whose duty it shall be to make frequent inspections of all factories employing exceeding ten persons, and said inspectors may perform such duties as may be prescribed by ordinance, and shall make semi-annual reports to the State Labor Commissioner, and shall also cause any violation of the provisions of this act to be brought to the attention of the grand juries of their respective counties. The duties of this section devolved upon an inspector may, under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance, be performed by any city officer designated by ordinance of such city for the purpose."

The following are the names of inspectors appointed for the year in accordance with above act :

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Kansas City	A. W. Love, Superintendent of Buildings.....
St. Joseph.....	P. P. Kane, Chief Fire Department.....
Chillicothe	Ed. F. Daly
Sedalia	F. W. Helland.
Carthage.....	D. W. Bruffett.
Hannibal	G. W. Munson.....
Independence...	Chris Yetter
Joplin	S. J. McKee, City Engineer
Springfield.	John Cunningham.
Jefferson City ...	F. P. Dallmeyer, City Clerk
Louisiana	John P. Boehm
Moberly	Chas. L. Quayle
Nevada.....	John Beagles
St. Charles.	Geo. L. Anderson
Trenton.....	L. B. Dewes.....

Owing to the failure of the city of St. Louis to appoint inspectors, no inspections were made in that city by the State Inspector except on receipt of complaints to this Department.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Total number of factories inspected.	800
Total number of changes ordered.....	18
Total number of employes in factories inspected..	20,916
Total number of males in factories inspected. . .	18,882
Total number of females in factories inspected.....	7,084
Total number of males under 18 years in factories inspected.....	753
Total number of females under 18 years in factories inspected.....	629
Total number of males under 14 years in factories inspected.....	8
Total number of females under 14 years in factories inspected....	26

CHANGES ORDERED IN FACTORIES DURING THE YEAR.

Kansas City—R. H. Williams, wholesale and retail grocers. Ordered to repair men's closets.

Nevada—Cherokee-Lanyon Spelter Co. Ordered to comply with section 20 of the act relating to health and safety of employes.

St. Joseph—Fuelling Bottling Works. Ordered to place railing around the elevator shaft on first floor. G. M. Hauck, flour mills. Ordered to place danger notices in conspicuous places. Artesian Ice and Cold Storage Co. Ordered to place guard around elevator shaft. Tootle, Wheeler & Motler, manufacturers of shirts and overalls. Ordered to disinfect water-closets. J. Silverman & Co., manufacturers of pants and duck clothing. Ordered to guard belts. Tootle, Wheeler & Motler, shoe manufacturers. Ordered to disinfect water-closets.

Springfield—Springfield Furniture Co. Ordered to place railing around belts.

INSPECTION BLANK USED BY THE DEPARTMENT,

No.

Form 4, '98.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

(For mills, factories and workshops).

1. Date of inspection?189..
2. Full name of firm or corporation?.....
3. Kind of establishment?
4. Location?at No on.... street?
5. Address of superintendent or manager?.....
6. Incorporation? If so, President's full address?.....
7. Full address of owner or agent of building?.....
8. Kind of building: brick, stone, wood or iron?.....
9. Number of stories?..... number of outside fire escapes?.....
10. Number of workrooms..... size in feet?.....
11. How ventilated?
12. Number of floors used as workrooms? Number of stairways?.....
13. Condition and location of stairways?.....
14. Conditions of windows as affording escape?.....
15. Do doors open in, out or slide?.....

16. Are doors kept unlocked during hours of labor?.....If not, are fastenings such as to prevent speedy egress?
17. Are separate water-closets provided for male and female employes?.....No. of closets inside? Outside? Condition?.....
18. Are separate dressing-rooms provided for female employes? ... Are stairways used by female employes properly screened?.....
19. Are minors of female employes required to clean parts of machinery while same is in motion by action of steam, water or other mechanical power?.....
20. Are openings of all hatch-ways, elevators and well-holes properly guarded?.....
21. Are all dangerous belting, gearing, shafting and drums safely guarded?..... If not possible to guard, are danger notices conspicuously posted?
22. Have walls of rooms where females and children are employed been lime-washed or painted during past year?.....
23. Are explosive or inflammable compounds used? If so, are they so located as to obstruct egress in case of fire?.....
24. Are seats provided for female employes when not necessarily required to be upon their feet? If so, are they permitted to use them?
25. In workrooms where dust or smoke is generated are fans or other mechanical devices for purifying the air provided?
26. Is any workroom so overcrowded as to endanger health and safety?.....
27. Are floors, walls and all parts of buildings considered safe? ..
28. Are elevators used?No. ?Condition?.....
29. Kind of power used? Fuel? Light?.....
30. No. males employed at time of inspection?.....Females?.....
31. Males under 18?.....Under 14?.....
32. Females under 18? Under 14?.....
33. Weekly hours of labor? No. of weeks operated in past year with average full force? With less than full force.....
34. If closed in past year, cause?
35. Orders given: (Note No. of paragraphs under which orders are made).....
36. This is theinspection of these premises.....
37. Previous orders have
38. Remarks.....

LABOR COMPLAINTS.

This Department is in receipt almost daily of complaints by the laborers against employers, especially in the case of corporations employing large numbers of men. The chief complaints have been made where the regular monthly pay-day was disregarded, or where wages were wrongfully withheld, and in cases where pressure was brought to bear on employes to trade at company stores.

Many complaints are of a trivial character and entirely outside the jurisdiction of this Department, but in every case where direct assistance could not be rendered, advice has been offered, which, if followed, doubtless proved beneficial to the complainant.

As heretofore recited, the State has been remarkably free from strikes or serious differences between employers and employes during the preceding year, and the few disagreements that have occurred have generally been quickly and amicably settled by arbitration.

Among the most troublesome questions with which the Labor Bureau has been called to deal for a number of years was the failure

of the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Ft. Smith Railroad to pay regularly the wages of its employes.

In the early part of the present year complaints from the men became so numerous that the Commissioner went to the town of Cape Girardeau, in which the general offices of the company are located, for the purpose of making an investigation and, if possible, doing something to alleviate the condition of the employes of the road and putting an end to the numerous complaints.

After a thorough and careful investigation it was ascertained that the road was in the hands of a receiver and the road-bed in bad condition, owing to the high water and wash-outs that had taken place periodically for a number of years. Without going into all the details or attempting to locate the blame for the conditions existing, it was found that the complaints of the men regarding non-payment of wages were true, and as a consequence much dissatisfaction resulted and more or less friction had been engendered between the management of the road and the employes. The road being in the hands of the court, the law relating to the monthly payment of wages, if not inoperative, was not enforced, owing to the fact that payments could only be made as fast as money became available for that purpose through the earnings of the company. This left the men in a deplorable condition, likewise the receiver of the road. It was necessary for the men to exercise a great deal of patience and forbearance or discontinue work entirely.

When the pressure became too great and the employes in the shops at Cape Girardeau, to the number of 25 or more, petitioned the Commissioner of Labor to do something for their relief, they were notified to discontinue work, the company, or receiver, giving as reason for this that such a course was absolutely necessary to meet the running expenses of the road. Receiving assurance that the claims for labor would be met as rapidly as possible, and communicating the same to the men, the Commissioner's duties ended.

No recent complaints have been received. On the contrary, this Department is informed that a system of weekly payments for labor has been inaugurated by the receiver, and while wages have been reduced considerably as a result, the plan is giving better satisfaction than that before employed.

Probably the most numerous complaints received during the past year have come from the coal miners, whose condition, considering the hazardous nature of their employment, is worse than that of any other class of laborers in the State. Owing to the strong competition among the Missouri operators, as well as that between our operators

and those of other states, the price of coal is often forced below the cost of production at living wages. In every case of this kind the miner is the chief sufferer. Were it not for this cut-throat system of competition operators would no doubt be more liberal with their men. However, there are many things practiced by the Missouri mine operators, like those of other sections, which, technically within the law, are violation of its intent and spirit. Charging the employes exorbitant rents for mere shacks in which to live, "gently" coercing men to trade at the company store, and making them take checks for labor, as practiced by most of the operators, is a wrong which cries to heaven. The refusal to allow the miners to have check-weighmen and forcing them to sign contracts waiving the screen law is an abomination and an injustice that cannot be too severely condemned, yet they are practices which neither the present law or its offices have been able to reach or suppress. The only remedy would seem to be in additional legislative enactments, as recommended elsewhere in this report. On the 15th of March of the present year the Commissioner was called to Ardmore to settle a difference between the operators of a small coal mine and about 25 or 30 employes who had been discharged for asking for a check-weighman. In order to evade responsibility and prosecution for violation of the law relating to check-weighmen where miners are employed to work by the ton, the operators in question notified the locked-out men that a portion of them could go back to work at so much per day and others could resume work at the old price per ton, the operator reserving the right to assign them to the poorest places in the pit.

A compromise was thus effected, and most of the men returned to work without a check-man, for whose services they did not feel justified in paying.

In every instance where a check-weighman is employed his services must be paid for by the miners.

On April 1, 1898, a complaint was received from the miners at Stahl, Adair county, against an operator who had notified them of a reduction of 10 cents per ton. The miners, refusing to accept the reduction, were notified to discontinue work until such time as the operator could dispose of the coal on hand and find a market for his unmined product.

The Commissioner visited the scene of the trouble and found the company guilty of two or three technical violations of law, but there was not sufficient cause for action. The difference between the miners and operator was not within the jurisdiction of this Department.

The Commissioner visited Mendota, Putnam county, during April of the present year to investigate charges against the Mendota Coal and Mining Co. for violation of the screen law. The company makes no pretense of complying with the statute relating to the payment of wages for unscreened coal. They claim the constitutional right to enter into contract with each man in their employ to waive the screen law, and thus far have been sustained in their action by the courts. They say this is necessary in order for them to compete with the operators located just across the line in Iowa.

The following is a copy of the contract each man is required to sign before entering the employ of the company :

MINER'S ANNUAL CONTRACT.

In consideration of being employed as a miner in the coal mine of The Mendota Coal and Mining Company, and of payments hereinafter mentioned, I hereby agree to accept as full payment for all coal mined by me from said mine—during the periods mentioned—the prices named below, to wit:

From April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, seventy cents (70c) per ton of 2,000 pounds of clean coal when mined by me, and sixty cents (60c) per ton of 2,000 pounds for mine-run coal mined by me and weighed as such.

I further agree to comply with the rules and regulations of The Mendota Coal and Mining Company during my employment under this contract, and that ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work.

I further agree that all coal mined or loaded by me at said mine to be screened, shall be screened before being weighed and that the weight of such screened coal shall be the basis of payments.

I further expressly agree that payment for coal so mined by me or for work done by me in said mine during any month, shall be paid for on the 20th day of the succeeding month, and shall not sooner become due.

Signed in duplicate, thisday of.....189 ..

A number of complaints were made to the Department relative to the non-compliance of certain manufacturers of St. Louis with what is commonly known as the blower law, the provisions of which are that "in all establishments of the State where any process is carried on by which dust or smoke is generated a fan or some other contrivance shall be put in to prevent the inhalation of such dust or smoke by the employees."

Orders were issued to all manufacturers operating polishing and plating plants amenable to the law immediately after the law went into force, and while there was some friction developed at the beginning, yet all finally concluded to obey the law without necessitating the adoption of drastic measures for its enforcement by the Department.

On investigation by the inspector it was found that while the great majority had obeyed the law, some few had purchased a fan, others fan and piping, but no effort had been made to put it in working shape.

To these orders were issued to begin construction of a blower system at once.

In a few instances it was found that the employes had objected to the use of the hood covering the emery and other wheels, claiming that it was an obstruction to them in their work. Most of these workmen are piece workers who work at high pressure and anything that acts as an obstruction or interferes with their work is thought very annoying.

On account of the objection of the workmen one factory was found where the fan was not in operation. The firm was notified to immediately begin operating the fan or be held responsible for failure to comply with the law.

The following firms operating polishing and plating departments in the city of St. Louis have either an exhaust system in use or in course of construction:

Mound City Plating Works, Ette & Henger Manufacturing Co., Kraushaar Lamp and Reflector Co., Charter Oak Stove Co., Majestic Range Co., Koken Barber Supply Co., Buck Stove and Range Co., Bridge & Beach Stove Co., Quick Meal Stove Co., Electric Depositing Co., L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co., Belle-Hickey Manufacturing Co., Central Union Brass Co., E. Baggott Manufacturing Co., Smith & Davis Manufacturing Co., Excelsior Plating Co., Home Novelty Works, Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co.

ORGANIZED WAGE-EARNERS' REPORTS.

Actuated by the desire to benefit the labor organizations of the State, an effort has been made by this Department to secure data giving the true condition of the organized wage-workers of the State. To this end the following blank was prepared and copies forwarded to the secretaries of all organizations whose address could be secured.

The aid of the State Federation of Labor was also enlisted, and a communication was mailed to all organizations receiving the blank, calling attention to the importance of making prompt and accurate returns. In 1897 there were two hundred and eighteen blanks sent out and the net result was fifty returned; many were so incomplete that they were of no practical use for the purpose intended.

In 1898 there were two hundred and ninety-seven blanks sent to organizations in all parts of the State, but up to time of the preparation of this report but forty-five had been returned, these in a more incomplete state, if possible, than those received last year.

While the members of these organizations are practically unanimous in desiring this information, yet because of the work entailed in procuring the data, the task is probably postponed from time to time and finally forgotten. It is needless to say that unless greater interest be displayed by the class whom it is directly intended to benefit, investigations along this line will certainly prove futile.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND INSPECTION,
CITY OF JEFFERSON.

ORGANIZED WAGE-EARNER'S SCHEDULE.

To.....

Secretary of

DEAR SIR—This Bureau is now engaged in compiling a wage table, amount of earnings and duration of employment of the different organized workmen in this State, and also investigating into the benefits to be derived from the formation of labor organizations.

The Commissioner need hardly remind you that it is only by such co-operation on the part of workingmen, and the hearty support of the labor organizations of the State that he can obtain reliable statistics for compilation in the annual report of the condition of the wage earners; and without such information no correct understanding of the needs and conditions of the laboring classes can be formed. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that your organization will assist this Bureau in its work of placing the working people in their proper light before the entire community.

Lest there should be any apprehension on the part of organizations that answering of the questions in this blank form may be prejudicial to their personal or business interests, the Commissioner desires it to be distinctly understood that the Bureau will preserve the strictest confidence with all correspondents and informants. The information and data collected by the investigations of this Department will be classified and grouped in totals, and no names of persons or unions, except by express permission, will appear in the report, or be otherwise given to the public.

Enclosed find return envelope.

Respectfully yours,

A. ROZELLE.

Commissioner.

1. City or town.....
2. Trade.....
3. Name of organization.....
4. Name and address of Secretary.....
5. Meeting place.....

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF REPORTS RECEIVED.

Total number of organizations reporting.	45
Number reporting increase in wages since organization	22
Number reporting decrease in wages since organization.....	2
Number reporting stationary wages since organization.....	11
Number making no report regarding wages	10
Number reporting reduction of hours since organization.....	22
Number reporting no change of hours since organization	10
Organized trades working ten hours per day.	8
" " nine " 	5
" " eight " 	17
" " twelve " 	3
Organized trades making no returns regarding hours.....	2
Total number of members in organizations reporting	5,608
Total number members out of work in organizations reporting.....	651
Organizations failing to report number unemployed	22

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING LEGISLATION.

In answer to the question, "What legislation, if any, is desired by your organization," the following replies were received :

No. 1. A uniform eight-hour work day. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones—in short, all means of transportation and communication. Labor legislation to be made national instead of local.

No. 2. A State board of arbitration to decide wage disputes. The prevention of convict labor in manufactures where it would come in competition with free labor. An eight-hour work day and the enforcement of union rules on all State, county and municipal work ; also, a law to prevent corporations from forcing employes to rent company houses and purchase at company's stores.

No. 3. A convict labor law which would prevent competition of convict with free labor.

No. 4. Abolition of contract convict labor. Compulsory education by the State and the adoption of the eight-hour work day.

No. 5. A law forbidding the employment of children in factories. Abolition of contract convict labor. The establishment of an eight-hour work day.

No. 6. A law to license all barbers in the State, similar to the Minnesota law.

No. 7. A good mechanics' lien law to prevent issuance of injunctions in boycotts against unfair employers.

No. 8. Suggests the appointment of a State board whose business it would be to examine contractors and others having charge of building work as to their knowledge of scaffolding to ensure safety to workmen. A law requiring license fee sufficient to shut out all irre-

sponsible contractors and dead-beats would be beneficial to all building trades.

No. 9. A law to check the cheapening tendency on account of free and unlimited competition.

No. 10. Adoption of the eight-hour system for wage laborers.

No. 11. A law to prevent competition of convict against free labor.

No. 12. A law providing for the appointment by State, county and municipal governments of none but practical mechanics as inspectors of public works—the inspector to be of the same trade as the men whose work he is to inspect.

No. 13. A law to tax machinery-users. To have all public work done directly by State or municipal authorities. The abolition of convict labor. Strict inspection of buildings, and a practical stone cutter for inspector on all stone work.

No. 14. Legislation to prevent females from serving intoxicants in public places, and inspection of food served in cheap hash-houses.

No. 15. A law to prevent competition of convict against free labor.

No. 16. A law providing for the establishment of postal savings banks.

No. 17. Enforcement of "Self-coupler and Power-brake" law.

No. 18. The adoption of a compulsory arbitration law.

No. 19. A law to compel contractors to lay temporary floors in all buildings in course of construction.

No. 20. A law prohibiting minors from serving as bartenders.

STRIKES, LOCKOUTS AND BOYCOTTS.

The State of Missouri has been remarkably free from industrial disturbances of any magnitude during the year 1898.

A number of strikes have occurred in the building trades in all the larger cities, but were only of short duration, and from these no statistics have been received.

For the convenience of unions, the following blank was prepared and sent to labor unions in all parts of the State:

STATE OF MISSOURI,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND INSPECTION, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON.

REPORTS OF STRIKES, LOCKOUTS AND BOYCOTTS.

1. Date of commencement of strike?.....Termination?.....
2. Firm involved?.....
3. Location?.....
4. Cause of strike?.....
5. No. engaged in strike, male?..... Female?.....
6. Did the establishment close?..... If so, what length of time?.....

7. Was strike ordered by labor organization?..... If so, name of such organization.....
9. Daily rate of wages previous to strike? (each class).....
9. Daily rate of wages after strike?
10. Daily hours of labor previous to strike?..... After.....
11. Total loss in wages to employees? \$
12. Total loss to employers? \$
13. How many lost situations as result of strike?.....
14. Date of lockout?..... Cause?.....
- Duration?..... No. of employes involved?.....
- Loss to employees? \$..... Loss to employers? \$
15. Was boycott ordered?
- By whom?
- Duration?
- How withdrawn?
16. Was there any disturbance?
- If so, nature and extent?
17. How was strike or lockout settled?
- If arbitrated, by whom?
- When?
18. Remarks?.....

Factory Inspectors or Special Agents will make reports in duplicate and forward one to Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jefferson City, Mo.

A few strikes are still pending, but from these no returns have been received. Among these, that of the Electrical Workers of St. Louis, which involved several hundred men, has continued for several months.

STRIKE REPORTS RECEIVED.

The St. Louis Theatrical Brotherhood struck work in the Standard theatre on account of the refusal of the management to pay the scale of wages. Boycott was declared. Twenty-five men lost their places, and boycott is still pending.

The Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association declared a strike against the Aug. Gast Bank Note and Lithographing Co. on account of the refusal of the firm to accede to a reduction of hours from 59 to 53 per week. Strike and boycott declared December 1898. Boycott still pending.

Members of Union No. 27 of Tobacco Workers' National Union, in the employ of Wright Bros., St. Charles, Mo., went on strike January 1, 1898, for a twenty-five per cent increase and to establish a scale of wages. Seventy male and sixty-five females were engaged in the strike which lasted twelve days. Demands were acceded to by the management and the strike declared off.

Building Trades Council of St. Louis ordered a strike on building work of the Anderson Bros. Construction Co. for handling non-union

wood-work. Three hundred and five men were involved and the strike lasted three days. Arbitration was resorted to and the difficulty was settled by contractor withdrawing contract for wood-work from 'boy-cotted firms.

Pattern Makers' Association of St. Louis and vicinity called out pattern makers in employ of the Fulton Iron Works, of St. Louis, on May 4, 1898, on refusal of firm to increase wages from \$2.50 per day of ten hours to \$2.75 a day of ten hours work. Twelve men were involved. Strike lasted sixteen days and was declared off on firm acceding to demand.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 44 of St. Louis reports an important strike at the cigar factory of Ed. Selringhaus, Cass avenue and Collins street, against a reduction of wages. Only two men were involved. Shop closed.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

Among the newer associations intended to benefit the working class is the Labor Exchange, first organized at Sedalia, Missouri, and incorporated under the laws of this State January 9, 1890. It is hardly proper to speak of the Labor Exchange as a labor organization. It is more a system of co-operation than organization. Being non-partisan and non-sectarian, it is attracting attention in many parts of the United States and even in Europe. The National Bureau of Labor and the statistical branch of the Agricultural Department at Washington are investigating the workings of the Association, and a report of its operations in the State of its inception will doubtless be of interest, especially to the industrial classes.

Owing to the fact that much of the time of the projectors of the Labor Exchange has been devoted to propaganda work elsewhere, the work has not been pushed as rapidly in this State as it might have been under other conditions. Of the 314 branches in the United States, 14 have been organized in Missouri, only five of which are in operation. These are located in Kansas City, Marshall, Lexington, Tarkio and St. Louis.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The articles of incorporation set forth the objects of the Association as follows:

First—To provide employment for idle labor by facilitating the interchange of commodities and services among the associates and the public.

Second—To alleviate the sufferings incident to and avert the social dangers which may arise from a constantly increasing class of unemployed by furnishing to this class useful occupation and saving the wealth thus produced for the use and benefit of the actual producers and their dependents.

Third—To lighten the burden of charitable institutions by establishing one self-sustaining.

By and through such employment of idle labor, as aforesaid, this Association aims to furnish food, clothing and the comforts of a home to those thus unemployed; establish depots for mutual exchange; operate boarding-houses for the same purpose; and also provide for education, the elevation of character and the amenities of life by maintaining schools and other places of instruction.

MEANS—HOW PROVIDED.

First—Fees and dues from members as may be fixed by the by-laws of the Association.

Second—Soliciting for and receiving contributions of any and all kinds of means necessary to carry out the objects of the Association.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person, male or female, of good character, not addicted to intemperate or immoral habits, who is willing to engage in a useful occupation or calling, or to aid, by work or means, to advance the objects herein stated, may become a member of this Association, and be entitled to the benefit of it, under such rules and regulations as may be established by the same.

The Association shall have full power to enact such rules as to expel a disorderly or injurious member; but such expulsion shall not impair any claims which said expelled member may, at the time, possess or thereafter acquire, against the Association.

PROPERTY—HOW HELD.

The property of this association, real and personal, shall not, under any circumstances, be mortgaged or pledged.

The Association shall not borrow any money, shall not issue any interest-bearing note or obligation against itself.

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES.

All moneys received for the sale of goods, hire of labor, rent of property, the execution of contracts, board of hands, entry fees to places of amusement, etc., shall be distributed as follows:

- 1st. To replenish the stock of goods sold.

2nd. To keep the property in repair and to restore any which may have been destroyed by accidents.

3rd. To defray the expenses of administration economically conducted.

4th. To support the sick, the disabled, and assist the families of deceased members.

5th. To maintain schools, especially evening schools, libraries and places of instruction and amusement.

6th. To extend the field of its operations, by the acquisition of additional means for the employment of idle labor.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, accountant, statistician, and as many more officers as the business of the Association may require.

The duties of said principal officers shall be those as implied by their several names.

The distinction of sex shall not be a bar to eligibility to any office; but no person under the age of 21 shall be eligible to the above principal offices, nor to the board of trustees, as hereinafter provided.

All elections shall be by ballot, and at regular meetings of the Association.

The time and place of meetings shall be determined by the Association.

SALARIES, WAGES, VALUES, ETC.

The salaries of officers of this Association, the wages of labor employed, the value of exchangeable commodities and services among the associates; the distribution of tools, implements, machinery and materials for the employment of labor; and all claims for preference to such employment; and all other matters not herein specified and determined, shall be fixed and regulated by the by-laws of this Association.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS.

MOTTO—In essentials, Unity; in non-essentials, Liberty; in all things Charity; Arbitration the law.

1st. For all contributions of money, goods, work or services the Association shall issue to contributors certificates of deposit, or checks, of equal value, which certificates shall not bear interest nor be redeemable in legal tender, but shall be receivable by the Association, at their face value, in payment for goods purchased from work or services obtained through, and for all debts and dues to the same.

2nd. Applicants for membership shall enter into a contract or agreement with the Association to receive the above certificates of deposit, or checks, in full satisfaction for contributions and work, and to relinquish all other claims and liens against the same.

3rd. The Association will hold the merchandise for consumption and articles for use deposited with it, subject to the redemption of said outstanding certificates; but reserves the right to sell it or exchange it for money or equivalent commodities.

4th. Real estate, machinery, implements and tools in operation or use, and all materials set apart for the employment of labor, shall be held inalienably for that object.

5th. Should any real estate, machinery, implements, tools, etc., or materials become superfluous for said object, the same may be sold or exchanged. But, in all such cases, it will require a two-thirds vote of the members interested therein.

6th. The Association may receive special deposits of real estate, subject to withdrawal in kind by depositors or assignees. The value of such special deposits shall be ascertained and determined by appraisers, selected one-half by the Association, and one half by the depositors thereof, to which number of appraisers shall be added an odd number of experts selected by said appraisers.

To such class of depositors the Association shall issue special certificates, which may, by the holders, be located and the identical property, or equivalent real estate in special deposit, be withdrawn at any place it may be found in the keeping of the Association.

The Association shall pay no rent on such special deposits, but pay the taxes and keep the same in the condition it received it.

7th. The interest of members in the benefits of the Association over and above the redemption of its certificates shall be in the proportion of actual deposits (of which an account shall be kept on record) multiplied by the time said deposits have remained in the Association. Thus, \$1,000 ten years shall equal \$10,000 one year.

ORGANIZATION.

8th. This Association shall consist of a central or general office and local branches, operating under a dispensation or charter granted by the central office, and organized in such a manner and under such by-laws as may be determined by the membership thereof, in accordance with the constitution and objects of the Association.

9th. It shall be the function of the central office to provide for the original issue of blank certificates and checks, to harmonize co-op-

eration, adjust difficulties and manage all business in which all branches are interested.

10th. Branch Associations may obtain supplies of blank certificates or checks at cost by depositing equivalents or giving approved security for their return.

11th. All certificates of deposit or checks received by the central office or branches in payment for goods or dues shall be cancelled and sent to the central office.

12th. The central and branch offices shall constitute the board of managers.

ADVISORY BOARD.

13th. There shall be elected, by a majority vote of all the members, a central advisory board, composed of no less than five, whose term of office shall originally be one, two, three, four and five years, so that the term of one-fifth of said board shall expire every year and the place or places be successively filled at the annual and general election for the term of five years.

The functions of this board shall be the location and extent of permanent improvements and productive enterprises, such as buildings, factories, mines, shops, etc., the intention being that such improvements may not conflict and compete with one another on the markets or become useless by reason of excessive production or improper location.

No permanent improvement or productive plant shall be undertaken in the name of the Association without permit from the advisory board.

LEGISLATION.

14th. All projects for the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of the Association may originate in any member thereof.

Said project shall be presented by the originator to the local branch of which he or she is a member. If approved by a majority of said branch, the project becomes the property of all the branches interested therein and shall be put to the vote of the same. If again approved by a majority vote, it shall form part of the rules, regulations or enterprises of all branches having voted thereon.

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENTS.

15th. The industrial, commercial and economical operations of the Association shall be divided into three general and two auxiliary departments.

General Departments—Production, distribution, consumption.

Auxiliary Departments—Statistics, accounts.

Each of the above departments may be sub-divided into as many groups as may be required.

Each special trade, profession and calling shall have control of its own branch of industry, subject to the general board only in their relation to other departments and industries.

Each trade and profession shall elect their own special officers.

16th. The department of production shall have charge of utensils, tools, implements, machinery, shops, mills, factories, foundries, farms, mines, brick-yards, quarries, etc., and all materials necessary or useful to the production of wealth.

This department shall have authority to contract for private, corporate and public works, and, by these means and the enterprise of the Association, endeavor to keep constantly employed a well equipped industrial force of men and women in the production of wealth, and thus supply them with comforts.

Each local branch interested in any contract or enterprise of this department shall be entitled to a quota of volunteer workers in proportion to the number of members, and to participation in the benefits or losses of the enterprise in proportion to labor and materials furnished therein.

All the benefits or losses accruing from the enterprises of the Central Association shall be distributed to all the members.

17th. The department of distribution, embracing commerce and transportation, shall have charge of stores, warehouses, elevators, and all means for the storage and preservation of merchandise; all means for transporting, handling, weighing, measuring and distributing the same.

18th. The department of consumption shall have charge of co-operative boarding-houses, hotels, schools, libraries, hospitals, and places of education, sociability and enjoyment.

19th. The department of statistics shall have charge of the collection and distribution of statistical reports, presenting as full exhibits as can be obtained of the condition and wants of the Association.

20th. The department of accounts shall manage the issue, the clearance and cancellation of commercial documents.

These issues shall consist of:

1st. A uniform coupon labor check, in book form, of convenient denominations, from one to one hundred dollars. Each of these books shall contain no less than one hundred dollars in amount.

2nd. A uniform coupon loan check, in book form, of convenient denominations. Each book shall contain no less than ten dollars value.

3rd. A uniform certificate of deposit, of various denominations, for depositors of merchandise or services.

Each of these three issues shall be dated and numbered co-ordinately, beginning and ending with each year.

No issue shall bear interest or be redeemable in legal tender money, but receivable as heretofore provided.

All details regarding the issuing, clearing and cancelling of said commercial documents, and all matters appertaining to the management of the same shall be provided as circumstances may require.

LABOR EXCHANGE CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

CERTIFICATE OF MEM-
BERSHIP IN THE LA-
BOR EXCHANGE.

IN LABOR WE TRUST.
G. B. DE BERNARDI, President. U. F. SARGENT, Accountant.
No. Branch No.
LABOR EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

No. on roll books

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

No. of Local branch ..

Issued to

Sex... of the age of...

Occupation

Residing at.....

County of.....

State of

This ...day of... 189..

REMARKS:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Know all persons by these presents, That, age years, and by occupation, residing at, County of, and State of, has been duly accepted and enrolled as a member of the Labor Exchange Association, chartered under the laws of Missouri. That..... has paid the membership fee, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and has executed..... contract, dated the... day of, 189.., whereby pledgesnot to enforce the payment of any balance, which may be due..... by the Association, in legal tender money, but to accept commodities or services, at market price, in lieu thereof, and that is, therefore, entitled to all the rights, privileges, advantages, benefits and protection guaranteed to members in good standing.

Wherefore, we herewith command to all members and branches of said Labor Exchange, and request that, in all respects and under all circumstances, they "Do unto as they wish to be done unto."

This certificate is not transferable, and remains in force during the life-time of the holder, or as long as..... shall comply with the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Association, and the objects of the same.

Issued at Independence, County of Jackson, and State of Missouri, this... day of....., 189..

....., President.
....., Accountant.

LABOR EXCHANGE—OBLIGATION OF MEMBERS.

OBLIGATION OF MEMBERS.

G. B. DEBERNARDI, President.

U. F. SARGENT, Accountant.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

OBLIGATION OF MEMBERS.

I..... of the age of years,
sex, and by occupation now resid-
 ing at..... County of..... and State
 of..... In consideration of the rights, privileges,
 benefits and protection conferred upon me as a member of the La-
 bor Exchange Association, and to the end that the property of
 the said Association, upon which the safety of said benefits is
 based, may not be sacrificed at reduced value by forced liquidation
 in legal tender money, hereby promise and agree that for any article
 or articles of merchandise and moneys that I may deposit in the
 keeping of, labor and services that I may perform for, or for any
 certificate of deposit that I may hold on, said Labor Exchange, I
 will accept as sufficient compensation thereof merchandise, prop-
 erty, labor, or services of equal value, and relinquish any rights
 and liens which may have resulted in my favor and against the
 property of the Association by reason of said deposits, labor or
 services.

In testimony thereof I have hereunto signed my name in the
 presence of the following subscribed witnesses, this... ..day of
189...

Witness [SEAL]
Witness.

No ...of Branch No....
Witness.

[No...of Branch No....]

LABOR EXCHANGE CERTIFICATE—(FRONT.)

In Labor We Trust,

By Labor We Live.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

THE CAPITALIZATION OF LABOR.
 THE EMANCIPATION OF INDUSTRY.
 THE DAY OF EQUITY.
 THE REIGN OF LIBERTY.

Branch No	1 | 1 | 1 | 1	Central Office, Independence Mo.....	1 | 1 |
Units....	2 | 2 | 2 |		2 | 2 |
	3 | 3 | 3 |		3 | 3 |
Check No.	4 | 4 | 4 |	Depositor.....	4 | 4 |
	5 | 5 | 5 |	Deposited.....	5 | 5 |
Depositor.....	6 | 6 | 6 |	Date.....of..... 189..	6 | 6 |
Deposited	7 | 7 | 7 |	Value	7 | 7 |
Value.....	8 | 8 | 8 |	.....Pres't.	8 | 8 |
Date .. day of .....189..	9 | 9 | 9 |	.....Acc't.	9 | 9 |
	0 | 0 | 0 |		0 | 0 |
Units.....	100 |	Units	100 th

LABOR EXCHANGE CHECK—(BACK.)

Signature of depositor.

This certificate of deposit is not redeemable in legal tender but receivable by the La-
 bor Exchange Association in payment for merchandise, for services, and for all debts
 and dues to the same, and it is based upon and secured by the real and personal property
 in the keeping of the Association, at the branch of issue.

The property held for the redemption of this certificate cannot, as per charter, be
 mortgaged nor pledged for debts, nor can it be withdrawn, but may be exchanged by the
 Association for other property of equal value.

Deliver to.....

Depositor.

LABOR EXCHANGE BALANCE CHECK.

No.....	Balance due bearer in labor or the products of labor by	
	LABOR EXCHANGE.	
	CAPITALIZATION OF LABOR.	
	INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY	
	Branch 294, Lordsburg, Cal., 1898.	
	..... Pres.	
	..... Acct.	

HALF

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

 Branch 294,
 Lordsburg, Cal. 1898.

We are indebted to Mr. G. B. DeBernardi, the progenitor and founder of the Labor Exchange, for a sketch of the organization and an outline of its plans of operation, which is herewith submitted:

THE LABOR EXCHANGE—AN OUTLINE OF ITS HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES.

This co-operative movement had its origin in that uprising of the agriculturists in 1874-5, called the Grange. This uprising was due to the financial panic of 1873.

There is in the financial realm a concatenation of adverse forces forming, unperceived, in times of peace and industrial activity forces which suddenly burst upon commerce like a cyclone and scattering the savings of a life-time, hurl the accumulated wealth of the industrious classes into the laps of a few money-lenders. Then follows a period of general depression, stagnation in trade, paralysis in the field of production, low prices, low wages and general discouragement.

But the human race cannot afford to remain long in torpor because of a financial catastrophe, real or artificial. So after a panic the people arise, gradually arise, from their stupor, the wheels of industry begin to move and gaining speed with every revolution, soon the horizon is ablaze with seeming prosperity, only to be again darkened by another monetary disaster.

The panic of 1873 aroused the producers of our land almost to the point of revolution. Vast organizations were formed among urban wageworkers to prevent the fall of wages, and the agriculturists gathered to the number of one and a half millions, in the Grange, to prevent the further fall of prices. Thus as by common consent these various movements cast the search-light over the financial labyrinth to discover what was wrong therein; but a conflict of classes prevented the search being carried to a final result.

During the days of the Grange, the writer acting in an official capacity made no attempt to inculcate the Labor Exchange into that organization, especially as the membership had shown a preference for

the Rochdale system prevailing in England. Yet whenever the Labor Exchange plan was explained it attracted the serious attention, not only of the farmers but of all the industrial classes, indicating that the mind of the people was ready for its application.

Between 1882 and 1890 the originator had an opportunity for applying the test in many states of the Union, and everywhere he found the people as favorably disposed as in Missouri. This fact decided him in favor of a trial of it.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

Before entering into the details of this organization we deem it proper for a better comprehension of the same, to give some of its distinctive features.

The first point of difference from other industrial organizations is the view taken of co-operation itself. The word means simply to operate or work together; but the general impression that it makes on the mind reaches further and includes "for common good or mutual benefits." (At the same time it is mostly limited to co-operation in trade.) Such being the full meaning of the term we infer that such co-operation is impossible within one trade, profession or calling, because the individual members thereof, producing the same thing, having the same service to tender, have nothing to interchange or trade with one another. Hence when we learn of farmers, carpenters, railroad men, miners or members of any other trade having gone into *co-operation* we call such a move *combination* against all other avocations. They can have but one object in view, that is, to purchase the products and services of others cheap and sell their own productions and services high. Now, what is this but competition? Pure co-operation in exchange is possible only between members of different members of trades and occupations whose products and services to exchange with one another furnish each other a market and thus avoid paying tribute for the use of money. Moreover, in our day since each of us produces only one article or part of an article or has but one kind of service to render, while he needs a multitude of commodities and a variety of services, it results that intelligent comprehension and equitable co-operation should be integral, that is, embrace all useful industries. Then neither gold nor silver, single nor double standard, speculation upon the fluctuation of prices, monopolies nor trusts, monetary panics nor hard times would be heard of.

A second characteristic is the view we take of a material medium of exchange and money. We consider such medium, be it gold, silver or any other article of wealth, as an obstruction to commerce instead

of a help to it, and look upon all legal tender money, or as it should have been denominated, legal demand (for the world's trouble has never been in the *tender* by the debtor, but in the imperative demand by the creditor for an article that can only be obtained by heavy sacrifices or is not obtainable at all). We look upon all such legal tender as a lingering institution of barbarism, ready to dissolve as soon as the light of science shall shine upon it. The folly of fixing the payment of debts on an object made out of a material immeasurably short of its requirements, we deem the most pernicious act on civilized statutes. Imagine a law demanding that the transportation of merchandise should be done in dogwood carts, made free of cost at the government shops and the purchase and withdrawal of material therefor left open to all adventurers, domestic or foreign. How long would it be before the products of labor would be carried in *borrowed* carts or not at all? We would be swamped by a *cart panic*. Nay, how long would it be before producers would have to surrender farm, factory, mine or home, and all for the crime of not having used borrowed carts?

All other political or industrial organizations that we are acquainted with, look upon legal tender money through the old spectacles and consider it the very essence of wealth, the "blood of commerce" and make the acquisition of wealth their objective point, and why? Because it *commands* the products and services of labor, which alone can satisfy human want.

The Labor Exchange aims to convince the industrial classes, and has already convinced many by practical demonstration, that money is not essential to man's activity. By such teaching and practical operations we aim to induce them to go to productive work *voluntarily*, that is, without the command of money holders, and thus enjoy uninterrupted employment and the full benefit of their own productions.

Any attempt to prevent enforced idleness, caused by the introduction of machinery and scarcity of money, to provide for the small industries which are crashed under the ponderous wheels of large establishments, to save small merchants who are withering under the shadows of department stores; to do this we say, this mighty work by the use of money is preposterous even to think of. It is like depending for a remedy on the very drug which caused the disorder. Besides the Labor Exchange, composed as it is of poor members, can not rely upon money altogether. We must place our faith in labor and labor alone.

One will naturally be prompted to ask, "How does the Labor Exchange propose to do business without money?" Ninety per cent of

the business of the civilized world is done now without money, metallic or paper, and we will add that much more could be done which is left undone because of the money delusion and the fear of being caught and destroyed in a money trap.

Labor alone can build homes for the homeless, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, educate the ignorant, heal the sick, protect the weak, support the government, defend the nation. *Money* can only command labor to perform these deeds and for such *command* get honor and tribute while labor is degraded for its *obedience*.

But it is not the purpose of the Labor Exchange to avoid the use of money in its operations. We treat money as a commodity, buying and selling it as other commodities, but do not make it the basis for our success nor the acme of our ambitions. Especially shall we avoid borrowing or contracting debts payable in legal tender. Every one of our documents, the pledge of application, the membership certificate, the deposit certificate (given for products or labor), the balance check and the charter itself are pointedly and explicitly opposed to the contraction of such debts.

LABOR EXCHANGE FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

With the above fundamental points explained we pass to an outline of the system which the Labor Exchange intends to substitute for the monetary system of the civilized.

A philosophical investigation will discover the truth that the group of operations which are embraced within the term finances, are not a science, for it has no root in nature. It is an invention of man. It is an art, a branch of book-keeping pure and simple. It is a portable and transferable method of accounts between individuals and the public. Methods are not material entities—nor are they borrowed. They are studied, learned and put into practice. Whoever heard of borrowing the double-entry system of accounts. The delusion of borrowing money is fatal to industry. Again, as evidence of credit or profitable title to a certain amount of wealth, money should not be final payment. On the contrary it is evidence that bearer has contributed a product or service of a certain value and has not yet received an equivalent or payment. It should be a due bill.

The system of the Labor Exchange will not only keep in a convenient form the amount of current transactions automatically issuing forth when products or labor deposited and being cancelled when equivalent products or labor is withdrawn—so that there will never be in circulation a lack or redundancy—but it will extend its functions into the realms of history, viz., to be a title not only to consumable wealth afloat in the channels of commerce which is but a part of the

general stock of wealth in existence, but also a record of title or interest in the stationary wealth called capital. This record has never been kept nor even thought of. In barbarious days wealth was produced by slaves under the lash and no more account was taken of their labor than of that of the beasts of burden. Hence we have no record of who built the monuments of antiquity. We credit the agent who compelled the building of them. We find that we have not improved much in this respect. We find no note made of who built our modern cities or our billions of modern improvements. Legal tender, final payment money has submerged the record and carried the ownership to those who merely ordered them built. The iniquity of this process of industrial development is filling the air with lamentations.

Two very simple documents with stub attachment, the deposit certificate, as a title to consumable wealth and its stub as a share in the permanent wealth, and the balance check for change, both easily handled, and accompanied by a common ledger, will keep a complete account of transactions among the members of the Labor Exchange, so that at any time we can ascertain the interest of each in the wealth at hand.

PROGRESS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

In 1887 the originator of the Labor Exchange published a pamphlet entitled "Employment of Idle Labor," in which he outlined the movement. It awakened widespread interest.

The first organization was formed among mechanics at Kansas City, Mo. It applied for but failed to secure a charter as a Benevolent Association, the judge declaring it a business enterprise. As it was our intention not to employ but to bring about mutual employment of idle labor; having no aim at the realization of profits for the association, we could not understand why the movement should be more of a business enterprise than any other charitable institution in the country. Nor could we define what business or what enterprise it would be, for idle persons are found in all avocations, mental and physical, in all parts of the world. Nor could we fix a stock or number of shares and the value thereof, as it was not to be a stock company. It was intended to be a mere agency and book-keeper for self-employed men and women, and its means were to be held in severalty by the parties contributing them as depositors in a bank. In fact, it was to be a novelty in industrial development.

In 1889 we organized at Sedalia. On the 9th of October of that year we petitioned for, and on the 9th of January, 1890, were granted a charter in accordance with our intent and purposes.

The same year a branch was organized at Marshall, Mo., and a text-book of the movement entitled "Trials and Triumphs of Labor," was published. To the diffusion of this book is largely due the rapid growth of the Labor Exchange movement.

During the first two years of this movement no effort was made at propaganda work.

In 1893 the organization at Kansas City revived with additional members.

The same year E. Z. Earnst, of Olathe, Kansas, organized three branches in that state and four in other states by correspondence. He also made a tour through Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina and Pennsylvania (his former home) and organized five other branches, one in each state.

At the end of 1893 we had sixteen branches and three hundred and four members in seven states and one territory.

During 1894 eight more branches were organized, making at the end year 24 branches and 672 members in 11 states and one territory.

In 1895 the originator abandoned his occupation and applied himself exclusively to the propaganda of the Labor Exchange, with office at Independence, Mo., his home, issuing a monthly Official Organ of the movement. Mr. Ernst also published an organ at Olathe, Kansas, and many papers in many states undertook its advocacy.

With these forces at work in the field and the successful experiment of many branches, which reported in the Official Organ, we have now, October, 1898, 314 branches in 34 states and one territory with a membership of 14,500.

The movement has also advanced in England, Switzerland, Germany, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

BUSINESS OF THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

The business of the organization has been various and with a variety of results. The novelty of the movement, the paucity of means, the lack of proper experience and in some instances the dishonesty of managers; the strong inclination to follow out the line of other co-operative organizations by entering commercial operations with an empty store or going into debt for goods in violation of our charter; the manufacture of articles in a small way with the expectation that they would be absorbed by other branches (which was impossible while freight charges remain so high and the various branches are so remote) all have acted as causes to retard the movement and caused some failures. In some cases a branch undertook more than it could possibly accomplish. In spite of this in the short period of its exist-

ence, the Labor Exchange has, we believe we may justly say, done more for the elevation of the producer, more to employ labor without money, more to increase the wealth of the country, more to allay antagonism toward capital, more to inspire the working man with self-reliance and renew his hope, more to abate the growing revolutionary spirit than all other similar movements in the country.

It has run brickyards, sawmills and tanneries; it has erected buildings for depositors; it has built canneries; it has manufactured furniture, boots and shoes; it has opened and operated broom factories and hat factories; it has cleared land and cultivated other tracts profitably.

The time has not yet come for linking the branches together for mutual interchange. They are as yet too few, too poor and too far apart. The railroads would absorb the profits even if they had money to pay the freight. Hence we have so far devoted our time exclusively to the propaganda so as to increase the membership and thus raise the army for the industrial battle for bread.

We have not required a systematic report from the various branches and have no statistical table of their transactions. We only publish in our monthly organ, "The Labor Exchange," whatever reports are sent us. This is the only data we have of the business performed, but even from this any student would infer that if the branches had been contiguous, their operations would be more conspicuous and that being able to play into each others hands co-operatively that thus would be opened up a way out of strikes and boycotts and a solution found for our financial troubles.

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

The Missouri Free Employment Department was inaugurated in connection with the Bureau of Labor October 1, 1897. While the idea of employment offices supported and controlled by the State is comparatively new, it has been tried in several states, notably New York, Ohio, Nebraska and Montana and generally proven worthy of public confidence and legislative support.

To the State of Ohio is due the credit of having established the first Free Employment office. Such offices have long been in successful operation in several of the European countries, but so far as we can ascertain the "Ohio idea" was without precedent in the United States.

The operation of the Free Employment system in Ohio has proven very successful and it is warmly endorsed by the public. However, a

few changes in the law are desirable; especially that portion providing for the payment of the superintendent and clerical force by the city in which the branch office is located. The cost to the city is about \$1,800 per year for salaries, and to the State about \$500 a year for rent, postage, stationery, etc. The total expense of operating the five offices is about \$11,500 per annum.

The Free Employment system was inaugurated in New York during 1896. The law governing the same, being very similar to that of Ohio, is as follows:

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall organize and establish in all cities of the first-class a Free Public Employment Bureau, for the purpose of receiving applications of persons seeking employment, and applications of persons seeking to employ labor. No compensation or fee shall be charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment or help through any such Bureau. Such Commissioner shall appoint for each Bureau so organized, and may remove for good and sufficient cause, a superintendent and such clerical assistants as, in his judgment, may be necessary for the proper administration of the affairs thereof. The salaries of such superintendents and clerks shall be fixed by the Commissioner. Such salaries and the expenses of such Bureaus shall be paid in the same manner as other expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The superintendent of each Free Public Employment Bureau shall receive and record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the names of all persons applying for employment or for help, designating opposite the name and address of each applicant the character of employment or help desired.

Each such superintendent shall report, on Thursday of each week, to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, the names and addresses of all persons applying for employment or help during the preceding week; the character of the employment or help desired, and the names of the persons receiving employment through his Bureau. Such superintendent shall also perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics, and in the keeping of books and accounts of his Bureau as the Commissioner may require, and shall report semi-annually to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics the expense of maintaining his Bureau.

Every application for employment or help made to a Free Employment Bureau shall be void after thirty days from its receipt, unless renewed by the applicant.

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall cause two copies of a list of all applicants for employment or help, and the character of the employment or help desired, received by him from each Public Employment Bureau, to be mailed on Monday of each week to the superintendent of each Bureau, one of which copies shall be posted by the superintendent, immediately on receipt thereof, in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment or help, and the other shall be filed in his office for reference.

If an applicant for help has secured the same, he shall, within ten days thereafter, notify the superintendent of the Bureau, to which application therefor was made. Such notice shall contain the name and last preceding address of the employes received through such Bureau. If any such applicant neglects to so notify such superintendent, he shall be barred from all future rights and privileges of such employment Bureau, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to whom the superintendent shall report such neglect.

Only one Free Employment office has been opened in New York, and that in New York City, although the law provides for another in the city of Buffalo. The appropriation for the New York office last year was \$5,000. The clerical force consists of a superintendent at a salary of \$1,500; a stenographer at \$900, and a clerk at \$780 per annum.

The Free Employment Department in Montana was established in Helena in 1893 and abolished in 1897. "There was no noticeable effect on society generally during the life of this Bureau," says the Commissioner, "though there is no question that it was a great convenience to both employer and the worthy unemployed. An appropriation for clerk hire was made by the Legislature, and the office rent, light, heat and other incidental expenses were generally paid out of the regular appropriation for the Bureau of Labor." The Commissioner reports that the cost to the State for each person securing employment during 1896 was about \$2.50.

The Free Employment office in Nebraska was legalized by the Legislature in 1897, but we have been unable to secure any report from the department, further than to learn that the mode of operation was very simple and business-like. It ought to prove a great success, and would undoubtedly do so in a more populated state.

MISSOURI EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

As heretofore stated, the Free Employment office in this State was opened in 1897 in connection with the office of the State Factory Inspector, 915-916 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Owing to the failure of the St. Louis authorities to appoint a Factory Inspector, as provided by law, it was felt that the State Inspector was not justified in giving all of his time to St. Louis, to the exclusion of other cities, hence the necessity of turning the office to practical account suggested the Free Employment Agency in connection with the other work of the Department, without extra expense to the State. Practically the same force employed in the Inspector's office has conducted the work in the Free Employment Department.

With a slight increase in the office force much better results would have been obtained. At no time were more than three persons employed, and much of the time only two, including the Superintendent.

While no legislative authority was sought prior to the inauguration of the system, the matter was communicated to the Governor who endorsed the plan, since which being put in operation, has been warmly espoused by the press and public. It is gratifying indeed that not one single protest has been made anywhere throughout the State against the operation of this Department, but on the contrary words of commendation and praise come from every quarter, from the employers and employes alike.

The bringing together of the employer in need of help and the worthy unemployed seeking work, free of expense to both and at a minimum cost, is the chief function of the State Employment office.

The State itself cannot furnish employment and the class who patronize this Department so understand.

In establishing the Free Employment system in Missouri, without a special appropriation for that purpose, it was necessary to exercise the closest economy and to that end the most simple and effective business methods were adopted.

All applicants, whether for help or employment, are required to use a blank furnished by the Department which, after being properly filled out, is returned to the office by mail or in person, and the name, address, etc., of the applicant is there registered for 30 days. All applications are canceled after the expiration of 30 days, but those not finding employment may renew their applications every 30 days until employment is secured.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
ARTHUR ROZELLE, COM'R.

Registration hours: 8 a. m. to 12 m.

Classification

Free Employment Department,
916 Chemical Building,
St. Louis.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

App. No.....	Date
Name.....	Address.....
Nationality.....	Married or single?.....
No. of dependent children.....	Age.....
Occupation.....	Kind of work desired.....
Name and address of last employer.....	
How long idle?	How long employed at last place?.....
How long a resident of this State?.....	Cause of idleness.....
Wages desired.....	
Can you read and write?.....	
Remarks,	
.....	
.....	
.....	
References	Signature.....
.....	P. O.....Mo.
.....	P. O. Street No.....

NOTE:—The Bureau does not warrant to find you employment. If it can place your labor you will be notified by postal card. As no appropriation is made by the State to cover the expense of this service, all persons making application for help or employment should enclose two cents postage to insure registry and reply. No application for employment will be registered where references are omitted. All applications expire after 30 days. Renewals may be made every 30 days until employment is secured. Address all applications to 916 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

FORM OF NOTIFICATION TO APPLICANTS WHERE SERVICE IS WANTED.
(CARD.)

STATE OF MISSOURI,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
ARTHUR ROZELLE, COM'R.

Registration hours: 8 a. m. to 12 m.

Free Employment Department,
916 Chemical Building. St. Louis, 189..

M.....

Apply to.....

For position.....

Present this card and notify us if employment is secured.

WM. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR HELP.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
ARTHUR ROZELLE, COM'R.

Registration hours: 8 a. m. to 12 m.

Classification.....

Free Employment Department,
916 Chemical Building,
St. Louis.

APPLICATION FOR HELP.

App. No..... 189..

Superintendent State Free Employment Department:

I am in need of the services of.....

Remarks.....

Wages..... Name.....

NOTICE—Persons desiring help are required Street.....

to furnish postage for notifying applicants. City..... Mo.

FORM OF NOTIFICATION TO APPLICANTS WHERE HELP IS FOUND.
(CARD.)

STATE OF MISSOURI,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
ARTHUR ROZELLE, COM'R.

Registration hours: 8 a. m. to 12 m.

Free Employment Department,
916 Chemical Building. St. Louis, 189..

M.....

Your application for
received at this office and placed on record. We have notified.....
to call on you. When supplied kindly notify us of the fact immediately.

Very Respectfully,
WM. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

These are the only blanks used in the office, and there are but two registers; one for employes and another for those desiring employment. Sample pages from these registers are herewith submitted:

HEADING IN REGISTER FOR EMPLOYES.

State of Missouri.
BUREAU OF LABOR.
ARTHUR ROZELLE, Com.

EMPLOYEES' REGISTER.

Free employment
DEPARTMENT.
Established 1897.

Disposal.....	References..	Wages de- sired.	Cause of Idleness...	Length time employed..	Last empl'er.	Position de- sired.	No. children dependent.	Sex.....	Age.	Married or single.....	Nationality..	Address. ...	Name.	Date.....	Number.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

HEADING IN REGISTER FOR EMPLOYERS.

State of Missouri.
BUREAU OF LABOR.
ARTHUR ROZELLE, Com.

EMPLOYERS' REGISTER.

Free Employment
DEPARTMENT.
Established 1897.

Disposal...	Remarks.	Sex. . . .	Married or single.....	Help desired.	Address.	Name.	Date.	Number...
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Applications for help and employment are classified and recorded under different headings, representing the various kinds of labor in such a manner that it requires only a moment to ascertain the name, qualification or standing of an applicant.

It will be observed that the method of registration and communication between the two classes is as convenient and simple as it is possible to devise.

The work is carried on without the slightest friction, and very few mistakes have been made in placing applications for positions, considering the large number registered. Not all those who apply for work can be provided for, but no favoritism is shown. The one who is best qualified for certain positions and produces the most satisfactory rec-

ommendations or reference, as a rule, is the one chosen to fill the position. In most cases the employer makes his own selection from several applicants.

Considering the limited time the Missouri Free Employment office has been in operation, (one year), and the further fact that the work has been done with the regular appropriation for the Bureau of Labor and Inspection, the record is one to be proud of. No other free employment office in the United States can show as great a per cent of positions secured for applicants as ours.

The orders for help received and filled from October 1, 1897, to October 1, 1898, inclusive, are as follows:

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP FILLED.

Miscellaneous	144	Janitors, porters and watchmen	20
Seamstress' and dressmakers.....	89	Laborers (miscellaneous).....	573
Bakers.....	16	Laundress' and laundrymen	76
Cooks and helpers	280	Mechanics	166
Carpenters.....	41	Nurses.....	89
Collectors..	17	Printing trades..	25
Drivers and teamsters.....	89	Office help and boys..	142
Dairymen	14	Professional	31
Farm help.....	167	Private place.....	57
Factory help (miscellaneous).....	11	Solicitors and salesmen	1,084
Governess', companions, teachers.....	19	Stenographers.....	82
House help	1,344	Total	4,861
Hotel and restaurant help.....	105		

Under the head of "Professional," are advance agent for lecturer, portrait painter, civil engineer, physicians, druggists, newspaper men, dentists, female druggists, lawyers, teacher of clay modeling, specialists in Belles Lettres History, etc., photo artist, promoter and piano-player.

Under "Mechanics," are wagon-makers, cobblers, carriage blacksmiths, plasterers, bricklayers, smoke-stack painters, butchers, barbers, brass and iron-molders, blacksmith and horse-shoers, bridge and structural iron-workers, carriage-painters, shoe-fitters, upholsterer, shoe-maker, matchers and rip-saw men, engineers, firemen, tinnerns, granite-cutters, hoisting engineers, electrical engineers, machinists, brass-finishers, metal-polishers, core-makers, plumbers, gas-fitters, wood-working machine hands, marble-cutters, sign-writers, paper-hangers, cabinet-makers, bench-molders, sheet-iron workers, tailors.

Miscellaneous orders include vinegar pickle men, men with covered wagons, soap-makers, meat-cutters, prospectors, auctioneers, clay pit men, description writers, candy-makers, tobacco-stemers, dyers

and cleaners, educated women for drapery departments, experts on tobacco growing, girls for leather work, manicurists, hoop-pole shavers, curb-stone setters, stone-sawyers, machine draughtmen, armature winders, men to operate steam drills, bicycle-repairers, steam hammer men, photographers, telegraphers, bottlers, box-nailers, granitoid workers, single-tree makers and vise-makers.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATIONS REGISTERED.

Bricklayers.....	15	House help—female.....	1,018
Blacksmiths and horse-shoers.....	108	Hotel, restaurant help—male.....	108
Brewers.....	17	Hotel, restaurant help—female.....	181
Bakers.....	49	Laundry workers—female.....	34
Butchers.....	22	Miscellaneous mechanics.....	394
Barbers.....	4	Nurses—female.....	186
Cooks and helpers—male.....	146	Office help—male.....	749
Cooks and helpers—female.....	137	Office help—female.....	92
Collectors.....	107	Boys.....	362
Coachmen.....	22	Porters and watchmen.....	479
Carpenters.....	154	Printers and print trades.....	54
Cigar-maker.....	1	Professional.....	182
Dairy-men.....	19	Private place (general work).....	171
Drug clerks.....	10	Stenographers—male.....	108
Seamstress and milliners.....	163	Stenographers—female.....	292
Engineers and firemen.....	216	Salesmen and solicitors—male.....	548
Electrical workers.....	37	Saleswomen and female solicitors.....	51
Farm help.....	242	Teamsters and drivers.....	278
Laborers.....	908	Teachers—male.....	12
Grocery clerks.....	151	Teachers and companion—female.....	52
Gardners.....	34	Total.....	7,783
Total number females registered.....			2,108
Total number males registered.....			5,680
Total.....			7,788

Orders have been received from the following states and countries: Illinois, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, Alabama, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, Iowa, Oklahoma Territory, Ohio, Nebraska, Old Mexico and Montana.

Not the least service rendered the public by the establishment of the State Free Employment Department has been the decimation of the fraudulent "employment agencies," so-called, especially in St. Louis, where sixteen of these concerns were said to exist only a year ago, only four are now to be found.

The methods of these concerns in entrapping the unwary are almost beyond belief, but the daily complaints to the officers of the law confirms their truthfulness. A careful investigation of these fraudulent agencies was made by this Department last year and the following extract from the Nineteenth annual report is reproduced :

"Not all of the employment agencies can be classed as fraudulent, but in the investigations made by this Department in St. Louis alone, a large majority of them were found to outrival in their methods the worst gambling and confidence games in the city, yet their systems of robbery are so cunningly devised and so skillfully operated that it is almost impossible to convict them under the existing law.

"During the investigation 2,000 contracts or applications for employment made with two agencies for a period of six months were secured. However, the two concerns were practically one; the business being conducted by the same parties. But owing to the numerous charges of fraud a change of name was necessary in order to deceive the applicant for employment and secure patronage.

"The 2,000 applications represent an income to the agency of about \$3,000 for each six months, or \$6,000 per year, of which the unemployed of St. Louis were defrauded by one company alone. This \$6,000 is clear profit on an investment limited to the cost of a desk and a few chairs.

"The following is a copy of the form of contract used by these concerns :

ST. LOUIS, 189..

This agreement, made and entered into by and between the Employment Co and applicant, both of St. Louis, Mo., wherein the said applicant seeks information relative to a position as or other work of a similar nature, under the following terms and conditions:

1st. That all fees paid to said Employment Co. in advance are paid for the express purpose of defraying all incidental expenses in procuring information with reference to the position desired and for services to be rendered by the said Employment Co. in various ways.

2d. It is further agreed and understood that the said Employment Co. shall have , if necessary, in which to furnish said applicant employment, and that no money will be refunded and no position guaranteed.

3rd. It is also agreed and understood that in the event of the said Employment Co. procuring said applicant employment, said applicant agrees to pay said Employment Co. 10 per cent of the amount of the first month's salary arising from such employment.

Witness our hand and seal this day of 189..

Applicant represents the following: Age, ... years. Nationality,
Language spoken, Business formerly engaged in, References,
....., Employment Co.

....., Applicant.
....., Address.

"From the above it will be seen that the company promises to do absolutely nothing for the fee charged. Verbally, however, all sorts of

promises are made and inducements offered. The victim is told that signing this agreement is a mere matter of form, and the 10 per cent clause is pointed out and dilated upon to show that from motives of self-interest alone the employment company is bound to procure work for the applicant. When the work is not forthcoming within a reasonable time, and the applicant becomes dissatisfied, his contract is produced, and he is told to read it for his own edification.

"The fees charged are on the sliding scale system limited only to the size of the applicant's purse, and range anywhere from 50 cents to \$10.

"In order to determine just what percentage of applicants received employment through these agencies, 70 names were selected from the number of applications in possession of the department, and a communication was addressed each one requesting information on this point. Of the 47 answers received not one had secured employment through any aid given by these agencies.

"Under the existing law, it is almost impossible to secure a conviction. The law grants the agency reasonable time within which to procure the applicant employment, and the prosecuting attorney construes this to mean 30 days. The majority of persons who apply to these agencies are from the country; their means are limited, and they cannot remain in the city without work for any great length of time. As a result, they are never on hand to prosecute. If by chance they succeed in finding work in the interim they cannot afford to lose the time or their situation by being absent from employment, when they in any event remain the losers.

"With the exception of possibly two private concerns, the employment agencies in the city of St. Louis are conducted by a class of persons who have no business outside the walls of the penitentiary.

They prey upon the class who can least afford to lose, even though it be but a small amount. As a rule, the greater the need the easier the victim.

"To give a semblance of honesty to the business, an arrangement is frequently made with some business concern (which is not above turning a dishonest penny) to tell the applicant that the 'place has just been filled;' the consideration being a part of the fee paid the agency. This scheme was disclosed by reputable employers to whom the proposition had been made."

The State Free Employment system has not only been endorsed by the leading labor organizations, but it is heartily approved by all classes.

Any public institution to be honest in its work and permanent in its usefulness must be the result of a demand of and by the people.

Many alleged "public institutions" not having this "reason for being" either are wisely obliterated or are maintained but to furnish sinecures for political dependants. No public problem presses more for answer today than "what shall we do with the unemployed?"

As long as human nature remains at its present level, there will be the willfully idle, but to classify with such the great host of honest men and women who would gladly work is to not only prove oneself unjust, but grossly ignorant of existing economic and social conditions. Constant improvement in machinery, over-crowding toward the centers of population, the forcing of women and children into positions formerly occupied by men, but most of all, a contracted currency has caused great numbers of honest and capable men and women to be without work. In being deprived of this right to work, the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" so proudly guaranteed him by our constitution, he is denied the inalienable right of every American citizen. To restore to him that right is but to uphold our national fabric.

On the other hand, it is believed that in many instances the employers suffer from having to retain incapable or insolent labor when the very man needed was to be had, could he but be communicated with. The genuineness of any demand made simultaneously by capital (as represent by the manufacturer, merchant et al.) and by labor, should not be questioned. Hence, the necessity of legalizing the Free Employment system by the State and placing it on a footing where it can render still greater service to the public.

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Manual training and industrial education in the common schools and colleges of the country is attracting greater interest each year, and it is proper that the subject should receive attention in this report.

It is claimed by some that these institutions conflict with the labor organizations throughout the country, but this claim is also denied. The principal ground for such allegation by organized labor is the belief that manual and industrial training in schools and colleges works against the apprentice system and brings an artificial class of mechanics and workmen into competition with the more practical body, and that the former class are furnishing men and women to take the places of members of the labor unions during strikes, boycotts and lockouts.

The responsible heads of these schools, especially in Missouri, disclaim against any such intention and profess an interest in organized labor. Having been favored with contributions on this subject from distinguished educators, they are appended to this article.

To Missouri belongs the credit of establishing the first manual training school, properly so called. Germany and France had had scores of purely trade schools for the children of craftsmen in order that they might learn their father's trades earlier and more thoroughly than their fathers had learned them. Sweden and Finland, besides establishing trade schools, had put into their elementary schools a kind of whittling, which had for its object habits of industry and thrift through the production of small wooden utensils as were of use in a peasant's home. This work the Swedes called *sloyd* (*slojd*). England and Massachusetts had incorporated practical machinists' work into the professional training of a mechanical engineer. Russia, in its Imperial Technical School for the production of government mechanical engineers, had differentiated their laboratory training into two distinct periods, of three years each; the first period was devoted solely to instruction in the theory of the tools and the elementary principles of construction; the second period was devoted to practical constructive work in an extensive series of government shops.

But the first manual training school for general education, too elementary to be professional, too broad and liberal to be limited to the crafts, was organized in St. Louis in 1879 and opened in 1880 as a preparatory department of Washington University. The course of study and the working plan of the school was the work of Prof. Calvin Milton Woodward, professor of mathematics and applied mechanics, and at the time Dean of the Engineering School of the University. The method of shop instruction was largely derived from the Russian elementary shops.

Professor Woodward was made director of the school when it was organized, and he holds the position still. The funds for the establishment and partial endowment of the school were, for the most part, contributed by Samuel Cupples, Edwin Harrison, Gottlieb Conzelman and Wm. G. Eliot; and later by Ralph Sellev, William Brown, all of St. Louis, and Timothy G. Sellev of New York City.

As the pioneer school it attracted the attention of educators and practical men far and wide. During the first five years, thousands of visitors thronged its recitation, drawing and tool-using rooms. The spectacle of classes of well-bred boys taking a lesson in the fundamental principles of forging iron and steel between their lesson in geometry and a chapter in Cæsar, and ending the day by an hour in

chemistry and practice in exact mechanical drafting—was strange enough to a visitor, but a regular matter of course to the students.

The course of study was broad and free. Instead of the narrowness of a trade which would confine a boy to a single shop, with much drudgery, very little tool instruction, and no liberal academic training, each pupil entering the school took the full course of training. He took : Joinery and turning the wood ; forging in iron and steel ; pattern making and moulding ; and bench and machine work in a fitting shop. Two hours per day for three years were given to this work ; and along with it every day came his lessons in mathematics, science, language and drawing. The boys were from 14 to 20 years old.

Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Toledo, Boston, New York City, St. Paul, and other cities followed, in about the order named, in establishing schools on the plan and grade of the St. Louis school. In this brief sketch it is impossible to give a full list of the places in this country and abroad that have followed the lead of St. Louis. In the opinion of the editor of the Boston Journal of Education, manual training is the most important product of the new education.

Manual training was introduced into the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in the Missouri State University at Columbia in 1892. A building specially devoted to the Mechanic's Arts and Drawing was erected in 1893 and equipped in first-class order under the personal direction of Dr. Woodward himself, who was at the time a member of the Board of Curators of the State University. In this way the full advantages of manual training were and are now offered nearly free to every son of Missouri who may, at the age of 16 or over, choose to enter the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Manual training has made but little headway in the public schools of the State. With the exception of a little tool-work in one of the colored schools, the St. Louis school board has done nothing in the way of manual training till the present month (October, 1898), when it has opened a wood-working room for some of the boys of the seventh and eighth grades as an experiment. At the same time it has opened two rooms for girls in domestic science (cooking, house-work and sewing). It is too early to report on this preliminary work in the grammar grades. St. Louis has yet to undertake the organization of a manual training high school.

This latter step has been admirably done in Kansas City, where a manual training high school was opened in September, 1897, for both boys and girls under the direction of Prof. Gilbert B. Morrison, as principal. The school building was planned to accommodate some

1,600 pupils. One large wing is still to be built, but the attendance is already 995, 425 boys and 572 girls.

The total cost of the Kansas City building and furniture, exclusive of land, was less than \$50,000.

Outside of St. Louis, Columbia and Kansas City manual training has failed to secure a foot-hold in the State. This is not surprising. Towns and cities are too small to support high schools of much size, and appropriations are insufficient for the appliances. The ideals of the ordinary high school still remain, viz., the law, journalism, the pulpit or medicine. Technical training, such as most benefits the farmer, the blacksmith, the engineer and the carpenter, is still wanting in our system of secondary education throughout the State. The aim evidently is not to educate so as to make better farmers and mechanics, but so to educate that boys will be unwilling to be either farmers or mechanics. It is probably not too strong a statement to say that throughout the State of Missouri (and the same thing is true in all states) there is a feeling that if a boy is to be a mechanic he should stop going to school by the time he is 14 years old. It is assumed without argument or discussion that a good education and mechanical skill are not to be expected of the same person. When found together they excite surprise and comment. The manual training school is intended to remedy this evil and to give a basis for technical careers.

Naturally the question arises: What do laboring men think of manual training schools? Do these schools teach the art of tools in a way to antagonize organizations of skilled mechanics or to win their support? It is well to answer these questions with care.

In point of fact the trade unions find nothing to object to in manual training schools, and mechanics send their boys to such schools whenever they can. So far as the writer knows, no trade union has ever protested against a manual training school, in actual operation. There was, some years ago, strong labor opposition to a proposed manual training school in Pittsburg, Pa., from a belief that it was going to be a trade school run in opposition to their interests. Later, in that same city, after the true nature of manual training was understood, it was introduced without opposition.

Last winter, while manual training was under discussion in Detroit, a delegation of union men visited the manual training school in Toledo to see its nature and scope. They reported that they "had no criticism for the school."

The reason for this conclusion will at once appear sufficient to any skilled mechanic. The time spent in a manual training school in any

given shop on a particular kind of work, is quite insufficient for the learning of a trade, or anything beyond a master of the principles which underlie a trade. For example, even in the St. Louis Manual Training School, the whole time spent in the wood-working shop on exercises in joinery and wood-carving is only three hundred hours! On pattern making and moulding, the pupil spends only seventy-five hours! and in the machine shop three hundred hours!

Moreover, every boy must take *all the shops* in the order named above, so that while he learns a great many mechanical principles, he gets little real practice, and he is only a well-informed apprentice when he steps into a business establishment after leaving the school.

When the above facts are made known to laboring men, they invariably declare that they have no objection to such a school; that what a boy learns there can never do him any harm, and the chances are many to one that he will never learn a trade after all. These two conclusions of the laboring man are abundantly borne out by the records which are kept at the St. Louis school showing what becomes of the boys after graduating. Out of seven hundred graduates there are but twenty-one who would be called mechanics, yet the training the other six hundred and seventy-nine had has "*never done them any harm.*"

This result might lead one to the hasty conclusion that the school is a failure so far as its manual features are concerned. One might ask: If the graduate does not become a mechanic, has he not wasted his time in studying tools, materials and mechanical processes? The answer is, emphatically, no! Every hour of his shop training has helped him in many ways, as follows:

1st. Has given him a taste for tool-work in which accuracy and careful planning are necessary.

2nd. It has trained him in habits of forethought and circumspection.

3rd. It has aroused his interest in machinery and industrial operations.

4th. He has acquired the power of mechanical analysis, so that he can readily "see through" a construction, and explain the working of a machine.

5th. He has learned to appreciate skill and to respect the skilled workman.

6th. He is in a position to master the details of a trade or to study engineering or architecture, under most favorable conditions, for he is a good draftsman already.

7th. He is able to be of immediate use in an industrial establishment or about the house at home.

8th. He has escaped the delusion that there is something degrading and essentially ungenteel in the skillful use of tools.

Such are some of the more obvious fruits of a thorough course of manual training, and there is no reason why any person, or class of persons, should not endorse the new kind of training, and endeavor in every way to secure it for his boys, be they rich or poor. It is probable that another year will see a great growth in the direction of manual training in the cities and larger towns of the State.

TREATISE ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(By Pres. R. H. Jesse, Missouri State University.)

The first manual training school in America was established about twenty-five years ago by Dr. C. M. Woodward in the city of St. Louis. The institution was of High school grade. The purpose was to demonstrate that pupils of high school age might study with profit manual training without diminution of intellectual attainments. The experiment has succeeded brilliantly. It has proved all that it attempted to prove. Now, after the lapse of twenty-five years there is scarcely a large city in the United States that does not have a manual training high school.

Most of our American schools of engineering have shops for the better training of their students. These students are of college age.

In the last few years the idea has crept abroad that manual training might be introduced into the district schools. The experiment has been tried with success in many parts of the world. There seems no longer any doubt that this instruction may be introduced into our district schools with great good to the pupils as well as to general public. Missouri, which demonstrated in this country the success of manual training in a high school, should not be slow to introduce it into the district schools.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that the cultivation of bodily dexterity in growing children develops certain areas of brain that without such cultivation are insufficiently developed. A notable exponent of this doctrine is President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University. He has shown clearly that manual training, cultivating bodily dexterity, develops with speed and certainty areas of the brain that without its aid, or the equivalent thereof, are insufficiently developed. It goes without saying that the intellectuality of the man depends upon the amount and extent of his brain development.

The success of manual training has given to our educators a broader outlook. They have come to wonder whether other practical things might not be taught in the schools without detriment to intel-

lectual attainments. Accordingly schools of cooking have been tried with eminent success in a number of institutions. Hand in hand with it has gone instruction in the cutting, fitting and sewing of garments, and in some countries the work is enlarged by instruction in the elements of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. In other words, industrial education—a phrase of wider significance than manual training—has become prominent in educational parlance.

In Sweden manual training, cooking and sewing are taught in all the district schools. In several European countries the elements of agriculture, horticulture, dairy work and animal husbandry are taught. Much success in this direction has been achieved in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France and Germany. In the province of Ontario, Canada, the elements of agriculture are taught in all the district schools. Industrial education is winning ground all over the world.

The farmers of Missouri have a right to demand that the eight years' curriculum in the rural district schools be modified. It is not fair that these schools, situated in the country and supported by the taxes of the farmers, should spend eight years of the child's life in teaching things that have little connection with his daily life in the home and on the farm. The farmer's son or daughter is taught a multitude of things, but few of them have much direct relation with life in the home and on the farm. Surely in the eight years time could be found for teaching the elements of agriculture, horticulture, dairy work and animal husbandry, as well as for giving some instruction in cooking, sewing and the working of wood and cold iron. A large amount of iron work may be done without a forge, at a bench equipped with a vise, drills, files, bolts, etc.

The chief obstacle to the immediate introduction of this work into our schools is that few of our 15,000 Missouri teachers know anything about this work. Perhaps less than one per cent of the teachers of the State are qualified to give instruction in industrial education; but the State maintains at Columbia a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, with shops that have cost over \$50,000, with the best equipment for teaching horticulture that can be found in the whole Mississippi Valley, and with excellent instruction in entomology, agriculture, dairy work and animal husbandry. The University has established a department of domestic economy also, where cooking, the cutting, fitting and sewing of garments, the furnishing of the house with the minimum of expense and the maximum of taste, the keeping of the house with the maximum of comfort and the minimum of expense shall be taught. Lack of means has hitherto prevented the University from filling this chair. As soon as it is filled the college of agriculture will be pre-

pared to teach the entire range of industrial education. In our summer school we could train the teachers of Missouri in this new education. What is needed most is an arousing of the people on the question.

It is greatly to be hoped that the next Legislature will pass a bill providing for the establishment (with State aid where it may prove necessary) of a system of county high schools—one in every county of the State. The Board of Education, the Superintendent of Public Schools, or a special commission should be charged with the carrying out of this plan. In this high school of each county in addition to the subjects usually taught instruction should be given in the elements of agriculture, horticulture, entomology, dairy work, animal husbandry, manual training, cooking, sewing and house-keeping. From these high schools as centres as well as from the State University the district schools could be reached for industrial education. If the Legislature would pass such a bill and would establish in the State University a chair of domestic economy to enable it to complete its system of industrial instruction a new era would dawn on Missouri. The intellectual sympathies of the school children would be entwined, so to speak, about the occupations of the household, the farm, the garden and the shop. These occupations are now too often regarded as mere drudgery something apart from intellectual life. Our children should realize that large intellectual life is possible in connection with these occupations. The drift of population from the farm to the city would be partially stayed. The home life in the country would become more intelligent.

Before Christ was born the Emperor Augustus finding that the population was drifting from the farms of Italy to the large cities, and especially to Rome, and that agricultural pursuits were looked upon as servile, sought to stay this disastrous tendency. He was one of the wisest rulers the world has ever seen. There were no public schools in his day. If there had been we cannot doubt that he would have introduced into them studies connected with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He did the next best thing. He employed the ablest poet of the Roman Empire to write a poem in praise of country life. For two thousand years this poem has remained the admiration of mankind. It has glorified forever agriculture.

Less than fifty years ago Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon) introduced into the public schools of France studies connected with agriculture and horticulture.

Less than five years ago England finding that Germany was outstripping her in manufacture and commerce sent a commission to investigate the cause of this. It recommended, as one remedy, that

manual training be taught in the public schools of England that the children in early youth might acquire the dexterity that would fit their minds and bodies for manufactures. Whether we look at the question from the side of agriculture or of manufactures the importance of industrial education appears equally great.

If the Legislature would establish in the University a chair of domestic economy to complete its circuit of industrial training, and would pass a bill establishing county high schools, literary, scientific and industrial, the effect would be vast upon the destiny of Missouri.

THE MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

(By Gilbert B. Morrison, Principal.)

In considering labor problems, a distinction should be made between two distinct classes of laborers, viz., that class of unfortunates who are by heredity and education unfit for their environments and who could not hold a job if they were to procure one; and that other class of worthy poor who want work and cannot find it. Long disobedience of moral and physical law has brought down to us a state of degeneracy which effects all. When the labor market is clogged with refuse, a general condition results which endangers the worthy as well as the unworthy. The unemployed worthy and unworthy are with us and of us—now what is to be done with them? In meeting this question, two lines of effort should be undertaken.

First, we may employ temporary expedients to tide over present crises, such as the establishment of labor bureaus.

Second, we may by reforms in education inaugurate tendencies which will gradually grow away from those false views of life which are the results of inherited error. We may sow seed whose fruit will mature through generations yet to come. It is to this end that manual training high schools are built.

The manual training high school of Kansas City has for its aim the making of industrious, capable, cultured men and women, able to take care of themselves and willing to do their part in lightening the burdens of those less fortunate. This school proceeds on the principle that an activity loses none of its educational value because it is useful. It has incorporated into four years of high-grade secondary academic work a course of manual exercises for both boys and girls. It is not merely a high school of the ordinary type plus the manual exercises; but these exercises are made an integral and necessary part of a complete correlated whole. The complete employment of the various intellectual and physical powers which these exercises and studies provide educates the whole pupil and puts him into full pos-

session of himself. It has been fully demonstrated that a pupil will advance in four years as far in his academic studies and this more intelligently with manual training than he could without this training. At the end of his course, if the pupil has succeeded in securing the full measure which the school provides, he is not only a good scholar, but he is also a good mechanic, and has found for which line of effort he is best fitted. During this course he has spent his entire time in an atmosphere of patient industry and has gradually grown into sympathetic relations with labor—its difficulties, its dignity and its compensations.

The success of the school has so far more than reached all that was at first hoped for it. Last year (1897-8), the first year of its existence, the enrollment reached 842 pupils—389 boys and 453 girls. This year (1898-9) we have already reached 995—423 boys and 572 girls. The number of girls is sufficient evidence of the attractiveness of the work for them. The prediction that ours would be a "boys' school" was freely made by those who had not considered the question of extending the advantages of a rational education to girls. These pupils are of high school grade, the same qualifications for admission being required as for the Central High School. They belong to all classes—the rich and the poor. Another prediction that ours would be a "poor boys' school" has not been verified by the facts. The intellectual, moral and social tone of the school is of the finest character. The building is unfinished, there being another wing to be added to carry out the original plan. The present feeling among our citizens seems to be for this addition as soon as the necessary appropriation can be made at the next election. We have at present the manual training departments equipped for two years for boys' work and for three years for girls. Additional shops are added as the first-year class advances. In starting our attendance was made up of first-year pupils and many from the various years of other high schools, so that while our manual training work was first confined to first-year work, all four of the years in academic work have existed from the start. Last year we graduated 18 pupils, who had completed in this and in other high schools a full academic course, with one year of manual training and drawing besides. While our work is arranged with the primary object of preparing the boy or girl for the duties of life, it at the same time fits them to enter the best universities. Of the 18 graduates five have entered upon a college course—one at Cornell, two at Ann Arbor, one at the Kansas State University and one at the State School of Mines at Rolla, Mo.

The technical schools of European countries are regarded as the chief safe-guards of their perpetuity, and the time is not far distant when they will be so regarded in our own country as well; for they reach not only the practical requirements of our people, but they also provide the means of true culture, which it was formally supposed could only be secured by schools of a purely scholastic character.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF LABOR.

The National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics meet annually for the discussion of business pertaining to the association, for the discussion of methods of work, current and otherwise, pertaining to bureaus of labor or industrial statistics and kindred departments with which its members are connected, also to foster the ties of friendship, interchange ideas and in various ways seek to promote the welfare of the bureaus of statistics and transact such business generally as is deemed consistent with the duties of statisticians.

The fourteenth annual convention of this Association was held in the city of Detroit, Mich., June 14-17, 1898.

The meeting was called to order on the evening of the 14th by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, president of the Association, who, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is certainly a very great pleasure to see so many states represented at the opening session of our convention. This is our fourteenth annual meeting, and I believe, as I look over the past, that it is perfectly safe to say that these conventions have been of great benefit to the individual states. This is evidenced by the growth of bureaus of statistics of labor.

I know you will pardon me if I am somewhat personal tonight, for I feel in a reminiscent mood. This month celebrates my twenty-fifth anniversary in the work of statistics. A quarter of a century cut out of a man's life leaves only a slight margin on each side, for a quarter of a century, consecutively, it has been my great pleasure and an honor to be engaged in the work which attracts our attention.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor was the first bureau of the kind, and that was organized in 1889. Then followed Pennsylvania and Ohio and Connecticut and New Jersey, and so on from year to year, until we now have thirty-three bureaus extending over this country, the last state to come into the fold being Virginia, which some three months ago established a bureau and the governor appointed a commissioner. This brings together Old Massachusetts and Virginia, the first of our colonies, who are used to fighting together and sometimes to fighting each other, but always, whatever fighting they engage in, they do it earnestly and well. And each year some foreign country finds wisdom in following our example—Germany and England and France and Belgium and some of the other countries, and now New Zealand and Australia and Russia have followed in this line of work, until the amount of information being turned out from the different parts of the world, encircling it indeed with statistical work, enables us to know something of the true condition of the people everywhere. And it is only in the extension of this knowledge that we can find the very best suggestions for legislation.

I have spoken to you gentlemen too often of the benefits of our work to warrant any repetition, but as we look over the years that are past and look into the years that are to come, I believe we can take courage and feel that however feeble our efforts may have been, they have met with a response from the people at large thoroughly encouraging. With the more than 300 volumes which have been published relative to the conditions in our several states, we are in a condition to know many things that were mere matters of guesswork and estimate before these publications.

These bureaus have everywhere met the approval of the executives of the states. They have given us their encouragement, their aid, their sympathy, and in no state in the Union has that encouragement and sympathy been more hearty than in this state of Michigan, where we meet tonight.

Upon concluding his remarks, Mr. Wright introduced the governor of Michigan, Hon. Hazen F. Pingree, who warmly welcomed the members of the Association and expressed the greatest interest in their work.

After the appointment of the usual committees and the transaction of other preliminary work, the convention adjourned until the following day.

Upon reconvening on the morning of the 15th.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary reported the following states and territories having Bureaus of Labor Statistics, or kindred offices or departments. For each state or territory there is given the title of the office, the date of its establishment, the method of publishing its regular reports (annually or biennially), the title of the executive officer in charge, the name of the present incumbent, and his postoffice address:

United States Department of Labor—Established as Bureau of Labor January 31, 1885; made a Department of Labor June 13, 1888. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor—Established June 23, 1869. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Horace G. Wadlin, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics—Established April 12, 1872. Annual reports. Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics, James M. Clark, Harrisburg, Pa.

Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established July 12, 1873. Abolished July 23, 1875. Re-established April 23, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Samuel B. Horne, Hartford, Conn.

Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics—First established March 20, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics; the duties of the bureau were enlarged and present name adopted April 2, 1892. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Lucas Moore, Frankfort, Ky.

Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection—Established March 19, 1879; enlarged March 23, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Arthur Rozelle, Jefferson City, Mo.

Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established May 5, 1877. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, John P. Jones, Columbus, Ohio.

New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries—Established March 27, 1878. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, William Stainsby, Trenton, N. J.

Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established May 28, 1879. Biennial reports. Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, David Ross, Springfield, Ill.

Indiana Bureau of Statistics—Established March 29, 1879. Biennial reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, John B. Conner, Indianapolis, Ind.

New York Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established May 4, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, John T. McDonough, Albany, N. Y.

California Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March 3, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, E. L. Fitzgerald, San Francisco, Cal.

Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—Established June 6, 1893. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Joseph L. Cox, Lansing, Mich.

Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established April 8, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Halford Erickson, Madison, Wis.

Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established April 8, 1884. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. E. O'Brien, Des Moines, Iowa.

Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics—Established March 27, 1864. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau Industrial Statistics, J. D. Wade, Baltimore, Md.

Kansas Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March 5, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.

Rhode Island Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March 29, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry E. Tiepke, Providence, R. I.

Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—Established March 31, 1887. Biennial reports. The Governor, ex-officio Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics, S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb.

North Carolina Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established February 28, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, James Y. Hamrick, Raleigh, N. C.

Maine Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March 7, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Samuel W. Matthews, Augusta, Me.

Minnesota Bureau of Labor—Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics March 8, 1887; enlarged and changed to Bureau of Labor April, 1898. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, L. G. Powers, St. Paul, Minn.

Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March 24, 1887. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. H. Klett, Denver, Col.

West Virginia Bureau of Labor—Established February 22, 1889. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, I. V. Barton, Wheeling, W. Va.

North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor—Established October 1, 1890. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, H. U. Thomas, Bismarck, N. D.

REPORTS OF CURRENT WORK.

Reports were then submitted from the various states as follows:

Tennessee Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines—Established March 23, 1891. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, A. D. Hargis, Nashville, Tenn.

Montana Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry—Established February 17, 1898. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. H. Calderhead, Helena, Mont.

New Hampshire Bureau of Labor—Established March 30, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Julian F. Trask, Concord, N. H.

Washington Bureau of Labor—Established June 11, 1897. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. P. C. Adams, Olympia, Wash.; and Industrial Virginia Bureau of Labor and Statistics, established March 3, 1898. A. P. Montague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Richmond, Va.

FOREIGN BUREAUS OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

In Belgium the Office du Travail (Ministere de l'Industrie et du Travail) was established in 1895 at Brussels, the official head of the office being entitled "Chef." A superior council of labor (conseil superieur du travail), which made investigations and reports on matters relating to labor, has been in existence since April 7, 1892. November 12, 1894, a separate labor bureau, similar to the American and French type, was created under the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works. But in 1895 this department was separated into two departments, known as Department of Agriculture and Public Works, and Department of Industry and Labor, and the newly created labor bureau was made a division under this latter department.

In France the Office du Travail (Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Postes et des Télégraphes) was established July 21, 1891, at Paris, the official head of the office being entitled "Directeur." The publications of the bureau consist of special reports on particular subjects, of which a number are issued each year, and since January 1, 1894, a monthly bulletin, "Bulletin des l'Office du Travail."

In Germany the Kommission fuer Arbeiter Statistik was established June 1, 1891, at Berlin. This is a permanent commission, which issues special reports from time to time on particular questions and reports of the minutes of its meetings. The material collected by it is compiled by the Imperial Statistical Bureau.

In Great Britain the Labor Department of the Board of Trade was established in 1893 at London, the official head of the office being entitled "Commissioner." A service for the collection and publication of statistics of labor has been in existence under the Board of Trade since March 2, 1886. In 1893 this service was greatly enlarged and given its present name. Its reports, therefore, date from 1886-7 and consist of annual reports of operations and statistical abstracts, annual reports on strikes and lockouts, annual reports on trades unions, annual reports on wages (contemplated), special reports, and since May, 1893, a monthly "Labor Gazette."

In Switzerland the Secretariat Ouvrier Suisse was constituted December 20, 1886, at Berne. The "Secretariat" is an officer of the federation of labor organizations, but is subsidized by the government, which directs him to make certain reports. His publications consist of annual and special reports.

In Ontario, Canada, a bureau of Industries was organized under the commissioner of agriculture March 10, 1882, the official head of the bureau being styled Secretary. Annual and occasional special reports are issued.

In New Zealand a bureau of Industries was created in 1892. In the following year the designation of the bureau was changed to that of Department of Labor. Its publications consist of annual reports and a monthly journal commenced in March, 1893, under the title "Journal of Commerce and Labor," which, after the issue of a few numbers, was changed to that of "Journal of the Department of Labor."

We have been informed unofficially that an office for the collection of labor statistics has recently been established in Spain.

The above statement is believed to include information concerning all bureaus of foreign governments especially created for the collection and publication of statistics relating to labor. It is not a statement, however, of the extent to which foreign governments publish labor statistics, as a great deal of valuable information on this subject is contained in the publications of the central statistical bureaus or other offices of foreign governments.—*Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor, November, 1895.*

MINNESOTA.

Mr. Powers: One portion of our statistical work in Minnesota this year has been the continuation or completion of studies begun in preceding years. The statistics of mortgage foreclosures begun in the third report of our department are now brought down to the close of the year 1897. I will briefly state a few of the most important facts brought out by these studies.

In the older half of the State, in which the farmers twenty years ago were largely, if not almost exclusively, engaged in wheat raising, but in which, since 1880, there has been gradually developing a wise system of diversified agriculture, including large dairy and cattle interests, there is shown a most remarkable decrease in mortgage foreclosures. In one group of twenty-three of these oldest settled counties, the number of foreclosures, the amount involved and the acres included, were, in 1896 and 1897, less than one-fourth as great as in 1881 and 1882. This reduction has taken place in connection with an increase of the acres of taxable land, and the average value of land per acre. Thus while in 1880 and 1881 one acre of land was sold each year on an average for every 91.1 acres of taxable land, in 1896 and 1897 there was only one for every 437, or less than one-fifth as many relatively. If account could be taken of the increase in the value of farm land, the decrease in the amount of foreclosures, in dollars and cents, would be shown to be still greater relatively. This decrease has been proceeding almost uninterruptedly from 1881 to the present time. It has kept even pace with the development of a good system of agriculture. Probably no equal farm area in the United States is so free from mortgage foreclosures, or its citizens so generally prosperous as the counties in this group.

But while there has been this wonderful decrease in mortgage foreclosures in these older counties, and in other counties with diversified agriculture, there has been no such gain in the counties still wholly or even mainly devoted to raising wheat. These counties in 1894 and 1895 had a relative amount of foreclosures practically identical with that which existed among them in 1884-'85 and again in 1890 and 1891. These were the years of maximum foreclosures in these weak counties. These years, or periods, have alternated with short periods of fewer foreclosures according to the price of wheat, or the state of the crop. The contrast here presented shows the value of good methods of farming and of diversified agriculture as can be illustrated in probably no other way, at least statistically.

From the data relating to mortgage foreclosures on city or town lots other lessons may be deduced. In the three city counties, including Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, the maximum of foreclosures was reached in 1894, the year after the panic. Since that time the trend has been to a decrease, showing an improvement in business conditions. In the seventy-eight other counties the maximum of foreclosures on this class of property was, in 1892, the year before the panic. The general improvement that had been going on in agriculture in these counties was able to more than balance the results of the panic and hence no trace of the financial depression, through which the country has been passing, can be found in these foreclosures. The figures here shown give the general prosperity of most of our Minnesota small towns and cities all through the present decade.

Another line of investigation which will be completed in the next four weeks is one to which I have called attention in the last two conventions. It is the study of taxation in Minnesota. By this investigation it was sought to gain definite information upon a number of points of wide, general interest. An effort was made to ascertain, so far as was possible, whether the poorer owners of real property were taxed relatively more or less than the richer. An effort was also made to learn whether improved or unimproved real property was taxed the heavier. Incidental to securing information upon these subjects, it was sought to throw all light that was possible upon the relative burden of taxation borne by the several counties in the state.

In this investigation were tabulated all the mortgage foreclosures in the State for 1895, and for a number of counties in 1896, and the assessed value of the lands thus sold. The instruments thus tabulated in 1895 were 5,518 in number and included sheriff certificates for nearly eleven million dollars. The *bona fide* sales of real property by warranty deeds for the same years and counties was also ascertained and separately tabulated. In 1896 the instruments included in the tables were 26,881 in number, and included transfers amounting to over fifty million dollars. Including the counties tabulated for 1896 the total number of instruments tabulated was nearly 40,000 and included amounts aggregating over forty million dollars of sales, either by warranty deed or sheriff certificate.

The record of these sales have been tabulated according to the value of the lands sold. The percentage of assessed value to the selling value was also calculated.

The average for all the instruments tabulated was, for the mortgage foreclosures and also for the deeds, a little less than \$2,000. The tables show for both class of instruments that the pieces of real property sold for less than this average amount appear on the face of the records to be assessed much heavier than those worth more than the average. In the case of sales by mortgage foreclosures it exists only in the rural countries. There is but an insignificant variation of this kind in the three large cities.

In the case of the mortgage foreclosures for the rural counties the percentage of assessment is largest with the smaller sales and decline with great regularity to the largest. With the deeds of both rural and city counties the percentage begins large with the smaller amounts and declines until after the average sale is passed, when they remain tolerably fixed and stationary. With the mortgage foreclosures in the city counties the percentage is high for the small amounts, declines to the sum of \$1,000, then remains fixed until after the sum of \$5,000 is passed, and thereafter rises, giving large percentage for the rich and the poor and smaller for the intermediate. Of the land conveyed by deeds over three-fifths were substantially assessed at a fixed rate, and of the sales by mortgage foreclosures about one-half. These facts point to a wonderful uniformity of assessment for the great body of lands, and a special apparent extra assessment for the smaller and less valuable properties. The apparent extra assessment against the very poorest show, by the data of sheriff certificates, is much greater, relatively and actually, than that indicated by the warranty deeds, although that for the poorer half is greater, as indicated by the warranty deeds.

The greater percentage of apparent assessment on pieces of land selling for less than \$1,000 by foreclosure proceedings than by warranty deed is unquestionably due partly, if not wholly, to the poorer credit which the poor man is able to secure. Borrowing money he sometimes gives security on his home for a loan that represents only a very small part of the value of the same. Unable to meet his debt, when it falls due, his home is sold by the sheriff for a fraction of what it is worth. He suffers a great loss. The high percentage of assessment for foreclosures under \$1,000, shown in the exhibit, in large part, at least, represent this loss and not an unjust assessment. It is the expression of a misfortune for the poor, more than a legal crime perpetrated against them by the assessors and tax-gatherers. It is a misfortune that grows out of the circumstances under which the poor man borrows money and finds himself unable to meet his legal obligation.

The special investigation of our agents show that some, at least, of the apparent discrimination against the poor shown in the assessment of lands sold by warranty deeds grows out of the allied sources of misfortune to the poor. The poor man buys a lot in a city or town, or some acre property in the country. He pays for it in whole or in part. He wishes to realize some ready money by the sale of this land. To do so he must and does sell at a greater sacrifice than his more prosperous neighbor. He may be assessed as justly in the opinion of both the richer or poorer men, but every piece of land sold at a sacrifice appears in an investigation, such as the one made by our bureau, as a tract assessed more heavily than it ought. Some, at least, of the apparent inequality of taxation shown in the tables is thus caused. It represents a misfortune, compelling the poor man to part with his land at a sacrifice.

These misfortunes do not, however, account for all the apparent injustice in the assessment rolls shown by the percentages of the exhibit here made and shown more extensively in the detailed tables of our report.

There are other wrongs against the poor covered up by these percentages. In many of our larger and smaller cities and towns speculators having land to sell to the poorer people accept, without protest, a heavy assessment of their lands. Such assessments assist them in selling the property at large relative prices. Of the sales of town property under \$1,000, a large share, at least one-third, are sales by such speculators to the poor, and not sales by the poor men of their own lands. They show the extra assessment thus accepted to aid in working off the lands at a good price. In this way many a man or woman in moderate circumstances is led to give more for property than it is worth, and this combined with the facts mentioned above, intensifies the loss where the land has to be sold, as so often it is, at a forced sale.

Another factor affecting the percentages of assessment obtained from this investigation is the large relative number of deeds that are placed on record that do not express the true consideration for the transfers. Some are given, to correct the title, for smaller considerations than the value of the land. Other warranty deeds actually close out a mortgage. They but surrender the equity of the mortgagee in his land. All these and other similar classes of instruments aid in swelling the relative and actual number of deeds for a small consideration and an apparent heavy assessment.

Another set of factors act to reduce the apparent assessment of all the classes of property of a higher value. Many deeds are given which represent real estate or other trades. A high nominal consideration is set forth in the instruments.

When account is taken of all these facts there is created a strong probability that much, if not the greater share, of the apparent higher taxation of the poor shown in the tables of our report, and those of all similar investigations, do not show a crime against the poor by our assessors, but the combined result of these other social and economical factors. In part these percentages represent fallacies growing out of these fictitious and unreal transfers. They also, in part, represent these wrongs and swindles perpetrated against the poor purchasers of speculative real estate. They also, in part, tell the story of the poor man's misfortunes and his sacrifice and losses when trying to secure ready money to meet the exigencies of his lot.

The value of an investigation into taxation such as this one, based upon tabulated sales of real estate, by deeds and sheriff certificates, has been found to have very great limitations as a measure of the relative burden of taxation upon different communities. It is valuable in measuring the relative assessment in two cities, such as St. Paul and Minneapolis, with economic conditions nearly the same. It is also valuable as between two agricultural communities or any other communities of like conditions. It is not very decisive as between the city and the country.

A most instructive anomaly in statistics is brought out in the investigation of the relative assessment of improved and unimproved real estate. The data for mortgage foreclosures appear to show that in our state the improved property bears a heavier share of taxation than does the unimproved property. This would support the contention of our single tax friend. The data from warranty deeds leads to the very opposite result. At present no satisfactory explanation of this anomaly has presented itself. Of the other statistical investigations that we are carrying on, I will briefly refer to two special studies we have just begun. One is a study of trade unions and the other labor organizations. The other is a wage investigation based upon the pay-rolls of some large factories and also of all the railroads of our state.

Our appropriations are the same as last year, \$12,500 per year. This includes the appropriation for our factory inspection work as well as for the statistical. It includes all salaries and incidental expenses, except printing of reports.

President Wright—Gentlemen: I can state very briefly what the Department of Labor at Washington is doing at the present time. I hardly need state it because you are all quite familiar with it.

The chief work is that of the collection of statistics concerning private and public water, gas and electric light plants. I think I need not hesitate to assert that this is the most difficult investigation we have ever undertaken. You will remember that the original idea was that the work should be done contemporaneously throughout the country by all the commissioners in connection with our own office, and a brief preliminary schedule was prepared for that purpose. It soon developed, however, that that schedule was entirely inadequate to secure results upon which any valuable conclusions could be based. Furthermore, in studying the phrases used by electricians and by the manufacturers of gas, it was learned that no accurate conclusion could be reached relative to measurements. Electricians and others interested would have considered the investigation somewhat absurd had it been carried out on the original schedule. Learning these things we thought it best at Washington to reorganize the schedule, as you all know, and it was sent out to you. That involved a vast deal of work and the expenditure of considerable money, and the employment of a force with which the state offices were not generally equipped. Being thoroughly interested in carrying out the investigation it seemed expedient to say to the commissioners that we would carry out the investigation on the basis of the reconstructed schedule, doing all the work, furnishing the men and means, and turning over to each Commissioner separately the results. There are some states able to help us in this matter, so we are co-operating with them. We always send the experts to the commissioner of the state in which they work for the purpose of co-operating and for the purpose of avoiding complications.

Difficult as this work is I am very glad to be able to report to you today that it is proceeding with fair success—with much better success than I expected. We shall secure returns from all the municipal works in the country, and we shall secure facts from a sufficient number of private works to warrant conclusive comparisons on water, electricity and gas under the different methods of control, whether private or municipal.

There is no particular objection on the part of municipal works to make returns, but objections are often made on the part of private concerns to answering the questions. Nevertheless, there are a sufficient number of private concerns patriotic enough and interested enough in securing accurate statistics to make the returns. There is a peculiar feature in this investigation, and that is, that private concerns are more competent to make returns than municipal ones, and less willing; the municipal ones are more willing and less able to do so, and a very brief examination of the subject will show why. The private concerns manage their affairs on business principles with comprehensive methods of book-keeping and all that, but they are somehow exceedingly fearful that their results will show that their charges are too high for gas or electricity, and hence some legislature will compel them to sell their products at a less rate. Nevertheless, I find, among a great many managers of private concerns, that they will be very glad if any investigation shows that the cost of gas on an average in the different states will be followed by legislation, reducing gas perhaps to sixty cents a thousand, and the reason for this is that they say every time they have reduced the price of gas they have made money, because the cost of administration is not increased, while the consumption of gas or electricity is increased largely, and hence the returns for the company are much better.

Municipal works find a difficulty in reaching a fairly exact cost of production, because many officers that are put on the city or town pay-rolls, as officers of the municipality,

while the cost should be properly charged to the cost of producing or furnishing water, gas or electricity. All these difficulties have to be met. We have to use a good deal of diplomacy to secure returns, but I find where many gasworks are owned by a syndicate, or one gentleman is president of a dozen, fifteen or twenty works in different parts of the country, which have been purchased for the purpose of investment, they are willing, on a proper representation, to consolidate their reports and give them to the department in this way, and by pledging the department to the elimination of names, using merely the facts—and of course that is all we want—we are able to get them. It is not a question of competition with us or with you. We are considering the larger question which goes to effect the cost, but it does not matter if we do not consider all of them, because the basis of comparison will be ample. It is necessary we should secure the leading facts regarding the municipal works in this country, in order that both advocates and opponents of municipal control may know the extent to which municipal control has been carried in this country. This is the line of work of the department for the present year, and I want you to know it will take some time to complete it, but as fast as it is completed each state will be furnished with the facts for their individual use, and when the whole thing is completed, a summary or the United States.

The department has carried out what it has been incidentally working upon for three or four years, the computation of wages and time employed for the commercial countries of the world. This will be a work of nearly 3,000 pages, and is nearing completion. We expect to print in a few weeks a report upon the liquor traffic. This report is a brief one and will be out soon, as I have said. It comprehends three or four distinct features. First, the production of liquors of all kinds, in securing the facts for which we have had the co-operation of the Internal Revenue Bureau; the consumption of liquors; the revenue from the traffic, whether received by municipalities, counties, states or by the federal government; whether from fines or sales, or in whatever way. We also report what corporations are doing everywhere towards the regulation of the liquor habit, or control of it in great works or in railroads. This, of course, is sociology, but it has an economic bearing.

This comprehends the general work of the department, except the bi-monthly bulletin work, of which you know one-half at least is the result of original investigation, taking up those questions which everybody wants to know about at once. It is a very convenient vehicle for the publication of facts, and in it, as you have already noticed, we have been able to adopt a method which is hardly possible in the great annual reports of the department, or even in the large special reports, and that is, bringing our facts very largely into the text statements, as the commissioner of Michigan mentioned last night. That is to say, while these reports as published in the bi-monthly bulletin are facts from original sources, they are usually stated in a way to popularize them; to make them more readily understood, which makes them more valuable, and the responses from this class of work have been so encouraging that Congress is constantly increasing the issue of the bulletin. It gives to the political economist information on questions he is discussing, to the social economist, to the reformer, and to the labor organizations the information they want. All through the country unions have been securing for the year past these bulletins for their reading rooms, and they find they are straightforward statements of facts, and this, I believe, is a very valuable feature of statistical work. The difficulty is to introduce it in the annual reports. Just so far as these bureaus can popularize their work and bring it to every man, so that scientist or laymen can understand it, we are adding to the educational work of the bureaus, and these bulletins which some of the individual states are publishing, are very advantageous in this respect. They are valuable in bringing constantly before the public the work of our offices. The annual report, or as in some states, the biennial report, comes at such wide periods that a person sometimes forgets there was any ever before that, while if we publish a quarterly or a bi-monthly bulletin, we are sending something of value to the public all the time; hence we have found that the publication of the bulletin has been one of the best things the government has authorized. As you know, the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Education and now the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department are issuing bulletins periodically, and occasionally advance sheets of reports of consuls and representatives of the government in foreign countries are sent out. The cost is not increased, but the public interest is greatly enhanced, and wherever you can do that, I think it is very advantageous, even though the bulletins are afterwards bound and made a volume by themselves.

Mr. Matthews, of Maine: I would like to ask a question in regard to this investigation of municipal lighting. Have you any idea how long a time will probably elapse before there will be some results given out upon this matter?

President Wright: That, of course, depends on the attitude of the managers. Sometimes we can get a schedule from one of the largest works in twenty-four hours, and then again it may take a week or ten days to secure one from another.

Mr. Matthews: Are you carrying on this work by special agents?

President Wright: By agents. They visited every concern.

Mr. Matthews: Take my state, for instance?

President Wright: There has been no one there yet, but they will be sent there as soon as they can be released from the work which they now have in hand.

Mr. Matthews: I was interested in that, from the fact that we have about fifty plants in our state, mostly private, and I have received returns from about one-half of them. Those were received at the time I received your communication, saying that the general government was carrying on that work. Our people are very much interested to know what the results will be.

President Wright: They will all be visited, every one of them. We are aiming to close the field work this calendar year. It will not take long to tabulate it; but the collection of the data, as you gentlemen know, who have tried it, is a pretty difficult thing. Nevertheless, we are succeeding. Commissioner Ross, in Illinois, is working in harmony with our agents. Sometimes, as you know, managers of concerns will give information to the federal government that they will not give to the state government. They may think there is a "cat in the meal" if it is the state, and not so on the other hand, but to overcome all these difficulties is a great task.

The Secretary: Massachusetts, the Hon. Horace G. Wadlin, Chief. I received last evening this letter from Mr. Wadlin. He is engaged in preparing to remove his present quarters to the new annex to the State building, and it is impossible for his state to be represented on this occasion, but he sends the following report:

The current work of the Massachusetts Bureau comprises the following departments:

On the Statistics of Labor—The report for 1897, the first part of which will be published this week, followed immediately by the remainder of the volume, relates mainly to wages.

Part I covers Comparative Wages and Prices, 1860-1897. This is prepared in conformity with the practice of the bureau of presenting from time to time statistics of this kind, collected by its agents from original sources, in form enabling comparisons to be made as to the increase or decrease. The figures for 1897 are tabulated in connection with those for 1860, 1872, 1878 and 1881; and were, like those for the previous years, collected directly from different establishments in the specified industries by the agents of the department, who, for that purpose visited at the close of the year the industrial centres of the commonwealth, and by the co-operation of the proprietors obtained the information.

Part II of the report will contain the third installment of the extended tabular presentation of Grand Weekly Wages in the United States and foreign countries, which was begun in the report for 1895. This installment covers employments whose index letters are either H, I, J, K, L, M, N or O; thus, with the preceding installments, bringing the entire tabulation forward to cover all employments within the index letters A to O. As in previous years, the wages are graded by years under five heads, namely, high, medium high, medium, medium low and low. The presentation will be continued in future reports until all employments have been covered, and will be supplemented by similar presentations as to prices; comprising in the aggregate 489,600 quotations as to wages and 168,400 as to prices.

Part III of the report will contain the usual Labor Chronology resume of the leading events of the year relating to labor, labor legislation of the year, etc.

On the Annual Statistics of Manufacturers—The regular annual report on this subject is in press and will be issued during the summer. It will contain comparative data for the years 1896 and 1897 upon capital invested, stock used, goods made, persons employed, wages paid, proportion of business done, and number of days in operation, covering the principal industries of the state.

On the Decennial Census of 1895—The reports, practically completed—nearly all of which will be issued during the present year—cover the following branches of the Census: Manufactures, Agriculture, The Fisheries, Commerce, Libraries and Schools, Defective and Criminal Classes, and the Occupations of the People.

The bureau publishes quarterly bulletins relating to industrial topics. Besides brief special articles on various subjects, these will hereafter contain a quarterly review of employment and earnings. Our plans contemplate brief reports from the leading industrial places in the state, with comparisons from quarter to quarter relating to the condition of employment and wages. The special statistical articles contained in the bulletins for the present year include an exhaustive presentation relating to the Condition of the Cotton Industry in Massachusetts, especially with reference to southern competition; and a consideration of the subject of wealth of accumulation through life insurance, based upon the returns of life insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts from 1890 to 1895, inclusive.

The bureau is now entering upon two investigations, both of which were ordered by the legislature at its recent session, one relating to Sunday labor and the other to forms of labor and co-operative insurance and profit sharing, whereby provision is made to secure employes either a share of profits or sick or mortuary benefits. These will be covered during the present year and from parts of the report for 1898.

As contemplated by a resolution of the convention, I submit the following statement as to the regular appropriations made for the department:

For clerical and contingent expenses, including the reports on the statistics of labor and the annual statistics of manufactures and bulletin service, \$12,500.

This does not include the salaries named below:

Chief, annually.....	\$3,000
Chief clerk, annually.....	2,000
Second clerk, annually.....	1,650

Nor does it include the cost of printing reports, which is paid for out of a regular lump appropriation for printing public documents, with which the bureau is not directly concerned. The bureau is now provided with rented quarters outside the state house, a special appropriation being made for rent. This arrangement practically ceases July 1, when the department will be transferred to the new rooms in the state house.

Special investigations ordered by the legislature, if involving material expense, are usually made under special appropriations; and the Decennial Census, of course, has a special appropriation.

HORACE G. WADLIN, Chief.

Secretary: Pennsylvania, the Hon. James M. Clark, Commissioner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Clark: Our work, with one or two exceptions, is largely in the line of what it has been for the preceding years. In 1892 my predecessor, Prof. Albert S. Bolles, prepared and published an exhaustive article upon The Liability of Employers to Employes, giving decisions of the supreme court of the state upon these questions up to January 1 of that year, and in addition containing legislation upon the subject in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming, and in some of the foreign countries. Being a work of more than ordinary interest, it was this year supplemented by the same author, with the decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania up to January 1, 1895. This will appear in our report for the year 1897, shortly to be published, and in pamphlet form is now ready for distribution. The entire work is so complete and authoritative that it is being largely used in our state as a text-book for schools and colleges.

The manufacture of paper occupies considerable space. Reports have been secured from every establishment in the state, making the work a valuable one in a census way. The making of wood pulp by the soda and sulphite processes are fully described and illustrated.

Presentations of pig iron, steel, iron and steel rolled into finished form, and tin-plate, will be made, showing accurately not only the entire production for the year of these, Pennsylvania's leading industries, but the value of the production, the number of persons employed, the days of employment, the aggregate of wages paid, the average yearly earnings and the average daily wages. The cost of the basic materials will also be shown, as well as the capital invested. A marked increase will be shown of the production in all of these industries, but the most pronounced will be that of tin-plate, which will be not less than 60 per cent of an increase over 1896. I made a boast, I think at our session of two years

ago, of having the largest tin-plate works at my home in New Castle, in this country, if not in any other country. Some of you who were present thought my statement boastful, but since that time that plant has taken such place as to make it the recognized largest tin-plate plant in the world, but now what will you say when I tell you that New Castle is to-day building one fully a half larger, which will be in operation by the first of September. The roofage alone of this plant will be some 3,000 feet in length. This advance in the manufacture of tin-plate in this country, gentlemen, means that the United States, yes, that Pennsylvania, if not New Castle, through her two enormous plants, will dictate the price of tin-plate, not only for this country, but for the world. We believe the time will come with our improved machinery and appliances, when we will be able to make tin-plate cheaper than it is made in Wales, even with the pauper wages that are paid there, and that we will give our workman such wages that he can hold up his head and not only feel that he is one of the people, but be proud that he is an American citizen.

Individual earnings will be shown, and although not so extensive as in our report for 1896, they were compiled from figures taken in the same manner—that is, from the time-books and pays-rolls following the individual wage-earner through the year and giving him credit for just what he himself earned, thus showing not what each person employed averaged, but what each person actually made. In order that the presentation might be equally fair to the employer and to the employed, care was exercised that the names be taken as they appeared upon the rolls without regard to wages paid or to regularity of employment.

I think that about outlines our work, Mr. President. We shall take up, of course, the usual strikes and their causes, as we have done from year to year, but that is practically our plan of work for this year.

The Secretary: Connecticut, the Hon. Samuel B. Horne, Commissioner.

CONNECTICUT.

By law the reports of the Connecticut bureau must be made to the Governor by December 1 of each year, and be ready for presentation in printed form to the General Assembly when it meets in January. This makes our new work begin on January 1.

In view of the great interest that is being taken in the competition between the North and South in the cotton industry, a special investigation is being made to secure data for the purpose of showing the value of this great manufacturing interest to the state. The investigation will also cover the silk and wool industry.

It is intended to present the facts concerning rate of wages, hours of labor, spindle and horse power, number of employes, capital invested, amount paid in wages, value of product, etc.

The facts will be compared with such reliable data as can be secured from the South.

Other work being done is the annual report concerning the varied manufacturing interests, and a special investigation about the strength and standing of organized labor in the state. This work that has never been done in Connecticut, and is meeting with the hearty endorsement of the labor unions.

The bureau is somewhat crippled in its work by lack of a sufficient appropriation. The salary of the commissioner and clerk are fixed by statute and remain the same. The appropriation for special agents for two years is \$2,000, \$900 for extra clerk, and \$2,000 for office expenses.

The expense of printing and distributing the report is borne by the comptroller's department from an appropriation for that purpose. Forty-five hundred copies of the last report were printed.

The Secretary: Kentucky, the Hon. Lucas Moore, Commissioner.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. President: The work of the Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics for the past two years is embodied in the twelfth biennial report which was issued the beginning of the present year. In compiling this report I found it impractical, on account of the broad field embraced in the duties of the Bureau, to deal with special subjects and the volume is mainly devoted to acquainting the world, and ourselves as well, with the wonderful resources of our state; their development and opportunities for further devel-

opment. The report contains a comprehensive map of each of the 119 counties, with a detailed statement of the products of the county, whether of mines, factories or fields; the character of labor employed and its compensation; the presence of undeveloped mineral, timber and other sources of wealth and the opportunities for the employment of capital.

The subject of the cost of producing an acre of each of the farm crops of the state was also investigated, and the cost of production and the yield per acre in each county given.

The only notable labor disturbance occurring during this time was the long strike of the coal miners of the southeastern district. Investigation revealed that while the strike was ostensibly for the purpose of resisting a slight reduction in the scale of wages, and for securing some changes in the system of weighing, the most potent influence was sympathy for the striking miners of the Ohio and Pennsylvania fields. After prolonged struggle, lasting from four to seven months, work was resumed at practically the scale proposed by the operators when the strike was inaugurated. During this time the miners of the other two districts were at work.

It is gratifying, as an evidence of improvement in the condition of labor, that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, a system with a pay-roll greater perhaps than that of the other railroad companies combined, has given notice of the restoration, effective July 1st, of the ten per cent reduction in wages which was made during the summer of 1893.

At present the Bureau is engaged with the duties devolving on account of its connection with the agricultural interests; such as the preparation and distribution of the monthly crop bulletins and preparations for the work of the coming institute season.

The appropriation remains the same, \$13,000 annually, which must cover all expenses incurred.

The expenditures for the two years covered by the twelfth biennial report, amounted to \$14,321.57, which included the cost of several carloads of field and garden seeds, and the expense attending the distribution of same.

The next is New Jersey, the Hon William Stainsby.

Mr. Stainsby: I have a report that has been prepared, and I will hand it to the Secretary if he will kindly read it.

NEW JERSEY.

Mr. President: The report of the New Jersey Bureau for 1897 was prepared under the supervision of my predecessor, Mr. Simmermann, and was in the hands of the printer when I assumed the duties of the office of chief. I can, therefore, report only the titles of the subjects presented without going into details.

Part first is the continuation of the Statistics of Manufactures which was begun in 1896, and is therefore the second presentation on that subject.

The number of establishments reported for 1896 was 309, and for 1897, 440; of that number, 91 were so incomplete as to render them of no value, which left 349 as the number of returns from establishments, on which the tables are based.

Part second containing the labor legislation enacted at the 1897 session of the legislature; and also the opinions given in the higher courts of the state, so far as they relate to workmen's interests.

These opinions expound, for the most part, the extent of an employer's liability for injuries received by a workman in the course of his employment.

Part third is the usual presentation of the co-operative building and loan societies as required by law.

The work of the Bureau for 1898 will be the presentation of Statistics of Manufactures; an act of the legislature of 1898 recognizes this work, and directs the Bureau to continue it from year to year.

No authority is given, however, to compel manufacturers to fill blanks. I believe such authority to be unnecessary, and that the moral influence of the act directing the publication of these statistics, will be sufficient to insure success.

Current wages and possibly yearly earnings of the operative, male and female, employed in the principal industries, and the cost of living in different sections of the state will also be presented.

I regard it as important at this time that an accurate record be made of the cost of the various articles of food, so that we may know how prices are affected by causes incidental to the war in which our country is at present engaged.

These will be the main lines of original work for the year. A summary of strikes and lockouts affecting New Jersey, from the year 1887 to 1894, will also be presented; the data to be taken from the report of the United States Department of Labor for 1894 on that subject.

It is also in contemplation to present the wages paid by the principal municipalities of our state for labor, skilled and unskilled, employed on public works. There are some other features in contemplation designed to give the report a more popular character, such as a column of labor chronology and a digest of such matters relating to social economy, as may appear from time to time in the form of magazine articles or lectures, the work of persons of reputation; but there is much work of an organizing character to be done in the office, and this will be little more than a project for the present year.

The law in New Jersey requires all officers of bureaus, who issue annual reports, to have them ready for publication not later than November 30th; as I assumed the duties of the office of chief on May 1st, there was but seven months left me in which to prepare for and carry out the work of the year.

The salaries of the chief and secretary are, respectively, \$2,500 and \$1,500 per year. The appropriation, which is independent of these salaries, is \$4,000 per year, with \$250 allowance for office stationery. The printing of the report is also provided for.

All other expenses incidental to carrying on the work of the Bureau must be paid out of the \$4,000 appropriation.

The fixed expenses of the office are, for salaries for two clerks, \$1,900 per year.

Postage and express charges (approximately) \$500, which leaves a balance of \$1,700, to pay for such extra help as may be required, either in the office or outside.

The Secretary: Illinois, Hon. David Ross, Commissioner.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Ross: The work of the Illinois Bureau, as the members of this convention very generally know, is two-fold in character—that is, it has specific routine duties to perform every year in the tabulation and publication of the statistics of coal production in the state, and it is also charged with making original investigations, like other bureaus, and publishing the results of the same every two years. Thus we compile and print one report every year and two reports every other year. This has come about largely from the fact that the Bureau stands in the relation of god-father to the mine inspection system in Illinois. Coal mining is to Illinois what manufacturing is to Massachusetts, and our Bureau has devoted more attention to the condition of coal miners and to coal mining as an industry than to any other class or subject. The relations which have thus been established between the Bureau and the coal miner have resulted, through mining legislation, in gradually increasing the functions of the Bureau on lines not at all statistical. The Bureau, for instance, is in effect, though not in fact, the head of the mine inspection service, and receives and considers the many complaints, inquiries and complications which arise under it. A recent law requires the mine-owners to pay fees for the state inspection of their mines, and the secretary of the Bureau is charged with the collection of these fees, which necessitates the keeping of a book account with every mine-owner of the state; the commissioners of this Bureau also appoint a board of examiners and exercise certain functions connected with the examination, certification and registration of mine managers, hoisting engineers and others, under the operation of laws, largely promoted by the Bureau, designed to conserve the health and safety of coal miners.

It will thus be seen that in the process of evolution, which has been going on during the last ten years in the Bureau of Illinois, our statistical functions have been somewhat encroached upon by super-imposed administrative duties. Consequently, when we report that, during the year since the last meeting of this convention, we have published nothing but our annual coal report, it should not be inferred that we have done little, nor that we have done nothing else. Our coal report has grown to a volume of 300 pages of strictly statistical matter, and we have done many other things, but for the purposes of this meeting our coal report represents our current work. We have finished one and are now preparing the schedules for the next.

Our special work this year consists in conducting for Illinois the investigation which the Department of Labor is making for the country at large concerning private and mu-

municipal ownership of certain public utilities. We have recently entered upon this work with five special agents. These men are, of course, entirely new, not only to the peculiar service demanded of special agents, but equally new to the exactions of statistical and economic enquiry. This is a serious handicap suffered by all state bureaus—that they can never have experts in their service; they must employ whom they can find when the time comes to use them; that is to say, they must find, first, men of intelligence and ability, and, what is more difficult still, men of ability who are out of employment and ready to accept temporary employment at a moderate compensation. Then the process of education on special lines begins and the development of the state expert is just about complete when the work is done. All this, however, is inevitable; it is the common lot of state bureaus, but the force of the disability arising from this source is emphasized in entering upon an inquiry so complex in its character as that in which we are now engaged.

An investigation seeking to discover whether the operation of those great quasi-public functions—the distribution of light and water—should be administered through public or private ownership and management must, in the nature of the case, be a difficult one. This has been recognized in all the preliminary discussions of the convention on this subject. It is difficult, primarily, because the sources of the information desired have been so long and so safely sealed from public view, in the vaults of corporations, that it seems not only like a sacrilege to approach them, but a wanton temptation of Providence to tamper with them. Another difficulty lies in the multitude of technical details pertaining to the operation of all these plants, but more particularly to the electrical plants. Still another obstacle, to exact returns, is found in the imperfect records and faulty book-keeping in many of the smaller concerns, and in pretty much all the municipal plants. Of course there are the incredulous people, and the suspicious people, and those who want to see the law for it—book and page—and the occasional man who is simply incensed at the very idea.

Our agents are encountering all these troubles and more, but they are also meeting day by day representatives of corporations and others who recognize the propriety of the investigation, the probable value of its results, who believe that the government will treat their disclosures in good faith, and who surrender valuable time in order to give the special agent all the details he wishes.

On the whole we have met with a fair measure of success. In the course of six weeks we have secured complete schedules from upwards of forty plants and believe that three or four times that number can be acquired between now and the early autumn. This will be regarded as a sufficient amount of data from Illinois. We find no difficulty, so far as the disposition of the officers is concerned, in getting all the information we want concerning municipal plants; the only trouble with them is in the character of the records and in defective book-keeping. In general the difficulty with private owners increases with the size of the town, though one of the best schedules we have is from a private corporation in the largest city outside Chicago.

For the first time in the experience of our Bureau we have, in this investigation, felt the need of a compulsory clause in our law; not that we have wished to impose any pains or penalties upon recalcitrants, but because, in some cases, we could have quoted a penalty clause with salutary effect. The officers of one corporation in particular said they would give us what the schedule called for if there was any law requiring it, but not otherwise; as we failed to produce the law they failed to produce their books. In general no question is raised as to penalties, or the legal authority for the inquiry, but for purposes of quotation we now recognize the uses of a law compelling answers to questions.

We do not, of course, venture to express or even to hold any opinion as to the nature of the facts which this investigation will disclose. It may be observed, however, that whereas the municipal concerns frequently show unmistakable signs of prosperity, the profits of many private corporations appear to be manifestly inadequate to the amount of capital and of business talent invested. If this prove to be the general situation the private companies should be glad to be relieved of their burdens and to surrender property which makes them no money to municipal or other management.

The secretary: Maine, the Hon. Samuel W. Matthews, Commissioner.

MAINE.

Mr. Matthews: My statement as to the amount of work of our Bureau will be very brief; I have prepared nothing.

We issue annual reports at the end of the year, and the amount of our appropriation is so limited that it is necessary to confine it to a few months, and I have not entirely formulated my work for the present year. The lines of work are practical—we are obliged to make our work practical in order to interest our people in the work of the Bureau. I shall continue the investigation I carried on last year with regard to our principal manufactures, our cotton, our woolen and our shoe industries. Those investigations last year, I think, attracted a good deal of attention and were considered of some value, showing, as they did, that the margin over and above the expenses for materials and labor, that the margin of profit was so reduced, there was really no profit in the business. During the year there were strikes in connection with our woolen and our cotton industries, and in making the investigations we undertook, as far as we could, to ascertain what effect the growth of the cotton industry of the south was having upon our New England industry. In addition to that, I am making a special investigation of the manufacture of furniture and woodwork and of machinery and of iron, and some other matters will be developed later on.

Our reports are annual. We have in the state of Maine the magnificent sum of \$3,500 a year, appropriations being made for two years, as our legislature is biennial, making \$7,000. My salary is \$1,500. I have then \$2,000 for the ordinary expenses, from which I pay my clerk and contrive to work out a little something to come out here with. The printing, the stationery and express and all those incidental expenses come from funds that are provided for the running of the state business, so there is nothing of that kind that comes out. And I am very happy to say that our governor and our councilors have come to look at the fact that I have been at the head of our Maine Bureau since the organization of the Bureau in 1887, as a reason why I should be retained, and down in Maine they believe when they get a good man they should hold on to him. They do that in Congress, and consequently everything runs along smoothly and nicely, and I have always been very careful not to exceed my appropriations, and as long as I do that they are well satisfied. Last year I turned back into the treasury 3 cents, the year before a little something, but I have never exceeded it; so the people are satisfied and the legislature believes in the honesty of their commissioner, and they let me run the thing as I please.

Gentlemen, I am very glad to be out here. There is another thing I want to call attention to, however. I have made a special investigation of our summer resorts and our fish. In 1893 I was instructed by the legislature to do this, and last year I did it on my own hook and as a labor of love.

President: Do you investigate the summer resorts in summer and winter?

Mr. Matthews: I have done both. In the winter we take up the ice business, and I know that you will come to Maine next year to see whether I have been telling you the truth about our summer resorts. That has been a very interesting subject, and I think the investigation of it and the effects of it have made the Bureau and Maine very solid, more so than it would have been otherwise, because it has shown practical results and has brought money into the state.

Secretary: Indiana, the Hon. John B. Connor, Commissioner.

INDIANA.

Mr. Connor: The mine inspection department and the factory inspection department are entirely separate from the Bureau of Statistics in my state, and I think it is wisely so, as the commissioners who have those double duties come in contact with people whom they don't find it wise to antagonize in other matters. It has always been so. The mine inspector and the factory inspector are distinct departments from the Bureau.

The amount of the work of the Bureau in Indiana is that contemplated by the law organizing the departments, and is very wide. Indeed, in Indiana this year we are undertaking to do about \$20,000 worth of work with \$8,000, and I think by putting a good percentage of the salaries into the work, we will be able to get through very handsomely. I have prepared a brief outline of this work.

The current work of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics embraces a resume of the physical condition of the state, and its material progress from the date of its admission into the Union, in 1816, down to the present, illustrated with a physical map of the state, showing its principal water courses, lakes, elevation at various points above sea level, and the changes of the physical changes in the past centuries. The material progress will also be

illustrated in the text, along with brief statistical statements, giving development in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, railway construction, taxation and wealth at various periods for over eighty years.

In addition to this feature of the work is that of pretty full statistical statements of current agricultural progress compared with recent years. Mining, manufacturing and labor is also embraced in the current work, insofar as the small appropriations for the Bureau will justify.

Production of the coal, stone, clays, natural gas, petroleum and their annual value.

The economic features include taxation and county expenditures, bonded and other indebtedness, township taxation, management and expenditure, judicial procedure and expense, the benevolent institutions, reformatories and prison management and expenditure.

The work on social statistics embrace churches and church property, numbers, values, etc.; building associations and their influence in securing homes for the people, and other information bearing on social conditions and betterments.

The educational features include permanent and current school funds and expenditures, pupils receiving the benefits of the public schools, school-house building, values and expenditures.

Railway mileage, construction, expenditures, passenger and freight traffic, rates, losses by accidents, etc., etc.

Criminal statistics, nature and public cost of same.

Vital statistics, such as births, marriages and deaths, disease and causes, by periods of the year, age, sex, and occupation at death.

Meteorological statistics and other features bearing upon the "permanent prosperity of the productive industry of the people of the state," as provided in the law organizing the Bureau.

Unfortunately this wide field of work is provided with a far too meagre appropriation to do it thoroughly, being very much less than some other states provided for statistical work.

The entire appropriation for the Indiana Bureau, for salaries, agents, printing and expenses, is but \$8,200. The printing of the biennial reports, however, are provided for out of the general printing fund.

The Secretary: New York, the Hon. John T. McDonough.

NEW YORK.

Mr. President: In May, 1897, the New York Bureau commenced its investigation of the private and municipal ownership of electric light, gas and water supply plants, conducting the enquiry on lines suggested in a schedule prepared by the president of this convention. Notwithstanding the popular impression that business companies would refuse to answer the Bureau's questions, for fear that the results might affect the permanency or value of their franchises, the material contained in the compilation, which was submitted in our annual report to the legislature, at the beginning of this year, was readily forthcoming, and enabled us to give to the public a mass of valuable data. Reports were received from ninety-seven electrical companies, twenty-six combined electric light and gas, two combined electric light and water, sixty-one gas, and ninety-six water companies. In addition to the foregoing, returns were obtained from four electric light, five combined electric light and water, and seventy-one water supply plants—all owned and operated by municipalities. With reference to the proprietorship and operation of water works, the inquiry develops that with few exceptions the plants in cities are under municipal management, and are successful, while in the majority of villages reporting, the water supply is controlled by private corporations. Electricity for light and power is supplied in most instances by incorporated companies. In two third-class cities, Dunkirk and Watervliet, the electrical plants are owned by the municipalities, and have been operated successfully. In seven villages, also, these plants are public properties. All the gas plants in the state are managed by private ownership.

The work of the Bureau, in 1896, was given up, to a great extent, to the procuring of returns, from about four thousand of the largest manufacturing establishments in the state, showing not only the volume of business done in each of the five years from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, but also the wages paid in the various industries during that period, so that a

comparison could be made, showing a increase or decrease, as the case might be, each year.

These returns, however, whilst they showed the rate of wages paid per day in the different trades, did not accurately show the total amount received per year, because no account was kept of idleness.

For instance, if the returns showed that a stone-cutter received, in New York City, \$4 per day, one would be justified in reaching the conclusion that stone-cutters were doing well in that city. But if it should turn out that the machanic was out of work, say one-quarter of time, then his income would be cut down accordingly, and his wages would not average more than \$3 per day.

In order, therefore, to ascertain not only the rate of wages paid to the members of the various trades, but also the days of employment, the Bureau, in 1897, sent out to all industrial organizations, both general and individual forms, requesting information for each calendar quarter regarding the number of days of employment and the wage earnings of all members, together with the total membership and the number unemployed. Our printed report will contain the details by industries and occupations in the various localities. From the following epitomized statement some idea may be formed as to the results attained:

On March 31, 927 organizations reported a total membership of 142,570. At the close of the succeeding quarter, June 30, 975 unions had a membership of 151,206; on September 30, 1,009 organizations reported 168,454 members; and at the close of December 1,026 unions returned a membership of 173,728. While the increase in the figures for the number of organizations and membership, in the last three-quarters of the year, is partly due to the greater completeness of the returns to the Bureau, a comparison of the same unions from quarter to quarter, shows an actual increase in the number of organized workers in the state.

Relative to the unemployed, it was reported that the last day of each quarter, viz., on March 31, 1897, 43,664 members were idle, while 27,378 were out of work on June 30, 23,230 on September 30 and 39,849 on December 31. Comparing these figures with the total membership on those dates, 30.6 per cent of the members were out of work on March 31; 18.1 per cent on June 30; 18.8 per cent on September 30, and 22.6 per cent on December 31. The returns also show that of those idle during each entire quarter, 35,381 were idle during the whole of the three months, 17,887 during the second quarter, 10,898 for the quarter ending September 30, and 10,135 in the quarter closing with December. Again, comparing with the total number of members, 24.8 per cent of them were idle the whole of the first quarter, 11.8 per cent for the second, 6.5 per cent for the third, and 5.8 per cent for the fourth.

Reports as to the number of days of employment show that during the first quarter the average number of days worked by each member was, for men, 58, for women, 63. In the second quarter it was 69 men and 57 for women. For the third quarter it was 67 for men and 66 for women, while during the last quarter it was 65 for men and 56 for women. The average earnings per member in the first three months were \$115.06 for men and \$65.63 for women; second quarter, \$159.12 for men and \$81.39 for women; third quarter, \$174.40 for men and \$91.80 for women; fourth quarter, \$174.47 for men and \$73.71 for women.

We are continuing the collection of these statistical details from the industrial organizations this year, and have already received returns for the first quarter from 1,100 unions.

The Bureau devoted considerable time in 1897 to investigating certain branches of the agricultural interests of the state, and a large part of the report for that year, now in the hands of the state printer, is devoted to that subject, including wages paid day help and those hired by the month on farms for summer and winter work, with and without board; the prices of staple products during 1894, 1895 and 1896, the income of farms, etc., etc.

The tables relating to wages show that, with board and lodging, farm hands are paid in summer an average of \$18.08 per month and in winter \$13.87 per month, and without board and lodging an average of \$23.20 per month in summer and \$14.45 in winter. The reports received show a large depreciation in farm values and increased indebtedness, as compared with former years, notwithstanding the fact that the state of New York has in 10 years appropriated in aid of the agricultural interests an enormous sum of money, viz., \$3,309,503.

The labor laws of New York state contain a provision prohibiting the employment of aliens on public works, whether such work be performed by the municipal authorities or by contractors. Owing to the vast amount of this kind of work performed annually, contractors and aliens have sought to defeat this provision of the law, the former because

they are enabled to procure alien workmen at lower rates of wages and the latter in order that they may obtain employment.

The Bureau has, during this year, been investigating the violations of this law, and our next report will contain the results of this investigation.

The immigration question is also undergoing general consideration. According to the figures furnished by the United States Immigration Service, the number of alien steerage passengers landed at all ports of this country during the six years from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1897, was 2,187,669, and New York state was the destination of no less than 819,387 of these immigrants. The astonishing fact that 38.3 per cent of the aliens who have arrived in the United States in the period named have made the empire state their abiding place, has naturally led to the inquiry as to what extent this influx of newcomers has affected the conditions of citizen workers. The New York Bureau, therefore, decided to look into the matter, and we have inserted in the schedule sent to industrial organizations three questions bearing upon the subject, the first being, "Has your trade been affected by immigration during the past six years?" The second, "If so, how many of your members have been displaced by immigrants?" And the third, "Have wages in your trade been reduced by reason of competition of immigrants, and, if so, to what extent?" In addition to this method of obtaining the facts, our special agents are interviewing men and women prominently identified with the movement for the advancement of the interests of labor with a view to eliciting their observations and experiences in this particular field of research. Enough has already been gleaned in regard to the subject to warrant the declaration that immigration has materially depressed the labor market, by cheapening the cost of production, lowering wages and driving citizens out of certain employments in which they were heretofore employed at good wages. These facts have caused many wageworkers in New York to favor a more restricted immigration law.

The state maintains a free employment bureau in New York City, under the control of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but managed by a superintendent and two clerks.

In the year 1897, 7,315 persons made application for work, viz.: 3,996 men and 3,319 women, and employment was obtained for 20 per cent of these, whereas in 1896 only five per cent of the applicants for work found situations.

It is proposed, in the report for 1898, to make an investigation of systems of pensions and insurance for firemen, policemen and school teachers. Such are in operation in several of the larger cities of the state, and the new charter of greater New York City contains quite elaborate provisions in relation thereto.

These systems, in some instances at least, amount to compulsory insurance for municipal employes, which suggests the larger subject of compulsory insurance for workingmen in general. That subject, as is well known, was most comprehensively and ably investigated by the United States Labor Bureau, in a report published in 1893. But as five years have lapsed since that report it is proposed to include in the New York report for 1898 some account of the progress made since 1893 in the establishment of systems of compulsory insurance in the various countries having such, with notice of proposals therefor in others, and especially materials showing the results of German and Austrian experience up to date. It is not the hope to present anything new or original, as to the general theory of the subject, but it is believed that a supplement to the United States report for 1893, bringing materials for Germany down to date, will be valuable, especially as the last five years contain the older experience of the system, and new returns for Germany may be had for ten years under the sickness and accident laws, and six years under the old age and invalidity law. The material for Austria will moreover be practically new to labor reports.

Finally, it is proposed to raise the question of the possibility of compulsory insurance under American, and more especially New York state conditions. It would be out of the commissioner's province to offer conclusions or make recommendations upon such a question, and nothing more is contemplated than to bring up the question, and point out the various practical problems involved, with the view of putting the matter before the people of the state and, if possible, excite some interest in the subject, which is prominent at present in European discussion and legislative proposals.

The appropriation for the bureau, including salaries of commissioner, deputy and chief clerk for the year ending September 30, 1898, amounted to \$25,500, and for the year ending September 30, 1899, \$26,500. In addition to this sum \$5,000 per year is appropriated for conducting the free employment bureau in New York City.

Secretary: Michigan, the Hon. Joseph L. Cox, Commissioner.

MICHIGAN.

Mr. Cox—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I will be quite brief. Since our last convention we have been given an increase of appropriation by the legislature to help us in our work. We have now \$20,000 a year to operate on. That is, we have an annual appropriation of \$8,000 for the Labor Bureau, and while we had formerly \$8,000 for factory inspection, this amount has now been increased to \$12,000. But inasmuch as we collect our statistics through the different inspectors who visit the factories, the benefits of that appropriation are also felt by the Bureau. We attempt to keep the funds separate and distinct, but the benefits of one is felt by the other.

As to the work the Bureau is doing this year, I would say that we are carrying out a line of investigation more thoroughly than last year, but upon about the same lines and the same subjects of investigation.

We have taken up one special effort and expect to be able to report the number of mortgages on farm and city property that were discharged in 1896, and also the number of new mortgages placed upon the property in this state during 1897. We have taken up the work by counties, under special canvassers, and we have the work well in hand. We find that a great many of our farmers have been able to retain the property they had expected to lose, and many of them have reduced the principal and some of them have been able to discharge their mortgages. We find on the other hand that the rate of interest has been reduced, and that the new mortgages will bear an average of 6 per cent and a small fraction, while formerly it was 7 per cent. It is going to show, I think, that a much smaller amount of property is under mortgage than during the former year, and that which is under mortgage is at a much lower rate of interest than ever before in the state.

We have started to make a canvass of labor statistics on fifty thousand blanks, and in this work we are assisted very materially by the trade and labor organizations in the state. In addition we have some eight special canvassers engaged in the work. We also have from seven to nine inspectors, who are continually going through the factories of the state, who gather vital statistics for us. I do not know that I can name any one thing that has aided us more in our work than the state press, to whom I wish to pay a compliment for its courteous and valuable assistance. We have indeed been fortunate, and we certainly appreciate the efforts of the press, both of the country and of the city. I have discovered the fact that the circulation of bulletins are of great assistance to all. In this way we get the information before the people at once, instead of waiting until the issuance of the annual report. To-day we have no difficulty in communicating to the public any information that is of vital importance or general interest. These bulletins go the rounds of the press and are clipped as items of statistics worthy of publication, and thus find widespread and gratuitous circulation. When we have made an investigation that will interest the people, we hasten out an advance sheet from the Bureau, we find out which paper will publish it, say for instance, The State Republican or the Detroit papers, and we ask them the privilege of forwarding advance proofs of the article, stating that in to-morrow's issue of such a paper this will appear, and we mail that to 750 papers in Michigan. The result is, that as soon as that edition comes out, our work has found publication, and our business men, manufacturers, laboring men and all pick up the information, read it and become interested in the work.

I was surprised to learn that Illinois had no compulsory legislation in regard to gathering statistics. I do not believe in driving this work, in annoying anyone, but I will tell you that it is a good thing to have a clause in your law that will reach the stubborn. That is our experience here. They know they have to give us this information, and if they don't they will be prosecuted. We do not go far enough to offend them, or interfere with their private business. We try to go carefully, but all know perfectly well that our deputies mean business. We made several examples of violators and we have won out in every instance in the courts. We have the sympathy of nearly every manufacturer in Michigan; we have the sympathy of the business men, and they co-operate with us and readily give us the information we seek.

I don't know that I should take up more of your time, and I will not.

Kansas, the Hon. W. L. A. Johnson, Commissioner.

KANSAS.

Mr. President: The thirteenth annual report for Kansas contains, as outlined in my report to the Nashville convention, an investigation of the subject of land taxation, also comparative showings of taxation of general manufacturing plants and comparisons made on the basis of assessed valuations of such properties. This land taxation covers thirty counties and classifies holdings covered in the transfers during a six months' period, in seven different classes of values, ranging from \$250 up to \$25,000 and upward. Some very interesting facts have been brought out in this investigation, which proves the importance of the inquiry. The investigation of water, electric light and gas was also carried out as contemplated with the original blanks furnished us by Commissioner Wright of the National Department. Our gas and oil wells, lead and zinc mines, were investigated, along with the general manufactures of the state, and each are classified and analyzed separately by industries. The wage-earners' returns exceeded in number any report yet made by our Bureau and are also classified any analyzed separately by trades and occupations. Factory inspection returns are tabulated for the first time in our report, and the weak points in the law, governing both the Bureau and Factory Inspection, are pointed out for the benefit of our legislators. It was thought best to eliminate the chapter of the labor laws and decisions from the report and the same was published in separate pamphlet form. We are also compelled to omit our inquiry on the labor of the state penal institutions; also, the inquiry of present farm owners as compared with former years, and the subject of public cost of maintaining the poor, from our present report. These subjects were omitted because of our limited appropriation and reduced office and field force. We believe that a thorough investigation of a lesser number of subjects would prove of more importance and benefit than a large number of subjects incompletely handled. We have been handicapped because of our limited funds, but have worked faithfully to prove by a good report that the Bureau can be made a success if properly encouraged with a larger appropriation by our next Legislature. Our appropriation for 1898 remains the same as for 1897, i. e., \$3,320. Our current work for 1898 consists of a continuation of taxation and investigation. A supplemental comparative showing or review of the water, electric light and gas investigation as made nationally. We will also take up general manufacturers and wage-earners again, perhaps along a different line, and such other subjects as we may find possible to handle with profit and benefit.

I take this occasion of acknowledging our obligations, on behalf of our Bureau, to our worthy president, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, for the many courtesies and generous assistance which he has rendered us during the past year. I may say here that I am flattered by the belief that since our Bureau has taken up some newer lines and investigations outside of the routine, the public has become more interested and there seems to be a spirit of appreciation among the citizens of our state of the labors we have put forth. We anticipate a more generous recognition, both financially and morally, and in many other ways, of our Bureau than has been hitherto given. Our people are coming to recognize the importance of our Bureau as an agency by whose fruits and labor the state may know itself, its wants and needs.

Secretary: Wisconsin, the Hon. Halford Erickson, Commissioner.

WISCONSIN.

Mr. President: A little over one year ago the Wisconsin Bureau began to gather material for its eighth biennial report, and since then has been engaged in completing this work. As this work, as it was planned and as now carried out, was outlined in our report to the last convention of this association, there is but little to say regarding it at this time. It may be repeated, however, that our next report will, among other things, include three distinct investigations. The first of these relates to the "Cost of Production" of grain and the relation of this cost to the "Value of the Products." The second relates to the manufactures in our state. The third, which has been conducted in connection without duties of inspecting factories, workshops, etc., or of enforcing our factory regulations, relates to this work and to the laws under which it is carried out.

The investigation relating to the "Cost of Production," etc., of grain is about completed, and is, as it stands, much more extensive than as first planned. It is often stated

that the "Cost of Production" on the farm is at least very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain. For this reason our first efforts were almost limited to experiments only, the purpose of which was to find out whether such was the fact. Schedules in which the questions were so worded that, besides the sum of the different items of expense, the answers would also show all the elements which entered into each item. These schedules were at first sent to a few leading farmers only. The readiness, however, with which these farmers answered all such questions as those which related to the time required per acre for each process or part of the work involved, the value per acre of the land and other fixed and circulating capital used, the rate of wages paid, and of other facts from which, taken together, the cost may be easily computed, encouraged us to go on. The work was therefore continued until practically every agricultural county in the state had been covered. In all, besides hundreds of personal inquiries and private letters, over 7,000 schedules were made use of. Over fifty percent of the schedules were returned. In many, however, the answers were, in one way or another, defective, and, as only those who were included or used which could be corrected and verified, the investigation is based upon about 2,000 returns only. For the purpose in view, however, this number is sufficient. The results and conclusions arrived at are interesting, and in some cases unexpected. Our experience in this work, however, leads us to believe that the "cost of production" on the farm can, on the whole, be almost as easily ascertained as in our manufacturing industries.

Our manufacturing statistics cover about the same grounds as those presented of that state in their reports of manufactures by the Bureau of Massachusetts. In fact, it is our intention, as far as possible, to present such statistics of the manufactures of our State for the years 1896-97 as that Bureau is annually presenting of the manufactures of that state. Of the business of 1896 we succeeded in obtaining returns from over 1,800 manufacturing establishments. Nearly all of these have also reported for 1897. Those who as yet have not reported are expected to do so as soon as they can be reached. The reports have been classified as to industries, and the totals of each industry for each of the two years covered will be shown separately. As to the analysis of the figures, we do not expect to be able to carry these as far as has been done by the Bureau referred to. But we shall endeavor to present the facts in such a manner as to make them readily accessible. Statistics of this kind are always valuable, and as Wisconsin is a manufacturing state, being in this respect the tenth in order in the Union, it was thought they might be particularly so in this case. These were mainly our reasons for going into this work. It is also the intention to continue this work from year to year in future.

Our work of inspecting factories, workshops, etc., has, during the past eighteen months, been carried on with greater vigor and on a broader scale than ever before. Especially is this true as regards child labor. A large proportion of our manufacturing plants have during this period been inspected as often as once a month. Our efforts have also proved effective. Many improvements providing for greater safety against accidents from fires and dangerous machinery have been brought about, and I can state positively that there are at present practically no children under 14 years of age employed in this state. Besides thus enforcing the factory laws as they exist now, we have also gathered much material for the purpose of showing the need of a revision of these laws, a demand for which will be made to the next legislature.

REPORTS RECEIVED BY MAIL AND READ BY THE SECRETARY.

NERRASKA—S. J. Kent, Commissioner.

For our biennial report, which will be published this fall, we are engaged in gathering matter in relation to the following subjects:

Statistics in relation to manufacturers, wages and hours of labor in various industries.

Statistics in relation to city work.

Statistics in relation to railroads.

Statistics in relation to street railways.

Farm statistics relating to value of land, yield of crops, cost per acre of producing crops ready for market, wages and hours of labor of farm help, male and female. These farm statistics are gathered by counties and townships.

Labor statistics, gathered by assessors under new law, giving acres planted, amount raised and planted, value of manufactured products, capital invested, wages paid, etc.

Statistics relating to crime, pauperism, etc., compiled from returns by city marshals, chiefs of police, and county commissioners.

We are also publishing a map giving surplus products marketed for the state in 1897.

We are also operating a free employment department under a new law. We have but one office in the whole state. No extra help has been provided, nor any appropriation made to meet extra expenses.

The force in the office consists of the deputy, whose salary is \$1,500 per annum, and one clerk, whose salary is \$1,000 per annum.

The appropriation for the Bureau is \$5,650 for the biennium, \$5,000 being for salaries and \$650 for expenses, none of which is available for traveling expenses.

I inclose copy of the law under which the Bureau operates. I also inclose copies of laws relating to child labor, providing seats in stores for female employes, also fire escape law. The value of these laws is very much impaired by the fact that no adequate penalty clause is attached.

The above laws, together with the free employment office law, the mechanics' lien law, the law regulating the hours of labor, and the law protecting the labels of trade unions are all the labor laws we have in the state.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks mentioned, we are striving to make the work of the Bureau more comprehensive and practical than it has ever been before, and feel that we are meeting with some success. At the next session of the legislature we shall strive to have the laws so amended and the appropriation so increased as to further help in the work of building up the Bureau.

We regret our inability to be present at your meeting, as the views and ideas of so many experienced and able statisticians would certainly be of great practical benefit. We hope that another year this Bureau can send a representative.

With best wishes for the growth and welfare of your organization, and trusting that your deliberations may result in much good.

S. J. KENT,
Deputy Commissioner.

WEST VIRGINIA—I. V. Barton, Commissioner.

The report of this department for the years 1897-98, transmitted to the governor June 1st, Part I, Condition of Manufactures, will give by industries, increase or decrease in number employed, average daily hours of labor, weeks in operation and change in wage rates in 500 manufacturing establishments in this state; Part II, Strike of Bituminous Coal Miners, 1897, the effect and extent of the strike in West Virginia; Part III, Resources and Advantages of West Virginia, the general resources, water, fuel, labor and railroad advantages, the principal crops, cost of land and social and educational advantages of the fifty-five counties of the state; Part IV, Report of Factory Inspection, and Part V, Labor Laws of West Virginia.

Current work for the coming year will be an investigation intended to show the hours of labor, average daily wages and the social and educational condition of workmen in different occupations.

Our appropriation remains the same; salary of commissioner, \$1,200 per year; salary of assistant, \$800 per year; contingent expenses, \$450 per year.

I greatly regret not being able to meet with you in Detroit, and will await the report of the convention with interest.

I. V. BARTON,
Commissioner of Labor.

The President: That completes the lists of our reports for this morning. I think you will agree with me, if you have followed them carefully, that there are some conclusions to be drawn, the chief of which is that the work of our Bureaus is constantly increasing in its value, that its character is being elevated. You are reaching deeper down into the underlying facts, the economics of social conditions. I do not believe we have ever had presented at one of our conventions such a series of satisfactory reports of the current work. When you remember what has been said by these commissioners this morning, and remember the constantly improving character of the reports of the past few years, the conclusion is inevitable that this work is progressing, that it is attracting more and more attention, and that its value is being constantly increased. This is exceedingly encouraging. Sometimes some of us have felt that we had reached about the end of the rope of statistical in-

vestigation, but the facts have shown in the past few years that we have only skimmed the surface, and that the great work is still before us. The interest of the public is certainly increasing, and the fact that these Bureaus have been allowed to remain in existence so long is evidence in the fullest sense that they will be continued and their functions increased.

The Executive Committee at its meeting, for the purpose of making arrangements for this convention, decided to invite the heads of departments of foreign labor bureaus to contribute reports as to their functions, organization and general character. The secretary received reports from four foreign commissioners, which were read during the session.

The next matter before the convention was the reading of a paper by Gen. J. W. Latta, Secretary of Interior Affairs of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of the "Economic Influence of Statistics."

On calling the roll for responses, the secretary first announced Hon. Carroll D. Wright.

The third and last day of the convention was devoted to reports of Foreign Bureaus of Labor, reports from the officers of the Association, the adoption of resolutions, etc.

The Committee on Elections, with Mr. Clark of Pennsylvania, chairman, reported as follows:

Your committee, while urgently pressed to go to Milwaukee for the 1899 session, not forgetting in fixing upon Detroit for this session that in the early future we were to be forgetful of other things and "Remember the Maine," unanimously recommend Augusta, Maine, for the next, fifteenth annual convention, and also recommend the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Carroll D. Wright.

First Vice-President, W. L. A. Johnson, Kansas.

Second Vice-President, Lucas Moore, Kentucky.

Secretary-Treasurer, Samuel B. Horne, Connecticut.

Executive Committee—Samuel W. Matthews, Maine; Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; Samuel B. Horne, Connecticut; John B. Connor, Indiana; David Ross, Illinois.

Official stenographer, Samuel C. Dunham, Washington, D. C.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted and adopted, and the officers proposed were declared duly elected.

BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

State.	When or- ganized.	Chief officers.	Yrs. of service	
			Date.	No.
United States.....	1884	Carroll D. Wright	1885	14
Arkansas.....	1889	M. F. Locke.....	1889-1893	4
		W. G. Vincenheller.....	1893	5
California.....	1883	John S. Enos.....	1883-1887	4
		John J. Tobin.....	1887-1891	4
		George W. Waltz.....	1891-1895	4
		E. L. Fitzgerald.....	1895	4
Colorado.....	1887	O. J. Driscoll.....	1887-1889	2
		John W. Lockin.....	1889-1891	2
		Lester Bodine.....	1891-1893	2
		J. W. Brentlinger.....	1893-1895	2
		W. H. Klett.....	1895	4
Connecticut.....	1873	James F. Babcock.....	1873-1874	1
		Samuel J. Starr.....	1874-1875	1
		Arthur T. Hadley.....	1885-1887	2
		Samuel M. Hotchkiss.....	1887-1893	6
		Robert J. Vance.....	1893-1895	2
		S. B. Horne.....	1895	4
Illinois.....	1879	F. H. B. McDowell.....	1879-1881	2
		John S. Lord.....	1881-1893	12
		George A. Schilling.....	1893-1897	4
		David Ross.....	1897	2
Indiana.....	1879	John Collett.....	1879-1881	2
		John B. Conner.....	1881-1893	2
		William A. Peele, Jr.....	1883-1895	12
		Simeon J. Thompson.....	1895-1897	2
		John B. Conner.....	1897	2
Iowa.....	1884	E. R. Hutchins.....	1884-1890	6
		J. R. Sovereign.....	1890-1894	4
		W. E. O'Brien.....	1894	5
Kansas.....	1885	Frank H. Betton.....	1885-1893	8
		J. F. Todd.....	1893-1895	2
		Wm. G. Bird.....	1895-1897	2
		W. L. A. Johnson.....	1897	2
Kentucky.....	1876	C. E. Bowman.....	.....	.....
		C. Y. Wilson.....	.....	.....
		Nicholas McDowell.....	1892	4
		Lucas Moore.....	1896	2
Maine.....	1887	Samuel W. Matthews.....	1887	12
Maryland.....	1884	Thomas O. Weeks.....	1884-1892	8
		Allen B. Howard, Jr.....	1892-1896	4
		Charles H. Myers.....	1896-1898	2
		J. D. Wade.....	1898	1
Massachusetts.....	1869	Henry K. Oliver.....	1869-1873	4
		Carroll D. Wright.....	1873-1888	15
		Horace G. Wadlin.....	1888	11
Michigan.....	1883	John W. McGrath.....	1883-1885	2
		C. V. R. Pond.....	1885-1887	2
		A. H. Heath.....	1887-1891	4
		Henry A. Robinson.....	1891-1893	2
		Charles H. Morse.....	1893-1897	4
		Joseph L. Cox.....	1897	2
Minnesota.....	1887	John Lamb.....	1887-1891	4
		J. P. McGaughey.....	1891	.....
		L. G. Powers.....	1891	8
Missouri.....	1879	W. H. Hilkene.....	1880-1882	2
		H. J. Spaunhorst.....	1882-1883	1
		H. A. Newman.....	1883-1885	2
		Oscar Kochtitzky.....	1885-1889	4
		Lee Merriwether.....	1889-1891	2
		Willard C. Hall.....	1891-1893	2
		Henry Blackmore.....	1893-1895	2
		Lee Merriwether.....	1895-1897	2
		Arthur Rozelle.....	1897	2
Montana.....	1893	James H. Mills.....	1893-1897	4
		J. H. Calderhead.....	1897	2
Nebraska.....	1887	John Jenkins.....	1887-1890	3
		Philip Andres.....	1891-1893	2
		J. B. Erlon.....	1893-1895	2
		J. H. Powers.....	1895-1897	2
		S. J. Kent.....	1897	2

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS—Continued.

State.	When or- ganized.	Chief officers.	Yrs. of service	
			Date.	No.
New Jersey	1878	James Bishop	1878-1893	15
		Charles H. Simmerman	1893-1896	5
		William Stainsby	1896	1
New Hampshire.....	1898	John W. Hourlett	1898-1896	3
		Julian F. Trask	1896	3
New Mexico.....	1891	Max Frost	1891	6
New York	1888	Charles F. Peck	1888-1893	10
		Thomas J. Dowling	1893-1896	3
		John T. McDonough	1896	3
North Carolina	1887	W. N. Jones	1887-1889	2
		John C. Scarborough	1889-1893	4
		B. R. Lacy	1893-1897	4
		James Y. Hamrick	1897	2
North Dakota.....	1889	H. T. Helgesen	1889-1893	4
		Nelson Williams	1893-1896	2
		A. H. Laughlin	1896-1897	2
		H. U. Thomas	1897	2
Ohio	1877	Harry J. Walls	1877-1881	4
		Henry Luskey	1881-1885	4
		L. McHugh	1885-1887	2
		A. D. Fassett	1887-1890	3
		John McBride	1890-1892	2
		W. T. Lewis	1892-1896	4
		William Ruehrwein	1896-1896	2
		John P. Jones	1896	1
Pennsylvania.....	1872	Thomas J. Bigham	1872-1875	3
		W. H. Grier	1875-1879	4
		M. S. Humphreys	1879-1883	4
		Joel B. McCamant	1883-1887	4
		Albert S. Bolles	1887-1896	8
		James M. Clark	1896	4
Rhode Island	1887	Josiah B. Bowditch	1887-1889	2
		Almon K. Goodwin	1889-1893	4
		Henry E. Tiepke	1893	5
*South Dakota.....	1890	Frank Wilder	1890-1891	1
		Robert A. Smith	1891-1893	2
		Walter McKay	1893-1896	2
		S. A. Wheeler	1896	2
Tennessee.....	1891	George W. Ford	1891-1893	2
		John E. Lloyd	1893-1896	2
		F. P. Clute	1896-1896	1
		A. H. Wood	1896-1897	1
		A. D. Hargis	1897	2
Texas	1876	V. O. King	1879-1881	2
		A. W. Spreight	1881-1883	2
		H. P. Brewster	1883-1884	1
		H. P. Ree	1884-1887	3
		L. L. Foster	1887-1891	4
		J. E. Hollingsworth	1891-1896	4
		A. J. Rose	1896	3
*Utah	1890	Joseph P. Bache	1890	8
Virginia	1898	A. D. Montague	1898	1
Washington.....	1897	W. C. P. Adams	1897	2
Wisconsin	1883	Frank A. Flower	1883-1889	6
		H. M. Stark	1889-1891	2
		J. Dobbs	1891-1896	4
		Halford Erickson	1896	4
West Virginia.....	1889	Edward Robinson	1889-1893	4
		John N. Sydenstricker	1893-1897	4
		I. V. Barton	1897	2

*Abolished.

MISSOURI MINES.

Mr. Chas. Evans, inspector of coal mines, and Mr. Geo. E. Quinby, inspector of lead and zinc mines, make the following joint report and summary of the mining industries of the State for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1898:

Value of the coal product.....	\$3,148,862
Value of the lead product.....	3,011,058
Value of the zinc product.....	2,927,321
Total receipts June 30, 1898.....	\$9,087,241
Total receipts June 30, 1897.....	6,253,827
Increase over last year.....	\$2,833,414

At no period in the history of the State has the lead and zinc product been as large, and the same holds good as to values. The lead output for the year was 73,687 tons, an increase over the year before of 6,283 tons; the value of the same being \$3,011,058. This shows an increase in one year of \$1,148,936, with prices no greater than those received time and again in the past, while the prices for this year were greater than for the year before, yet there has been no such remarkable increase as experienced in zinc.

Zinc ore breaks all former records both in tonnage and prices. The output for the year was 139,668 tons, an increase of 46,520 tons; the receipts from the sale of the ore amounted to \$2,927,321, showing an increase of \$1,220,374 in its value.

The highest prices ever received for the ore have been realized within the last few months, with the prospect good for the maintenance of prices above that of the past years. We base our prediction for a continuance of good prices upon the fact that the zinc districts of the United States, outside of our State, are quite limited in extent; that the causes leading to an increased price and demand have come to stay, for the reason that the new uses for the metal but recently developed are of such a nature, and cover such an immense field, that a growing demand for the ore must result. From present indications no article of trade has a brighter future than zinc ore.

The product of our coal mines amounted to 2,838,152 tons, an increase of 408,764 tons over the former year; the amount received at the mines for the output was \$3,148,862, showing an increase in the value of the product of \$464,105. Had the price of coal advanced with the output like lead and zinc, our operators and miners would have occasion to rejoice. Unfortunately the increased demand did

not furnish any increase in price, for operators and miners have been compelled to accept exactly the same prices which prevailed last year. The increase in the production of coal has been largely affected by the strike in Illinois, so that which caused idleness in another state furnished more work for the miners of our State.

Aside from the low prices realized, our miners have been favored with more steady work and unusual harmony; but few unimportant strikes have occurred, and no acts of violence have been resorted to. Our mines, so far as their safety and sanitation are concerned, have never been equalled, and but for the single, though very serious, exception mentioned, the general conditions surrounding the mines may be classed as very satisfactory.

The total number of shafts operated last year was 1,038, of which 377 are coal and 661 lead and zinc. The number of men employed in the mines during the year was 15,000, of which 7,609 were employed in prospecting and mining lead and zinc and 7,391 employed in and at our coal mines.

Prices paid for mining coal as stated have not changed; the same may be said of the prices paid for lead mining in Southeast Missouri; but in Southwest Missouri where zinc ore is largely mined we understand prices have advanced; the latter advance, however, has occurred since our fiscal year closed.

RECENT COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOR.

The following Court decisions, culled from the Bulletins of the United States Department of Labor and the records of the Courts of Missouri, are considered of sufficient interest to the wage-earners of this State to justify their publication herein:

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—MINE REGULATIONS—*State vs. Murlin*, 38 *Southwestern Reporter*, page 923.—An information filed in the Circuit Court of Macon county, Missouri, against W. E. Murlin, for violating the statutes regulating the operation of mines, was quashed, and the State appealed to the Supreme Court of the State. Said Court rendered its decision February 2, 1897, and reversed the action of the lower court.

The following, which is quoted from the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Gantt, sufficiently sets forth the facts in the case and the reasons for the decision:

The act which defendant is charged with violating was approved April 11, 1895. It provides that "In all dry and dusty coal mines discharging light carbonated hydrogen gas,

or mines where the coal is blasted off the solid, shot-firers must be employed to fire all shots after the employes and other persons have retired from the mine." It is further provided that "any agent, owner or operator of any coal mine in this State violating the provisions of the section of which the foregoing provision is a part, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense, on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty or more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The manifest purpose of this legislation is the protection of the lives of coal miners who work in mines in which giant or blasting powder is used to dislodge the coal from its natural bed. It is only in mines which are operated by blasting coal off the solid that the duty is enjoined upon the owner, operator, or agent operating such mine, of employing shot-firers to fire all shots, and requiring that such blasts shall be made by the shot-firers after the other miners and operatives have retired from the mines. Experience has demonstrated the necessity of establishing police regulations for the working of coal mines in order to protect the health and safety of persons employed therein.

If the Legislature can regulate the harmless business of the citizen, on the ground that possible fraud may be perpetrated, surely there can be no hesitation in holding that a regulation requiring mine owners, who operate mines in which the dangerous agency of blasting powder is used, to so use and handle the powder as to protect the lives and insure the safety of their miners, is a fair and reasonable exercise of the police power and within the well-recognized scope of legislation. One of the great purposes of the people of this Commonwealth, in establishing a legislative department of our State government, was to devise ways and rules to conserve the health and lives of its people. The Constitution lays down certain great and fundamental principles, according to which the Legislature is to govern, but it commits to the Legislature the right and duty of formulating all auxiliary rules to effectuate the principles of the Constitution; and it would be hard to conceive of a more necessary and beneficial exercise of its power than it has shown in prescribing rules for that class of laborers whose duties so constantly expose them to great perils. It is in no sense unreasonable or oppressive. As to the subject-matter of this legislation, we cannot doubt its constitutionality.

In no sense can it be said that this act deprives the mine owner of his property without due process of law. It simply enjoins upon him that he so use his property as not to injure another, and that the time-honored maxim prohibits one from permitting his servants and employes to so demean themselves in his service as to endanger the lives and health of their co-employes and other persons. The statute is wise in its purposes, and it is the duty of the courts to enforce compliance with its plain and obvious provisions. The judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed and the cause remanded, to be proceeded with in accordance with the views herein expressed.

UNION LABOR ONLY TO BE EMPLOYED ON PUBLIC WORKS—RIGHT OF CITY AUTHORITIES TO MAKE SUCH PROVISION IN CONTRACTS—*Building Trades Council vs. Board of Education of City of Chicago*, Vol. XXX, No. 30, *Chicago Legal News*, page 249.—This case was submitted in the circuit court of Cook county, Ill., under an act approved June 17, 1887, page 158, acts of 1887 (section 100 of chapter 110, Revised Statutes of 1891), providing for the oral submission of certain controversies to the court without formal pleadings. The decision was rendered March 12, 1898, and the submission dismissed on the ground that there was no such legal controversy in the case as was contemplated by said act.

The opinion was delivered by Judge Tuley, and reads in part as follows:

The questions submitted are: Whether the board of education of the city of Chicago has "the right to insert in all contracts and specifications connected therewith the provision that none but union labor shall be employed in any part of the work where said

work is classified under any 'existing union;' " and second, whether said board of education has the right to enforce a rule whereby "none but union workmen shall be employed and placed upon the pay-roll of the board."

There would be no question raised if the contracts or pay-rolls in question were those of a private individual as to his right to provide for the employment of union labor only. A private individual has the undoubted right to put any such provision in any contract that he may make, or he may put in a provision that no union labor shall be employed in carrying on the contract. He may insert either provision that he wishes, at a loss to himself, or from mere sentiment or caprice. The law recognizes the right of an individual to do what he will with his own in that regard. There can be no doubt but that under certain circumstances the board of education might insert in its contracts a provision for the employment of none but union labor, or provision that no union labor should be employed; but, being public officials, charged with the duties of a public trust, the members of the board could not act, knowingly, at a loss to the public funds, or from mere sentiment or caprice, or from any motive other than to subserve the public interests and to faithfully discharge the public trust confided to them.

If the board should find that the skilled labor of the country was practically organized into "unions," whose members refused to work with non-unionists; that unless a clause requiring all work to be done by "union" labor be inserted there will probably be "strikes" upon the work, causing delay, loss and trouble incident to strikes; and if it should find that by reason of the situation confronting the board it would be wise and prudent to insert such provision; or, in other words, if the board should, in the discharge of their public trust, be honestly of the opinion after due investigation that the public interests both as to economy in the construction of the work and the character of the work done, would be best subserved by the insertion of the union labor clause in the contracts, it would clearly have the right, and it would be its duty to insert such a provision.

There can, in my opinion, be no doubt of the legality of the union labor clause, nor as to the rule as to placing none but unionists upon the pay-roll if the board should be of the opinion that the public interests would be best promoted thereby. The propriety of so doing, or the justification of so doing, is a question solely for the board to decide. They must decide as to the proper performance of their duties and the proper discharge of the trust imposed upon them.

It is urged, however, that the board of education being a public agency, and the work in question being work which is for the benefit of the public, that it is against public policy that the board of education should discriminate as between "union" and "non-union" labor. Be that as it may, it is not for the board of education to decide itself, or to be guided by what it believes to be the best public policy. It is for the State Legislature to determine questions of public policy. The board of education has no legislative duties to perform in connection with the carrying on of its public works, and in the absence of limitations or restrictions imposed by the State Legislature, it must perform its duties and discharge its trust with a view solely to the best interests of the public, having regard to economy in the construction of the work contracted for and the quality of work to be done.

In my opinion, however, there is no such legal "controversy" between the parties to this submission (the board of education and the Building Trades' Council) such as is contemplated by the act under which this submission is made. Certainly no mandamus would lie against the board of education to make it insert in its contract a "union labor" or a "non-union labor" clause, and there is no agreement between the board and the Building Trades' Council which the latter could file a bill to enforce the specific performance of. In other words, there is no controversy between these parties within the purview of the act in question.

The submission made to the court will therefore be dismissed for that reason.

LABELS OF LABORERS' UNIONS—INJUNCTION TO PREVENT FRAUDULENT USE OF SAME, ETC.—*Tracy vs. Banker*, 49 *Northeastern Reporter*, page 308.—This was a bill in equity brought in the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts by Thomas F. Tracy as vice-president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, a voluntary association, to prevent the defendant from fraudulently using

the association's trade-union label, or counterfeits thereof. The decision of the court was rendered February 8, 1898, and a decree for the plaintiff was issued. The decision was based largely upon the construction of chapter 462 of the acts of 1895, and especially of section 3 thereof. The statute provides for the adoption of labels, trade-marks, etc., by individuals, associations or unions, and section 3 thereof reads as follows :

SEC. 3. The owner of any such label, trade-mark, stamp or form of advertisement recorded as provided in section 1 of this act, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use or sale of any such counterfeits or imitations, and all courts having jurisdiction thereof shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use or sale, and shall award the complainant in such suit such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use or sale as may by said court be deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendant to pay to such person, association or union the profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use or sale; and such court may also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant to be destroyed. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by an officer of such association or union, on behalf of and for the use of such association or union, and every member of such association or union shall be liable for costs in any such proceedings.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Holmes, and reads, practically in full, as follows :

The defenses requiring notice are that the statute protects only merchants or manufacturers, that the association is not of a kind that will be protected by the court and laches.

The label is a part of the well known machinery of trade unions, and the use of it is found, if a finding be necessary, to be of value to the union and its members. It would not be traveling too far from the record, perhaps, if we should assume that the use of the label is in fact, as certainly it might be, of far more economic importance to the union than are many or most of the trade-marks, strictly so called, which are protected by the courts. Nevertheless, technical difficulties, which would have been hard to escape from without some subtlety or a statute, prevented the plaintiff from recovering in a case like this. (See *State vs. Bishop*, 128 Mo., 373, 381, 31 S. W. 9.) That was in 1890. Just before the argument of that case there was an attempt at legislation on the subject. (St., 1890, chap. 104.) Three years later a statute was passed which certainly looks as if it had been intended, in part, to meet that decision. (St., 1893, chap. 443.) But this act was still somewhat under the influence of the notion that protection of the label was a protection of manufacture; and after an amendment by St., 1894, chap. 285, it was repealed by the act of 1895, which is still in force. It is true that the present statute is entitled "An act to protect manufacturers from the use of counterfeit labels and stamps." But we can see no sufficient room for doubt that it protects the plaintiff. The first section extends to "any person, association or union." That unincorporated associations or unions were contemplated is shown by section 3, already referred to, which allows suits to be prosecuted by the officers of such associations or unions. It is impossible to believe that when the statute mentions unincorporated unions it does not refer to trade unions. It authorizes such unions to adopt, as well as to record, a label. Therefore, it creates a right if the court is unable to recognize one without its aid. If it applies to trade unions, it must be taken to apply to them as they ordinarily are; that is, as associations of workmen, not as manufacturers or venders of goods. It contemplates that the labels will be applied to merchandise, as of course they must be, and as these labels are. But it carefully abstains from using a word which implies that the protection or wrongful use of labels is confined to manufacturers or venders. The policy of the statute is shown by the above-cited amendment of 1894 to the earlier act, which had for its object to extend the liability to others besides manufacturers.

If, as we think, the statute expressly creates or recognizes the right of trade unions to be protected in the use of labels for trade-union purposes, the suggestion that the association represented by the plaintiff is an unlawful association falls of itself. It is too late to make such a contention as to trade unions generally, even apart from the statute under which this suit is brought. But the general purposes of this union are similar, so far as we know, to the general purposes of other unions. The constitution, as a whole, is not illegal; and the association is not deprived of the protection of the law, for what otherwise would be its rights if in some incident or particular the purposes which it expresses are unlawful—which we do not imply.

The plaintiff's association had a label registered under the earlier statute of 1893. The defendant has the boldness to urge that because he began his attempt to defraud the union in 1894, before the act of 1895 was passed, after having been permitted on his application to use the label for a time, therefore the plaintiff's union has no rights under the statute. We do not think the suggestion needs more than a statement.

The plaintiff has lost no rights through laches.

Finally, as the plaintiff makes out his right, it is to be protected against one form of swindling as well as another—against the use of real labels in a fraudulent way, as well as against the use of counterfeits—if, indeed, the real labels, as used by the defendant after mutilation, are not counterfeits, within the statute. Decree for plaintiff.

MASTER AND SERVANT—WAGES—FORFEITURE.—*Cote vs. Bates Manufacturing Co.*, 39 *Atlantic Reporter*, page 280.—This was an action brought by Pierre Cote against the above-named company in the supreme judicial court of Maine to recover \$7.14, wages due, and a like amount as a forfeiture under section 4 of chapter 139 of the acts of 1887, which reads as follows:

It shall be lawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in any manufacturing or mechanical business to contract with adult or minor employes to give one week's notice of intention on such employe's part to quit such employment under a penalty of forfeiture of one week's wages. In such case, the employer shall be required to give a like notice of intention to discharge the employe; and on failure, shall pay such employe a sum equal to one week's wages. No such forfeiture shall be enforced when the leaving or discharge of the employe is for a reasonable cause. Provided, however, the enforcement of the penalty aforesaid shall not prevent either party from recovering damages for a breach of the contract of hire.

The court rendered its decision December 10, 1897, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the wages claimed but not for the forfeiture. The opinion of the court, delivered by Judge Strout, reads as follows:

Plaintiff was a weaver in defendant's mill, receiving 50 cents per cut. His contract, which was in writing, provided that he should give one week's notice of his intention to quit, and work that week, and that, if he quit without giving such notice and working, he should forfeit one week's wages. The statute imposes a like forfeiture by a corporation for the discharge of its laborer, without one week's notice of its intention. On Saturday, May 16, 1896, defendant owed plaintiff for two weeks' work, amounting to \$14.28. On May 11th defendant gave notice of a reduction in pay of weavers to 48 cents per cut, to take effect on Monday, May 18. Plaintiff says he first knew of this May 16. On Monday, May 18, plaintiff went into the mill, but did not start his loom, and he, with others, refused to work at the reduced rate, and left. He says he was willing to work his notice at the old price, but understood that, if he worked longer, he would only be paid at the reduced rate. He was not told that if he gave notice, and worked the week, he would receive the old price. He went back on the following Wednesday, and worked one week, for which he was paid at the rate of 48 cents per cut, and was also paid \$7.14 for one week's work previously done, the company retaining an equal amount as forfeited, on the ground that he left without giving the required notice.

This action is brought to recover the amount withheld, and also a like amount as forfeiture under the statute, for discharging him without notice. The case fails to show legal ground for recovery of forfeiture, as defendant did not attempt to discharge plaintiff.

As to the week's unpaid wages, whatever might have been the legal right of plaintiff to recover at the old rate, if he had given notice on the 18th and worked his week, the plaintiff had good reason to suppose that he would not be so paid, and was therefore justified in leaving. If defendant intended to pay 50 cents per cut for the time of the week's notice, it could very easily have so informed the plaintiff. But failing in this, and the reply of the superintendent to a remonstrance of the weavers, that the old price would not be restored, fairly gave the weavers to understand that only 48 cents per cut would be paid after May 18. Acting upon this inference, warranted by all the circumstances, the plaintiff was justified in leaving, and incurred no forfeiture thereby. He is entitled to recover the week's wages withheld. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$7.14 and interest from date of writ.

MECHANICS' LIENS—APPLICATION OF STATUTE—*Koken Iron Works vs. Robberson Avenue Railway Co.*, 44 *Southwestern Reporter*, page 269.—This was an action to enforce a mechanic's lien brought up on writ of error from the Circuit Court of Greene county, Missouri, where a judgment had been rendered for the plaintiff, to the Supreme Court of the State. Said Court rendered its decision November 3, 1897, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The decision involved but one point of much interest, which is clearly stated in so much of the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Barclay, as is quoted below :

Counsel for the railway company insists that street railroads are not within the intent of the law giving a lien upon the "road-bed, station houses, depots, bridges, rolling-stock, real estate and improvements" of "any railroad company" for which work or labor is done, as defined by the statute (2 Rev. St., 1889, Sec. 6741). Undoubtedly, much of the language of that law is applicable to railroads operated by steam. Those were the roads to which the acts were chiefly designed to apply. But the general terms of the law are also susceptible of application to street railroads, and we find nothing in any part of the enactment to indicate that such application is not intended. When we bring into view the various statutes affording liens for materials or labor furnished for the improvement of land, and consider the broad objects sought by such legislation, it seems clear that street railroads were not intended to be exempt from liability to respond to such lien claims in a proper case. Laws of this nature should receive a fair and rational interpretation, and full effect be given to the remedial purpose that constitutes their spirit.

WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*Commonwealth vs. Dunn*, 49 *Northeastern Reporter*, page 110.—This was an action by the State against John A. Dunn for a violation of the statute in relation to the weekly payment of wages brought in the superior court of Worcester county, Mass. Said case turned largely upon the constructions of sections 51, 65 and 78 of chapter 508 of the acts of 1894, and section 1 of chapter 438 of the acts of 1895, which read as follows :

SEC. 51. Every manufacturing, mining or quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, telegraph and telephone corporation, every incorporated express company and water company shall pay weekly each employe engaged in its business the wages earned by such employe to within six days of the date of said payment; and every city shall so pay every employe engaged in its business, unless such employe shall request in writing to be paid in some different manner; and every municipal corporation not a city and every

county shall so pay every employe in its business if so required by him; but if at any time of payment any employe shall be absent from his regular place of labor he shall be paid thereafter on demand. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any employe of a co-operative corporation or association who is a stockholder therein, unless such employe shall request such corporation to pay him weekly. The railroad commissioners, after a hearing, may exempt any railroad corporation from paying weekly any of its employes who, in the opinion of the commissioners, prefer less frequent payments, and when the interests of the public and such employes will not suffer thereby.

SEC. 65. Any corporation violating the provisions of section 51 of this act, requiring the weekly payment of wages, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than ten dollars.

SEC. 78. Any person violating any provision of this act where no special provision as to the penalty for such violation is made shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 1. Sections fifty-one to fifty-four, inclusive, of chapter five hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, relative to the weekly payment of wages by corporations, shall apply to any person or partnership engaged in this Commonwealth in any manufacturing business and having more than twenty-five employes. And the word "corporation," as used in said sections, shall include such persons and partnerships.

The defendant, Dunn, was convicted and carried the case to the supreme judicial court of the State on exceptions. Said court rendered its decision January 8, 1898, and sustained the exceptions. Chief Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, and the following is quoted therefrom :

We are of opinion that the effect of St., 1895, chapter 438, is to make persons and partnerships engaged in any manufacturing business in the Commonwealth, and having more than 25 employes, subject to the general provisions of St., 1894, chapter 508, section 51 concerning manufacturing corporations; but that the special provisions of that section concerning municipal corporations not cities, and concerning counties, co-operative corporations or associations, and railroad corporations are not applicable to such persons and partnerships. As the word "corporations," found in section 65 of the statute of 1894, can not be held to include the persons and partnerships mentioned in the statute of 1895, we are of opinion that section 78 of the statute of 1894 is applicable to such persons and partnerships. After the passage of the statute of 1895, section 51 of the statute of 1894 is to be read as if the statute of 1895 had been incorporated in it.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY—TRADE UNIONS—*People vs. Davis et al.*, *Chicago Legal News*, Vol. XXX, No. 26, page 212.—The defendants were indicted for criminal conspiracy under section 46 of chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois of 1891, and the case was heard in the criminal court of Cook county, Ill., upon a motion to quash the indictment. Section 46 of chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes reads, in so far as it is applicable to this case, as follows :

If any two or more persons conspire or agree together with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure the person, character, business or employment or property of another * * * they shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy, and every such offender, whether as individuals or as officers of any society or organization, and every person convicted of conspiracy at common law shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 158 of chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes of 1891, the effect of which was considered by the court in its decision reads as follows :

If any two or more persons shall combine for the purpose of depriving the owner or possessor of property of its lawful use and management, or of preventing, by threats, suggestions of danger, or any unlawful means, any person from being employed by or obtaining employment from any such owner or possessor of property on such terms as the parties concerned may agree upon, such persons so offending shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or confined in the county jail not exceeding six months.

The decision of the court was rendered February 11, 1898, and the motion to quash the indictment was allowed. The opinion was delivered by Judge Baker, and the following, sufficiently showing the facts in the case, is quoted therefrom:

This is a motion to quash an indictment against four defendants, which is found under and intended to charge a violation of section 46 of the Criminal Code [sec. 46 of chap. 88 of the R. S. of Ill. of 1891].

The first count of the indictment charges that the defendants were members of a certain union, viz., the Hoisting Engineers' Association; that Charles and Dennis were in the employ of the Thomas Elevator Company; that the defendants did unlawfully, etc., conspire and agree together with the fraudulent and malicious intent to wrongfully and wickedly injure the business of Charles and Dennis by unlawfully, etc., demanding of said elevator company the discharge of Charles and Dennis for the reason to be represented to said elevator company by the defendants; that Charles and Dennis were not members of said association and then to "call off" certain engineers in the employ of said elevator company who were members of said association if said demand was not complied with "for the purpose then and there of stopping the work of said Thomas Elevator Company and thus throw said Charles and Dennis out of their employments." It then avers the execution of said agreement, demand, refusal, "calling off" of the union engineers by defendants and avers that thereby the work of said elevator company was stopped and by reason thereof said Charles and Dennis discharged from their employment.

The second and third counts are identical with the first, save that the intent alleged in the second is to injure the "employment," in the third the "business and employment" of Charles and Dennis.

It is not alleged that any contract of employment for any period existed either between the elevator company and the union engineers, or between that company and Charles and Dennis.

To constitute an offense under the provisions of section 46, above quoted, there must be the agreement, with the fraudulent or malicious intent, "wrongfully and wickedly" to injure the business or employment, etc., of another. The agreement with the fraudulent or malicious intent to injure is not enough. The agreement must include the purpose to carry into execution the fraudulent and malicious intent to injure "wrongfully and wickedly," that is, by the use of wrongful and wicked means. It may be that an indictment in the words of the statute charging that the defendants did conspire and agree together with the fraudulent and malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure Charles and Dennis in their employment would be sufficient, but in this indictment there is a precise statement of the means agreed upon by the defendants to be used to carry into effect their alleged malicious intent to injure Charles and Dennis in their employment; and hence, if the means so alleged to have been agreed upon are in law wrongful and wicked, the indictment well and sufficiently charges a conspiracy under the statute. And, on the other hand, if the measures so set out in the indictment are not wrongful and wicked, the indictment can not be held well and sufficiently to charge a conspiracy under the statute, for, if the means which the indictment alleges were agreed upon to be used are not wrongful and wicked, in no just sense can the indictment be held to charge a conspiracy and agreement by the defendants with the fraudulent and malicious intent, "wrongfully and wickedly" to injure Charles and Dennis.

The words "wrongfully and wickedly" in the statute are to be understood as meaning the use of things in themselves "wrongful and wicked," independently of combination. We cannot say that the means are wrongful and wicked, because of the agreement to use such means to carry out a malicious intent to injure. The thing prohibited is an agreement with the malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure. Whether such

intent exists depends upon the means agreed upon to be used to carry out the malicious intent to injure. To say that the means agreed upon are wrongful and wicked because of the agreement to use such means to carry out the malicious intent to injure, amounts to saying that the means receive a character of wrongfulness and wickedness from the agreement to use such means in a manner which depends for its own wrongfulness and wickedness upon the means so agreed upon.

I shall not attempt to define the words "wrongfully or wickedly" as used in the statute. It is sufficient to say that in cases like this where there is no suggestion of fraud, immorality, injury to the public, or violation of contract, there must at least be a civil wrong, and invasion of the civil right of another, carrying with the liability to repair the natural and direct consequences, where injury results to the person whose rights are infringed or invaded. If the acts which the indictment alleges the defendants agreed together to do to compass the discharge of Charles and Dennis with the malicious intent to injure them constitute an actionable civil wrong, they must be regarded as wrongful and wicked in law, and if they do not amount to a civil wrong and are not criminal, they can not be regarded as wrongful and wicked in law.

The judge here cites and quotes from an English case, *Allen vs. Flood*, 42 Solicitors Journal, 149, and then says :

The legal principle settled by the case is that the existence of a bad motive will not convert an act, which is not of itself illegal, into a civil wrong. The test laid down to determine what act of members of trades unions of the nature here under consideration are innocent, and what wrongful, is that if the members of a union resort to unlawful acts they may be indicted or sued. If they do not resort to unlawful acts they are entitled to further their interests in the manner which seems to them best and most likely to be effectual, and both are to my mind correct and salutary rules. The latter is, after all, but a restatement in different words of the rule laid down by Chief Justice Shaw in 1842 in the case of *Commonwealth vs. Hunt*, 4 Metcalf, 134, when he said: "The legality of such an association (a trades union) will therefore depend upon the means to be used for its accomplishment. If it is to be carried into effect by fair or honorable or lawful means, it is, to say the least, innocent; if by falsehood or force, it may be stamped as an illegal conspiracy." There is no suggestion, even in the indictment, that the agreement into which it is alleged the defendants entered, contemplated the use of force, falsehood, or any other act of itself unlawful, and in my opinion it follows that the acts which the indictment alleges the defendants agreed to do, the means they agreed to use, cannot be held in law wrongful or wicked. The views here expressed find confirmation in the provisions of our Criminal Code, section 158 (section 158 of chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois of 1891), for under well settled rules of construction it is but reasonable to infer that the Legislature in adopting section 158 as a section of the act of which section 46 was another section, intended to embody in section 158 all matter in relation to interference by combination and agreement between employe and employer, between capital and industry, which it was thought proper to make the subject of a special criminal law.

Judgment is that the motion to quash the indictment must be sustained.

BREACH OF CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT—DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEE—MEASURE OF DAMAGES—*Winkler vs. Racine Wagon and Carriage Co.*, 74 *Northwestern Reporter*, page 793.—This action was brought by Joseph Winkler against the Racine Wagon and Carriage Co. to recover damages for breach of a contract of employment. At a hearing in the circuit court of Racine county, Wis., upon a demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint filed by the defendant company, said demurrer was sustained by the court and the plaintiff appealed the case to the supreme court of the state, which, on April 12, 1898, rendered its decision and reversed the decision of the lower court.

The opinion of the supreme court was delivered by Judge Pinney, and the following, laying down certain principles of law and sufficiently showing the facts in the case, is quoted therefrom :

The defendant's contention is that if, as is alleged in the complaint, the plaintiff was wrongfully discharged by the defendant before the expiration of the stipulated period of his service, he can not sue for and recover the unpaid portion of the stipulated wages, except for past services rendered and for such sums of money as had already become due; that, as far as any other claim on the contract is concerned, he should have sued for the injury he had sustained by his wrongful discharge and breach of the contract in not being allowed to serve the stipulated period and earn the wages agreed on, relying on the rule laid down in *Howard vs. Daly*, 61 N. Y., 362, and *Weed vs. Burt*, 78 N. Y., 191. The general rule is that when a contract is entire, as in the present case, it is necessary for a party to show full performance on his part before he can maintain an action upon it. The authorities recognize certain exceptions to the rule, as where performance has been rendered impossible by the act of God, by the act of the law, or by the act of the other party. The defendant having wrongfully discharged the plaintiff, and refused to receive his services or permit him to complete his contract of service, the plaintiff had the right to treat it as broken, and to sue on it, and recover according to its terms to the date of such termination, and the measure of his damages *prima facie* would be the contract price of the work; but the defendant might mitigate the damages by showing that the party might have obtained other employment elsewhere. The burden of showing this is on the defendant. In *Danley vs. Williams*, 16 Wis., 581, it was held that where one contracts to work for another, either for a specified time or until he finished a building or other work, if he is prevented by the fault of the hirer he is certainly damaged to the extent of the sum he would have received for his services unless he could obtain other employment in the meantime. "In the absence, therefore, of any evidence that the party might have obtained any other employment, the law can adopt no other rule of damages than the contract price, unless there is some legal presumption that such other employment might be obtained." (*Barker vs. Insurance Co.*, 24 Wis., 630.)

The complaint counts, in substance, upon a breach by defendant of the contract between the parties, in that it, without justification or excuse, dismissed the plaintiff from its employment, notwithstanding he was ready and willing to continue in its employment, and fully perform the contract on his part, and compelled him to seek employment elsewhere. It seems to be the settled law of this state that, where a party is thus wrongfully discharged by the employer before the expiration of the contract period, he may wait until such period arrives, and then recover against the employer the wages he would have earned but for such wrongful discharge, less what he could have earned by employment elsewhere, which will be in reduction of damages.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF PROPOSED STATUTE REGULATING PAYMENT OF WAGES—POLICE POWER OF THE STATE—*In re House Bill No. 147*, 48 *Pacific Reporter*, page 512.—Interrogatories were submitted by the senate of the state of Colorado to the supreme court of said state as to the constitutionality of House bill No. 147, regulating the payment of wages.

Said court delivered its opinion March 30, 1897, and the following, quoted therefrom, sufficiently shows the nature of the bill and the opinion of the court, so far as it was expressed, upon its constitutionality :

The bill submitted is entitled "A bill for an act to abolish and prohibit the use of scrip, and to regulate what is known as the 'truck system' in the state of Colorado, and to provide penalties and forfeitures for the violation of this act." The first section makes it unlawful for any person, firm, company, or corporation to sell, give or deliver, or in any manner issue, directly or indirectly, to any person employed by him or it, in payment of

wages due for labor, or as advances on the wages of labor not due, any scrip, token, draft, etc., payable or redeemable otherwise than in money, and provides that any violation of these provisions shall be punished by fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment. By section 3 it is provided, *inter alia*, that, "Whoever shall sell goods or supplies of any kind, directly or indirectly, to his employes or pay the wages of labor of his employes in goods or supplies of any kind, directly or through the intervention of scrip, order or other evidence of indebtedness, at higher prices than the reasonable or current market value in cash of such goods or supplies," shall be liable to certain punishments and penalties designated in the act. The interrogatories propounded call for an examination and construction of eleven sections of the state and one section of the Federal Constitution, and present very important questions, upon which the decisions of the courts of last resort in this country are in irreconcilable conflict.

Here the court states that it cannot undertake to answer questions of such serious character, touching the constitutionality of pending legislation, before such legislation has at least passed the committee of the whole and assumed the shape in which it may be finally acted upon, and then continues its opinion as follows :

We may, however, with propriety say that, as at present advised, a majority of the court are of the opinion that the legislature may, in the exercise of the police power, enact laws of this character when necessary to prevent oppression and fraud, and for the protection of classes of individuals against unconscionable dealings. As we said in *White vs. Reservoir Co.*, 22 Colo., 191, 43 Pac., 1928, while it is difficult to define the boundaries of the police power, it admittedly extends to the protection of the lives, health and property of the citizens, and to the preservation of good order and the public morals. We may properly take cognizance of the fact that the most serious disturbances which have occurred in this country for the last twenty-five years have grown out of controversies between employer and employe. No one doubts the authority, or questions the duty of the state to interfere with such force as may be necessary to repress such disturbances and maintain the public peace and tranquillity; and as well may the state provide in advance against certain kinds of fraud and oppression which lead to these outbreaks.

But we all concur in holding the present bill, in some respects, obnoxious to some of the constitutional provisions specified in the interrogatories submitted. For example, in so far as section 8 undertakes to regulate the price at which goods and merchandise shall be sold to employes for cash, it is unwarranted and not germane to the title. Since this and other objectionable features may be eliminated, as above indicated, we respectfully return herewith the interrogatories submitted.

MECHANICS' LIENS—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—"LABORERS" AND "EMPLOYES"—*Malcomson vs. Wappoo Mills*, 86 *Federal Reporter*, page 192.—In this case, which was heard in the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, one of the questions raised was the interpretation of act No. 316 of the acts of 1897 of South Carolina, entitled "An act to provide for laborer's lien." (22 S. C. Statutes at Large, 502.) The first section of the act reads as follows :

From and after the passage and approval of this act all employes in factories, mines, mills, distilleries and all and every kind of manufacturing establishments in this state shall have a lien upon all the output of the factory, mine, mill, distillery or other manufacturing establishments in which they may be employed, either by the day or month, whether the contract be in writing or not, to the extent of such salary or wages as may be due and owing to them under the terms of their contract with their employer, such lien to take precedence over any and all other liens, except the lien for municipal, state and county taxes.

The decision of the circuit court was rendered March 21, 1898, and, upon the point mentioned above, the opinion of said court, which was delivered by Circuit Judge Simonton, reads as follows:

The laborers and employes claim the lien for wages secured under the act of assembly of South Carolina of 1897. (22 St. at Large, 502) There is no question that all who come within this term, "laborers," are by the express language of the act entitled to a lien for the wages due. These are from the 1st to 15th of October—one-half month. This is not denied. But it appears that in the list is the name of Mr. Lawton, who was the superintendent of the mining operations, and of Mr. Titsell, who was assistant in the office as book-keeper. Are they within the protection of the act? What was the intent of this act? The constitution of the state of South Carolina has rendered unnecessary much of the research formerly needed in order to discover the intent of a statute. The state constitution gives a key to the statute, and that is its title. "Every act or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title." (Art. 3, § 17.) We look, then, to the title of the act, and the enactment must express the same purpose as the title, or the act is void. The title of this act is, "An act to provide for laborer's lien." The body of the act gives to all employes in factories, mines, etc., a lien, whether they be employed either by the day or month, whether the contract be in writing or not, to the extent of the salary or wages that may be due. The word "laborer" does not appear in the body of the act. To sustain the act, and that is a primary law of interpretation ("Ut res magis valeat quam pereat"), the word "laborers" must be synonymous with the word "employes;" and, as the word "laborers" is used in the title, the word "employes," used in the body of the act, must be so restricted as to mean such employes as are laborers. This being so, neither the superintendent nor the book-keeper comes within this term.

"BOYCOTT" NOT A DEFINED LEGAL TERM.—*Marx & Haas vs. Watson et al., Members of the Garment Workers' Union.*—An action begun in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, Mo., by Marx & Haas, clothiers, to restrain members of the Garment Workers' Union from boycotting the business of said firm. The opinion rendered by Judge Leroy B. Valliant, dissolved the writ of injunction:

This is a suit to enjoin the defendants from maintaining a boycott against the plaintiff's business. The plaintiff corporation is a very large manufacturer of clothing, and defendants are officers in certain labor organizations. A disagreement arose between the plaintiff and some of its employes, which resulted in the latter being discharged. The plaintiff's petition states that defendants, espousing the cause of the discharged employes, conspired together to boycott the plaintiff by persuading and coercing its customers and the public generally by means and threats and intimidations, from dealing with the plaintiff; that in pursuance of the conspiracy they had printed and were, at the time the suit was filed, engaged in circulating extensively among the plaintiff's customers and the public generally, a circular stating that a boycott had been placed against the plaintiff, and requesting every one to cease or refrain from doing business with the plaintiff, and threatening to boycott every one who did not comply with the request; also that defendants had appointed committees to visit plaintiff's customers and make similar requests and threats, and that in consequence the plaintiff had suffered great injury to its business, that the injury was continuous and would be irreparable. The defendants, by their answer, admit that they have issued a circular to the customers of the plaintiff and the public, the purport of which was to set forth their side of the controversy with the plaintiff, and to persuade every one to refrain from dealing with plaintiff until the matter was fairly adjusted; but they deny that by their circular, or otherwise, they have been guilty of any threats, or any attempt at coercion or intimidation. The circular in question was in evidence. Aside from the circular there was not much evidence to support the allegation of coercion by threats or intimidation. There was evidence to the effect that committees were appointed to visit plaintiff's customers and notify them of the boycott; but what these committees were authorized to

do or whether or not they did anything is not very clear from the evidence. The plaintiff's chief cause of complaint, if any it has, lies in the issuing of the circular. There was evidence tending to show that several of plaintiff's customers withdrew their custom, saying that they did so because of the circular. Is the circular such an unlawful menace to the plaintiff's business as entitles the plaintiff to the injunction prayed? The circular is not in itself a proclamation of a boycott, but purports to be a presentation of reason why a boycott had been placed against the plaintiff. It is a statement of the employees' side of the controversy, tending to justify them and condemn the plaintiff. The truth or falsity of the statement is not in issue in this case. The circular concludes with an appeal to the person to whom it is supposed to be addressed in these words:

"You will see from the above statement of facts what an unscrupulous firm this is. We are positive we have proven to you the justice of our position, and we hope it will not be necessary to inform the labor and reform organizations with which we are affiliated, who are in your locality, as we are satisfied we have convinced you that the stand we have taken in this case is a just one and will command the support of all fair-minded men. We, therefore, request you to write Messrs. Marx & Haas and inform them that you would request them to settle the dispute with their employees, or that otherwise you can not afford to handle their goods as long as they are antagonizing organized labor, who are your friends and customers. By doing this you will aid us in getting simple justice from this more than unfair firm. Should this firm make a settlement with us you will be informed of its fact under the seals of the joint organization. Until such time, we trust that there will be no report made to our office that Marx & Haas have shipped you any more goods."

It is these concluding sentences that the plaintiff contends contain threats and cause intimidation. It is possible there is a covert threat in the language used, but whether so or not depends on facts outside of the circular. Reading the circular alone and altogether, it sounds more like an earnest appeal to a supposed friend for assistance in the fight. The interpretation placed on this language by the learned counsel for the plaintiff would be reasonable if we should adopt the learned counsel's definition of the word boycott—that is, that the word itself implies violence. But that word has no authorized definition in our law. Some lexicographers and some judges and courts have assumed to define it, but it is mere assumption. The word is of too recent origin to have a settled meaning. Technical words to which the law affixes a definite meaning are words which the law has known beyond the memory of man. There are some words of recent origin, it is true, which are adopted into the language with a fixed meaning from the beginning; but they are mere names invented to be applied to things newly discovered or developed. But where a word is coined to express a condition of affairs or a correlation of events, it cannot be adopted into the law until it has remained on trial, as it were, long enough to have its meaning susceptible of demonstration by the same process or standard that is used in defining other technical terms; it must have been known to the law beyond the memory of man, or else it must be defined by act of the Legislature. The word "bulldozing" is of recent origin, arising out of political conditions existing in our southern states 25 years ago. This word occurs in the index to our Revised Statutes under the head of "Crimes and Punishments." But the offense indicated by the word is not left to the hazard of interpretation, to be decided one way by a judge who viewed the political situation out of which it arose from one standpoint and another way by a judge who viewed the situation from a different standpoint, but the statute clearly defines the offense. The word boycott was coined within the last 15 years. It grew out of a controversy that was the peculiar product of political conditions in Ireland at the time. The word was seized by the English courts and given an interpretation largely influenced by the English sentiment on the Irish question. The interpretation given it by the English crown judges seems to have been generally adopted by the Federal judges in this country. But there is no authority for the word in our law; it is without any authoritative meaning, and when it occurs in a legal controversy in this State, we must treat it as slang and interpret it according to the evidence gathered from the whole case. Injurious language is to be interpreted in the sense in which it was most likely to have been understood by the persons to whom it was addressed. But when the word has no authoritative meaning, it must be construed in the light of the context and the surrounding circumstances. Taking this circular altogether I do not think that the plaintiff's customers to whom it was addressed had cause to infer that any harm was intended them beyond that which might result by failure to obtain the good will of a certain class of people. In that view it is mere persuasion which is not unlawful and is to be distinguished

from coercion, which is unlawful. The evidence, in my judgment, fails to sustain the allegations of the petition; the injunction is, therefore, dissolved and the bill disrupted.

PARENT AND CHILD—RIGHT TO SUE FOR DEATH OF CHILD—RES JUDICATA—APPEAL—AMOUNT IN DISPUTE.—*Hennessy vs. Bavarian Brewing Co.*—Appeal from Circuit Court, Jackson county; E. L. Scarritt, Judge.

Action by Annie Hennessy against the Bavarian Brewing Company. From a judgment plaintiff appealed to the Kansas City Court of Appeals, which reversed the judgment. 63 Mo. App., 111. The cause was tried anew in the Circuit Court and, from a judgment therein, plaintiff appeals. Reversed.

Beebe & Watson, for appellant. Ben. T. Hardin, for respondent.

1. The father of a child died. Its mother remarried. The child was killed while employed in a factory. Held, that the remarriage of the mother did not deprive her of the right given by Rev. Stat. 1889, Sec. 4125, to sue alone for damages for its death.

2. The decision of the Kansas City Court of Appeals is not *res judicata* as to the Supreme Court on a second trial.

3. The amount claimed in the petition, until merged into judgment, must be regarded as the amount in dispute, in determining the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Marshall, J. Action for \$5,000 damages for death of a minor son of plaintiff, Thomas Donlin, an unmarried minor, 13 years old, was the son of plaintiff by her former marriage. After her second marriage the stepfather supported the minor. His mother permitted him to work for defendant, and he turned over his wages to his mother, who used them to buy clothing for him. The death is alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendant in not providing proper appliances and safe-guards in its factory to prevent injury to the employe, who was required to work close to, but not with or on, the defective appliances. The plaintiff obtained judgment for \$900. The defendant appealed to the Kansas City Court of Appeals, where the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded. *Hennessy vs. Brewing Co.*, 63 Mo. App., 111. The case was tried anew in the circuit court upon exactly the same pleadings and evidence on plaintiff's part as it was on the first trial. Pursuant to the opinion of Kansas City Court of Appeals, the circuit court sustained a demurrer to the evidence, and entered judgment for defendant. Plaintiff then appealed to this court.

1. The Kansas City Court of Appeals based its decision upon two grounds: (1) That the petition did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, in that it did not allege a loss of services to the plaintiff by the death of her son; and (2) that the evidence does not establish such a loss. The first conclusion is predicated upon the idea that "the right to recover for loss of service is founded on the relation of master and servant, and not on that of parent and child" (63 Mo. App., loc. cit. 116), and that, upon the death of the child's father, the mother was obliged to support him during minority, and hence was entitled to his services during her widowhood, but that, upon her remarriage, the "stepfather would stand in the place of the natural parent, and the reciprocal rights, obligations and duties of parent and child would attach" if the stepfather "admitted the child into his family and treated him as a member thereof and thereby assumed the relation of parent." The second conclusion rests upon the facts deduced from the evidence that the stepfather did admit the child into his family, treated him as a member thereof, and assumed the relation of parent to him, and that the relation of master and servant between the mother and child ended as soon as the stepfather so acted, and that, as the mother was no longer obligated to support the child, she was not entitled to his services, and, not being entitled to his services, she lost nothing by his death, but that notwithstanding the stepfather was in this case obliged to support the child, and therefore was entitled to his earnings, he could not maintain an action of this character, because neither, under the statute of this State nor at common law, could a stepfather maintain an action for the death of a minor caused by the wrongful act of another. Bluntly, but logically, stated,

this reasoning asserts the startling proposition that if a widow with a minor child remarries, and the stepfather admits her child into his family as a member of it, and assumes the relation of father to him, and if a third party wrongfully kills the child, there is no civil liability to any one therefor—not to the mother, because her rights were cut out by her second marriage and the assumption by the stepfather of the natural father's place toward the child; and not to the stepfather, because neither the common law nor the statute gives a stepfather a right to maintain such an action. The error that underlies such conclusions arises from confusing the common-law obligation of the parent, natural or standing in loco parentis, to the child, to support it during minority, carrying with the obligation the correlative right to the earnings of the child, with the right, conferred by statute upon the father (natural) and mother, or the survivor of them, to maintain an action against a third party for the wrongful killing of their child. The case of *St. Ferdinand Loretto Academy vs. Bobb*, 52 Mo. 357, is a fair illustration of all the cases cited by the Kansas City Court of Appeals in support of the first conclusion. That case was an action by a third person against a stepfather, who stood in loco parentis, for necessities furnished a child. The legal proposition announced in the case is that, when a stepfather so acts towards a stepchild, "the presumption in such case is that they deal with each other as parent and child, not as master and servant. This relation being established, the reciprocal rights, duties, and obligations pertaining to it arise between them the same as if he were the natural father." *Id.*, loc. cit. 361. While at common law, and in states, like ours, where the common law has been adopted, this correlative duty and right exists between a stepfather and a stepchild, it rests, not upon contract, as in case of master and servant, but upon the relation of parent and child. It continues only during the minority of the child. At common law, neither the natural father, nor the stepfather, standing in loco parentis, could maintain a civil action for the wrongful killing of the child, because at common law such actions were unknown. The principle of the common law was, "*actio personam moritur cum persona*." Hence cases which decide the relative duties and rights of parent and child with respect to suits for necessities furnished by third persons to the child, or for wages earned by the labor of the child, have no possible application to cases like this. Likewise, cases which hold that, after the remarriage of the widow and the assumption by the stepfather of the obligations of a natural father to his stepchild, the mother is released from liability for necessities furnished the child, and loses the right she had during widowhood to recover against third persons for services performed by the child, are of no value in determining the question here involved. They rest upon entirely different principles, and involve rights arising out of the relation of parent and child, and no questions of tort.

* The fact that in some cases it has been held that the measure of damages in cases of this kind, arising under a statute like ours, is the loss of services of the child during minority, minus the expense of maintenance, plus the expense of medical attendance during the child's last illness and of the funeral, does not establish the right to maintain this character of action, nor determine the person on whom that right is conferred by the statute. And it is proper here to say that the damages here allowed are both compensatory and penal, and that in *Parsons vs. Railway Co.*, 94 Mo., loc. cit. 294 et seq., 6 S. W. 464, this Court, speaking through Brace, J., construed the meaning of our statute fixing the measure of damages, and said: "The law allows the parent of such minor substantial damages, and they may be measured by the experience and judgment of the jury," etc. In cases like this, under the statute, the father and mother do not recover the value of services rendered by their child, as the father or stepfather does, as a corollary to the obligation to support in cases arising ex contractu or in assumptis; but they recover in tort, on the right which the child would have had if it had survived the injury, and which right died with the injured party at common law, but has been by our statute expressly transmitted to them, eo nomine. No new right of action is given by our statute. It is solely a preserved, transmitted right. *Proctor vs. Railway Co.*, 64 Mo. 112; *White vs. Maxey*, *Id.* 552; *Elliott vs. Railway Co.*, 67 Mo. 272; *Gray vs. McDonald*, 104 Mo. loc. cit. 311, 13 S. W. 399; *Miller vs. Railway Co.*, 109 Mo. 350, 19 S. W. 59. By the common law no such right of action was transmitted to any one. The stepfather therefore had no such right, notwithstanding his right to recover for services performed by the child, when he stood in loco parentis to it. Our statute, upon which the right alone rests, and by which it has been transmitted from the child, vests it expressly in the father and mother, to eo nomine (who must join in the suit, and each have an equal interest in the judgment), or, if either of

them be dead, then to the survivor. The fact that the mother is given an equal interest with the father marks the difference between actions of this character and suits for the recovery of the wages of the child, which can only be recovered by the father or stepfather standing in loco parentis, and demonstrates the impropriety of attempting to solve questions of this character by reference to cases which involved necessities furnished to or wages earned by the child.

The fact that the statute intended to transmit the rights of the deceased child to the father and mother, and that the relation between them as husband and wife does not affect their rights as parents, and the dissolution of the marital relations between them does not dispense with the necessity for joining both in the litigation, and that neither can maintain the action alone, and that the remarriage of the wife after the dissolution of her former marital relations makes no difference as to her rights as the mother of the deceased, is aptly illustrated by the history of the cases of *Buel vs. Transfer Co.*, 45 Mo. 562, and *Crockett vs. Transfer Co.*, 62 Mo. 457. The child of Ruth and Samuel F. Buel was killed by the alleged negligence of the defendant. The father and mother were divorced persons. The father refused to join the mother in the suit, so she instituted it as sole plaintiff and joined the husband as a co-defendant. After the expiration of the year from the time the accident occurred, the petition was amended so as to make the father a co-plaintiff instead of a co-defendant. Speaking of the divorce, this Court said: "There is no force in the objection that Mr. and Mrs. Buel, the plaintiffs, had been divorced prior to the accrument of the cause of action sued on. They do not sue as husband and wife, but simply as parents. The divorce did not affect the fact of parentage. The statute does not give the action to the husband and wife, as such, but to the father and mother, as the parents of the deceased minor. The circumstance of the divorce explains the fact that the suit was originally commenced by Mrs. Buel as a *feme sole*." 45 Mo., loc. cit. 564. And, as to the right being in the father and mother, the Court held that the action could not be sustained by one without joining the other. *Id.*, loc. cit. 563. Before the case was retried in the Circuit Court, Mrs. Buel married John Crockett, and he was made a party plaintiff. Thus, there were Mrs. Buel-Crockett and her former husband, Buel, and her then husband, Crockett, parties plaintiff, and the Court held they were all necessary parties,—Mr. Buel as father, and Mrs. Buel-Crockett as mother of their deceased child, and Mr. Crockett as the then husband of the mother. *Crockett vs. Transfer Co.*, 52 Mo. 457. In this case Crockett was never the stepfather of the child, as he married the child's mother after the death of the child, and was joined as plaintiff because the statute then required the husband to be joined with the wife. But it is direct authority upon the construction to be placed upon the statute as to who are proper parties in a proceeding under the statute, and for holding that the mother's right to maintain an action of this character is vested in her because of her relation of mother to the deceased, and that such right is personal to her, and is not affected by a divorce from her former husband or by her remarriage. In this case the father was dead, and the mother, as survivor, alone had a right to maintain this action. Her second husband was not the father of the deceased, and hence has no right to maintain the action; and her marriage a second time did not sever her relation of mother to her son, nor take away from her the right which the statute transmitted to her as mother to recover damages which her son might have recovered if he had survived the injury. The judgment of the Kansas City Court of Appeals was therefore erroneous on both propositions decided by it, and, as the Circuit Court on the trial *de novo* followed that decision, its judgment is likewise erroneous.

2. The contention that the decision of the Kansas City Court of Appeals is *res adjudicata* and binding upon this Court is untenable. The cases cited by the learned counsel for respondent apply only where the second appeal is taken to the same court that formerly decided the case. This Court has not decided this case before, and the decision of the Kansas City Court of Appeals is not binding on this Court.

3. The amount in dispute in this case is the amount claimed in the petition, which is \$5,000 (*State vs. Gill*, 107 Mo. 45, 17 S. W. 758; *State vs. Rombauer*, 130 Mo. 288, 32 S. W. 660); and this brings this case within the appellate jurisdiction of this Court. The fact that on the first trial the plaintiff recovered judgment for \$900 fixed that sum thereafter as the amount in dispute, and made the case properly appealable to the Kansas City Court of Appeals, because, if that judgment stood, it was all the plaintiff could recover or the defendant could be made to pay. But, when that judgment was reversed by the Kansas City Court of Appeals, the amount in dispute immediately became, as it originally was before any

judgment was rendered, \$5,000. It is argued, however, that the evidence shows that deceased was only receiving \$1 per week, and that at this rate he would have earned less than \$2,500 before he attained his majority, not making any deductions for his maintenance, and hence that in no event could a judgment ever be rendered which would make the case properly one within the appellate jurisdiction of this Court. This argument is based upon the erroneous premise that the son would never during his minority earn more than he was able to at the age of 13 or 14 years. Instances are not infrequent in our day and generation when youths who started on small wages worked their way to good paying positions in life, even before attaining their majority. And this possibility is confined to no one favored class. It is open to every one, without regard to the station in life in which he was born. We cannot judicially declare how much any given minor would earn between the ages of 14 and 21. That is a question to be decided by the facts in each case. The only safe rule is to regard the amount claimed in the petition as the amount in dispute, until the claim has been merged into a judgment. *Vineyard vs Lynch*, 86 Mo. 684. As the action of the Circuit Court was predicated solely upon the decision of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, and as the merits of the case have not been discussed by counsel, and no point has been made as to whether the plaintiff made out a prima facie case on the facts, we express no opinion thereon; but, for the error in taking the case from the jury for the legal reasons assigned, we reverse the judgment of the Circuit Court, and remand the cause for further proceedings by that Court. All concur.

INSURANCE—AGENTS—AUTHORITY—PROOFS OF LOSS—WAIVER—PLEADING—*Nickell vs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y.*—
Case certified from Kansas City Court of Appeals.

Action by J. A. Nickell against the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. From a judgment for plaintiff, defendant appealed to the Kansas City Court of Appeals, where the judgment was reversed, and the case was then certified to the Supreme Court. Judgment of Court of Appeals reversed.

J. W. Peery and J. L. McCullough, for appellant. Harry K. West, for respondent.

1. An agent of an insurance company, authorized to effect insurance, countersign policies, and collect premiums, has power to waive proof of loss.

2. Evidence of waiver of proofs of loss is admissible under an allegation that proofs of loss were furnished.

Marshall, J. Defendant insured plaintiff's property, in his photograph gallery, at Marceline, Mo., against loss or damage by fire, for one year, commencing April 20, 1894. William Taylor, who resided at Marceline, was the agent of defendant at that place, represented the company in making the contract and collecting the premiums, and signed the policies. During the life of the policy, on September 13, 1894, the property was totally destroyed by fire. It is admitted that the property was worth much more than the amount of the policy, and no question was raised in the case as to the validity of the contract of insurance. The loss was an honest one. The day after the fire the plaintiff went to see Taylor and asked him what he must do—whether he must give him or the company notice. Taylor told him he "would inform the company of the fire, and that the adjuster would be here in a few days to settle the loss. I asked him what I should do about the proof of loss. He said it was not necessary to make proof of loss; that the adjuster would be here as soon as he could get here, and the matter would be settled." The plaintiff saw Taylor again two or three times about the loss, and finally, about three days after the fire, Taylor wrote a letter to the company, notifying it of the loss, and gave the letter to plaintiff, who mailed it. A week or 10 days later plaintiff again saw Taylor, who told him the adjuster would be there in a few days and settle the loss. Pinckney, a special adjuster for the defendant, came to Marceline, but did not meet plaintiff. About the 5th of October Taylor told plaintiff that Pinckney had no authority to adjust the loss, and that Welch, another adjuster for the company, would attend to it. On the 12th of November, no settlement having been made, plaintiff, under the advice of counsel, sent formal proof of loss

to the company at Chicago. On the 11th of January, 1895, the company, by Welch, adjuster, returned the proof of loss and refused to consider the claim because no proof of loss was furnished the company within 30 days after the date of the fire, as the policy called for. Plaintiff then brought this suit, setting up the contract of insurance, the loss, and averring, *inter alia*, that proof of loss had been given. The answer admitted the contract of insurance, but denied the other allegations of the petition. The Circuit Court entered judgment for plaintiff, and defendant appealed to the Kansas City Court of Appeals, where the judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed; but as one of the judges of that Court was of opinion that the decision was in conflict with *McCullough vs. Insurance Co.*, 113 Mo. 606, 21 S. W. 207, the Court certified the case to this Court.

1. Outside of the questions of practice involved, to which reference will hereafter be made, the legal proposition to be decided is whether an agent of an insurance company, who has power to effect insurance, countersign policies and collect premiums, has *prima facie* power to waive proof of loss. The plaintiff asserts the affirmative of this proposition and the defendant denies it and insists that, while an adjuster has been held to have such power, the agent has not; and, in order to bind the company, the burden of proof is upon the insured to show that power in the agent. In this case there is no proof as to the power of the agent, except as it may be inferred from the business transacted; nor were the duties and power of the adjuster shown. The Circuit Court sustained plaintiff's contention. The Kansas City Court of Appeals agreed with defendant's view of the law. *Wood on Insurance* (2d Ed., p. 915, § 429) lays down the doctrine that an agent who has authority to issue and countersign policies has no authority to adjust and settle losses, or to waive the performance of conditions in the policy; that ratification by the company of the acts of such agent must be shown. *Ostrander on Insurance* (2d Ed., p. 197, § 27), says the local agent's power to waive proof of loss depends upon his authority to settle claims, and that, as the duties of a local agent and of an adjuster are different, the local agent cannot waive proof of loss, unless it is shown that he had authority to settle claims, or had apparent authority, as shown by previous dealings of the company. This view of the law is also laid down in the following cases: *Bowlin vs. Insurance Co.*, 36 Minn. 433, 31 N. W. 859; *Bush vs. Insurance Co.*, 63 N. Y. 531; *Van Allen vs. Insurance Co.*, 64 N. Y. 469; *Smith vs. Insurance Co.*, 60 Vt. 682, 15 Atl. 353; *Insurance Co. vs. Kennerly* (Ark.) 31 S. W. 155; *Ermentraut vs. Insurance Co.* (Minn., divided court) 65 N. W. 635; *Shapire vs. Insurance Co.* (Minn., divided court) 63 N. W. 614; *Lohnes vs. Insurance Co.*, 121 Mass. 439; *Engebretson vs. Insurance Co.*, 58 Wis. 301, 17 N. W. 5; *McCullum vs. Insurance Co.*, 65 Mo. App. 304. These cases proceed upon the assumption that an agent who has power to effect a contract of insurance, to countersign policies in order to give them vitality and binding force, and to collect premiums, is a special, limited agent, and not a general agent, and that the duties and powers of such a special and limited agent do not authorize him to waive proof of loss. On the other hand, a contrary view of the law is adopted by the following text writers, and in the following cases: *May on Insurance* (3d Ed., §§ 461, 463) says that the notice and proof of loss is intended for the benefit of the insurer, and notwithstanding the policy requires it to be in writing, nevertheless, if the company receives it, all though it comes from a "local agent of the company, upon information communicated to him by the assured," it is sufficient; and that even in cases where the policy provides that it must be given to the manager, "or to some known agent of the company," and the policy had been negotiated through a local agent, and the business of the insurer, before the loss, was, without notice to the assured, transferred to another company, notice to the local agent is sufficient. *Joyce on Insurance*, (section 537) says that where a foreign insurance company has no general agent in the state, but employs a local agent to represent it, such agent has power to bind the company by waiving a forfeiture, or by constructing doubtful language in the policy when called on by the insured for information, and cites *Hotchkiss vs. Insurance Co.*, 76 Wis. 269, 44 N. W. 1106, as authority. The same author, in section 533, lays down the rule that "an agent intrusted with policies signed in blank, and authorized to fill out and deliver them, may waive proof of loss," and cites in support of the text: *Insurance Co. vs. Coates*, 14 Md. 285; *Insurance Co. vs. Murray*, 73 Pa. St. 13; *Insurance Co. vs. O'Connor*, 29 Mich. 241; *Ide vs. Insurance Co.* 2 Biss. 333, Fed. Cas. No. 7,001; *Norwich & N. Y. Transp. Co. vs. Western Massachusetts Ins. Co.* 34 Conn. 561; *McBride vs. Insurance Co.* 30 Wis. 562. The same author, upon the authority of *Ide vs. Insurance Co.*, 2 Biss. 333, Fed. Cas. No. 7,001, states the rule to be that "a local agent who effects the insurance may waive proof of loss." *Biddle on Insurance* (section 1136) says

proof of loss may be waived, as where the insurer or his authorized representative tells the insured not to present such proof. It has been held that an agent who effects insurance has policies signed in blank, which provide they shall not be valid until countersigned by him, and who issues and countersigns such policies, is a general agent, and has power to waive proof of loss. *Eastern R. Co. vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.*, 105 Mass. 570; *Insurance Co. vs. Helfenstein*, 40 Pa. St. 299; *Marsden vs. Assurance Co.*, L. R. 1 O. P. 232; *Kendall vs. Insurance Co.*, 2 Thompson & C. 375; *Bernero vs. Insurance Co.*, 65 Cal. 386, 4 Pac. 382; *Insurance Co. vs. Perry* (Ind. Sup.) 30 N. E. 637; *Pennell vs. Insurance Co.*, 73 Ill. 303; *Insurance Co. vs. Dunmore*, 75 Ill. 14; *Insurance Co. vs. McLanahan*, 11 Kan. 538; *Insurance Co. vs. Munger*, 49 Kan. 178; 30 Pac. 120; *Kahn vs. Insurance Co.* (Wyo.) 34 Pac. 1059.

In most of the cases, pro and con, the conclusion is stated, and no authority referred to or process of reasoning employed. In nearly all of them there was an absence of any specific proof of the power of the local agent, and the decision reached was drawn from the fact that the local agent effected the contract of insurance, countersigned the policy and collected the premiums. In the majority of the cases decided, and by all of the text writers, it is conceded that the local agent, unless restricted by the positive terms of the policy, as is the case here, has authority to waive forfeitures, extend the time for the payment of premiums, and the like; but a distinction is drawn between the power of a local agent to vary or waive the terms of the contract, and his power to waive proof of loss, which it is contended, is a different thing from effecting a contract, and involves a different training and character of skill. It is pointed out that one man may be competent to draw the insured into a contract whereby money will flow from his pockets into the coffers of the company, but that man would not be a safe man for the company to trust to transact the business of adjusting a loss, whereby the indemnity promised by the insurer to the insured would have to come out of the treasury of the company and go to the insured, who had paid his premium to secure the protection in case of loss. In some of the cases that deny the authority of the local agent to waive proof of loss, it is held that, where the policy prescribes that proof of loss can only be waived in writing by indorsement on the policy, a verbal waiver is insufficient (*Insurance Co. vs. Kennerly* [Ark.] 31 S. W. Rep. 155; *Smith vs. Insurance Co.*, 60 Vt. 682, 15 Atl. 353); while the contrary doctrine is announced in *Kahn vs. Insurance Co.* (Wyo.) 34 Pac. 1059, and by all the text writers, and by nearly all of the other cases cited on both sides of the proposition, and is supported by the almost universally recognized doctrine that a written contract may be varied or rescinded by a subsequent verbal agreement. In *Barre vs. Insurance Co.*, 76 Iowa 609, 41 N. W. 373, and in *Hollis vs. Insurance Co.*, 65 Iowa, 454, 21 N. W. 774, the rule is announced that neither the local agent nor the adjuster has power, without affirmative authority or ratification shown, to waive proof of loss, such power being said to be not necessary to the proper discharge of the duties ordinarily incident to their respective functions. Some of the cases draw a distinction between the power of a local agent of a foreign insurance company and that of such an agent of a home insurance company. But this distinction is not persuasive, much less convincing.

The conflict among these precedents cannot be harmonized. The courts having simply announced conclusions, drawn without any attempt, in most instances, at analysis or logical deduction, from the same premises, they must be accepted as the opinions of the several courts, and not as establishing a scientific legal principle. The undoubted weight of authority sustains the power of the local agent to waive the proof of loss. The cases which deny it generally concede that power to the adjuster, while the Iowa cases referred to deny the power to both the local agent and the adjuster. The St. Louis Court of Appeals, in *McCullum vs. Insurance Co.*, 65 Mo. Ann. 309 follows *Bowlin vs. Insurance Co.*, 36 Minn. 433, 31 N. W. 859; *Insurance Co. vs. Kennerly* (Ark.) 31 S. W. 155; *Smith vs. Insurance Co.*, 60 Vt. 682, 15 Atl. 353, and *Harrison vs. Insurance Co.*, 59 Fed. 732, and says: "We assume that no case can be found where the subsequent statements of a local agent, not being shown to have authority to adjust losses, were held to be admissible as showing a waiver of proofs." The numerous cases hereinbefore cited show that the Court of Appeals was not only in error in making this assumption, but that numerically considered, at least, the weight of authority announces the existence of such authority in the local agent. *Albers vs. Insurance Co.*, 68 Mo. App. 543, turned upon the right of an adjuster to delegate his authority and to waive proof of loss after the time fixed by the policy for furnishing the proof had expired, and is therefore inapplicable to the questions here involved. In this case the Kansas City Court of Appeals followed *Bush vs. Insurance*

Co., 61 N. Y. 531; Van Allen vs. Insurance Co., 64 N. Y. 469; Bowlin vs. Insurance Co., 36 Minn. 433, 31 N. W. 859; Smith vs. Insurance Co., 60 Vt. 690, 15 Atl. 353; Lohnes vs. Insurance Co., 121 Mass. 439; Engebretson vs. Insurance Co., 58 Wis. 301, 17 N. W. 5; Insurance Co. vs. Kennerly (Ark.) 81 S. W. 155, and Wood Ins. § 429. But, as is shown herein, these cases do not constitute the weight of authority on this subject. In McCullough vs. Insurance Co., 113 Mo. 606, 21 S. W. 207, the proof of loss was delivered by the insured to the local agent who had issued the policy. The defense was that this did not satisfy the requirement of the policy that proof of loss should be furnished to the company. Burgess, J., speaking for this Court, referred to the fact that there was no provision of the policy as to where the proofs of loss should be delivered, or to whom, and then said: "Elkin [the local agent] was, at the time of issuing the policy, the agent of defendant, as shown by the indorsement on it; and as there was no evidence to show to the contrary, and that, if his agency had ever in fact been revoked, it was brought to the knowledge of plaintiff, then the delivery to him was delivered to the appellant. Franklin vs. Insurance Co., 42 Mo. 456; Moore vs. Insurance Co., 56 Mo. 343; 2 Wood, Ins. (2d Ed.) p. 936, § 439." Judge Burgess further referred to the fact that the plaintiff afterwards met the adjuster of the company, who told him he was not ready to settle the loss without having the property appraised, but made no objection to settle because proofs of loss had not been furnished, and that an agreement to appraise the property was entered into between the plaintiff and the adjuster, and adds that "it seems impossible that Butterfield [the adjuster] should not have known at this time that the proofs of loss had been made out and left with Agent Elkin. It does not appear that he had learned of the loss in any other way or from any other source, and the conclusion that he learned it from Elkin is irresistible." This case is cited in Ostr. Ins. (2d Ed.) § 267, as authority on another proposition involved in that case. Thus it appears that, while the precise point here involved was not present in that case, it was decided that the local agent had power to receive proof of loss, and that a delivery thereof to him was a delivery to the company; thus holding that the local agent has some power after loss in the steps to be taken to adjust the loss. It is true, the element of waiver of the sufficiency of delivery of proof of loss to the local agent was involved in the subsequent acts of the adjuster, acting for the company; but this does not detract from the reasoning employed in that case.

But it is true that, *prima facie*, the powers of a local agent are limited to effecting the insurance, countersigning the policy, collecting the premiums, waiving forfeitures, extending the time for payment of premiums, and like acts that occur prior to a loss, and that his powers cease the instant a loss is suffered; and then the insured, for the first time, must deal directly with the company or hunt up the adjuster the company usually employs and deal with him? In other words, is the local agent the medium through which the benefits flow to the company, but when the benefits to the insured, which the payment of premiums is commonly supposed to secure, are involved, the powers of the local agent cease, and the insured must, at his peril, and at the risk of making a technical mistake, find some one else to deal with? Ordinarily, a principal who clothes an agent with authority to bind him by contracts, and to transact the business contracted about, holds such agent out to the world as a general, and not a special or limited agent, and all acts of the agent done in the scope of the business are binding on the principal. Such an agent has apparent authority. In Breckenridge vs. Insurance Co., 87 Mo., loc. cit. 70, Sherwood, J., said: "And the powers of the insurance agents are presumed to be co-extensive with the business intrusted to their care, and are not to be narrowed by restrictions and limitations not communicated to the party who claims the question of rights through the acts of the agent." There is neither reason nor logic in the theory that, *prima facie*, the powers of such an agent are limited to the business to be transacted prior to the loss, and that insures to the benefit of the insurer. Non constat that such agent has not the ability or the honesty, to adjust a loss or to represent the insurer when the insured's benefits arise. Such reasoning assumes that such an agent has training, skill, cunning, or trickery enough to secure large policies and corresponding premiums for the company, even though the property insured is not worth the amount it is insured for, but that in case of loss he would be influenced by local surroundings in fixing the value of the property insured, higher than some other representative of the company would do, and thereby cause the company to do equal justice to the insured. Such arguments ought not to be even suggested by reputable insurance companies, and in states like ours, which require the face of the policy to be paid in case of total loss (section 5897, Rev. St. Mo. 1889), they are especially out of place. If insurance

companies doubt the ability of honesty of these local agents to represent them after loss, they should distinctly provide in their policies to whom and where the proofs of loss should be sent. The courts ought not to be asked to indulge presumptions of want of authority in such local agents, to aid the insurers in technically avoiding liability after the rich harvest of years of premiums have been garnered and enjoyed. The weight of authority, of analogy, and of reason and justice, supports the authority of such local agents to waive proofs of loss, either in writing or by parol or by matters in pais which amount to an estoppel. There was ample evidence in this case of a parol waiver and of an estoppel, and the judgment of the Circuit Court was correct.

2. Defendant insists, however, that the petition alleged that proofs of loss were furnished, and that no waiver was pleaded, and hence evidence of waiver was improperly admitted over its objection. The rule has long been otherwise in this State, and it has been uniformly held that proof of waiver is admissible under an allegation that all the conditions of a policy had been complied with. *McCullough vs. Insurance Co.*, 113 Mo., loc. cit. 606, citing *Insurance Co. vs. Kyle*, 11 Mo. 278; *Russell vs. Insurance Co.*, 55 Mo. 555; *Okey vs. Insurance Co.*, 29 Mo. App. 105; *Travis vs. Insurance Co.*, 32 Mo. App. 198; *Maddox vs. Insurance Co.*, 39 Mo. App. 198; *Roy vs. Boteler*, 40 Mo. App. 213. Our conclusion is that the judgment of the Kansas City Court of Appeals should be reversed, and that of the Circuit Court should be affirmed. It is so ordered. All concur.

We present below a brief extract from a number of recent decisions in Missouri, illustrating the application of the law of master and servant by the courts, in cases which appear sufficiently noteworthy to call for mention in this report.

It is not our purpose to enter into any elaborate discussion of the principles announced by the judges, but merely to report, in a few words, the points decided insofar as they affect the rights of employees, or when they appear to make precedents for general rules in the law governing the relations of employer and employee.

It has been held in a number of cases in late years, and especially in *Herdier vs. Buck Stove Co.* (136 Mo. p. 3), that it is part of the duty of an employer to furnish his employee with a reasonably safe place to do his work, and to use ordinary care to provide appliances which are in a reasonably safe and fit condition for use for the purposes of the work which the employee is engaged to perform. The case just mentioned also declares that a servant does not assume risks resulting from latent defects in the machinery or appliances, which are unknown to him but which the master either knows, or by reasonable care might know and rectify, prior to the accident complained of. The important proposition is laid down in that case that where the servant's work is done in the presence and under the immediate direction of a foreman, that fact amounts to an assurance that the servant may safely proceed with it, and the servant is not bound in such case to search for latent danger, but may rely for his protection on the guidance and direction of the foreman.

In another decision, shortly afterwards, the Court (Division 2) declared that an employee does not assume the risk of danger from unsafe machinery, unless the defects, causing the danger, are so glaring that a reasonably prudent person would not attempt to use such machinery. *Bender vs. St. L. & S. F. Ry Co.*, 137 Mo., p. 240.

About the same time, the other Department (Division 1) of the Court held that where an employee was familiar with an appliance used in his work and it was in good order and the danger from its use obvious, he could not recover for an injury caused by its deficiency. *Winkler vs. St. L. Basket Co.*, 137 Mo., p. 394.

Yet another machinery case was as follows :

An employee was injured by the bursting of a grindstone while operating it. It appeared that he was, at the time, violating a rule of his employer by beginning to change his work clothing before the actual arrival of the time for quitting work; but the Supreme Court held that the violation of the rule did not prevent his recovery, as it had no legitimate connection with the injury which he sustained. In that case the Court also held that

an employe did not assume the risk of a grindstone bursting from its being run at excessive speed, where the employe was ignorant of the actual rate of speed at which the grindstone was operated, and relied upon the instructions of his foreman as to the mode of doing his work. It was also decided that where the grindstone burst because of the excessive speed at which it was run, the master was responsible to the employe who was injured in consequence of that negligence. *Heifenstein vs. Medart*, 136 Mo., p. 595.

A locomotive fireman was injured by falling between the engine and tender, on an occasion when the kingbolt between them gave way. At the same time the safety chains (which were not intended to hold the engine and tender together) parted, but the latter fact, the Court held, did not cause the injury to the fireman. It was decided that the master, the railroad company, was bound to keep and maintain its roadway, cars and tender in reasonably safe condition, but not to furnish cars, appliances, etc., that were absolutely safe, or of the most approved kind. *Gardner vs. Railroad*, 135 Mo., p. 90.

In a very recent (1898) machinery case, in which the operator of a machine called a "lumber holster" was injured, it was held, by Division 1 of the Supreme Court, that the "mere proof of the absence of some particular part of the machine that is being used, and the proof that injury has occurred to a person using the machine in that condition, does not fill the measure of proof of the charge that the injury was occasioned on account of the absence of the defective part of the machine." In that case the plaintiff was obliged to submit to a non-suit, and to go out of court for failure of proof, the Court being of the opinion that evidence of the injury, while using the defective machine, did not of itself establish the charge that the defect in the machine caused the plaintiff's injury complained of. *Plefke vs. Knapp-Stout & Co.* (Mo. Sup. Ct., 1898), 46 S. W. Rep., p. 974.

In another case, a laborer in an elevator—the plaintiff in the case—was carrying lumber in order to remove a scaffolding in a grain elevator, at a height of about 45 feet above the floor, and he was injured by the tipping or sliding of one of the planks which formed a temporary walk along which the lumber was being carried. The planks forming the walk were not well secured, but were arranged so that one laborer might pass another at certain points of meeting, but at other parts of the walk there was room for but one to conveniently walk. The Supreme Court (Division 2) held that the injury, caused in the manner above indicated, was not one assumed by the workman in accepting employment, and was not so obvious as to preclude his recovery in an action against his employer for the negligent construction of the walk or platform. *Doyle vs. M. K. & T. Trust Co.*, 140 Mo., p. 1 (41 S. W. Rep., 255).

A shipping clerk was injured by an explosion of chemicals caused (as plaintiff alleged) by a failure to warn him of the dangerous properties of the chemicals which exploded; but the Court held that where the plaintiff had sufficient knowledge of the dangerous nature of the chemicals—such knowledge as would naturally suggest to a reasonable man the probability of the danger which caused his injury—he could not recover, when he had acted in disregard of the warning which such knowledge would give. The Court said:

"One's ignorance or want of actual knowledge of that which he ought to know is no excuse for that which the law presumes he, in common with men of reasonable prudence, does know."

This case is valuable upon the question of the assumption of risks, as it lays down very positively the law that when plaintiff ought to have known of a danger which threatened him, in view of all the facts and circumstances, he is held to be chargeable with knowledge of the danger itself. *Hill vs. Meyer Bros. Drug Co.*, 140 Mo., p. 433 (41 S. W. Rep. 909.)

Another case was this: Where a laborer was hurt by the fall of an embankment while removing dirt from a bank with a steam shovel, during the process of the construction of a railroad, it appeared that defendant had previously followed the practice of blasting the dirt, so as to reduce the danger, but had not done so in the particular instance when plaintiff was injured. The Supreme Court (Division 1) decided that the risk of injury from the falling of the bank was not assumed by the plaintiff in the circumstances of that case so as to prevent his recovery, when the knowledge of the danger itself could only be understood by one of more experience and skill than common laborers. The Court said:

"It cannot be fairly said in the circumstances that plaintiff assumed all the risks of injury from falling earth. He only assumed such risks as were incident to the work as conducted by the defendant. Defendant impliedly agreed when he employed plaintiff and put him at and on this place to work, that he would use reasonable care to prevent the caving of the embankment upon him. The circumstances, in our opinion, do not take this case out of the general rule that the matter is bound to use reasonable care to keep the place to be used by the servant in the prosecution of the work assigned to him in as safe a condition as the nature and character of the work would permit. Whether defendant did its duty in that respect in this case was, we think, a question for the jury."

In the same case it was held that the foreman having general direction of employes engaged in such a work as that described, was not a fellow-servant of the plaintiff, a laborer. The decision was based upon the law in force prior to the fellow-servant act of 1897. *Bradley vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.*, 138 Mo., p. 293 (39 S. W. Rep. 763.)

In a late case arising in the city of St. Louis a gripman of a street railway was injured by the sudden starting of the car on which he expected to perform his duties as gripman, but the grip car was at the time in charge of the stable foreman, who was moving it forward to its proper place, and was unaware of the presence of the gripman, who was in the act of mounting the car when the sudden start which caused his injury took place. Division 1 of the Supreme Court held that there was no negligence in the sudden start of the car, as it affirmatively appeared that the foreman who started it had no reason to expect the gripman to get upon the car at the time—did not see him, and the car was not yet in regular service for the day, but was being brought into its place for the day's work, just before the time for its departure on the first regular trip. *Keown vs. St. Louis R. Co.*, —Mo.— (41 S. W. Rep. 927.)

FELLOW-SERVANTS.

In a report of this Department in 1897 a full review of the law of fellow-servants was given, as well as a copy of the law of 1897, defining the liability of railroad corporations to certain of their employes who might be injured by the negligence of their fellow-servants. In that report is also given a copy of Ellis' House bill No. 541, introduced in the House of Representatives in 1897, and passed by that house by a decisive vote, but which failed in the Senate at the very close of the session. In that report appears a full discussion of the existing law in regard to fellow-servants and a reference to many of the statutes of other states in which changes of the common law have occurred by action of the Legislature. There have been several cases in the courts involving the general law of fellow-servants since the passage of the act of 1897, but that act has not as yet been discussed by the Supreme Court in any opinion that we have found.

We mention some of the late decisions on the old law of fellow-servants in this State to aid in a better understanding of the difficulties in ascertaining its full meaning. [Of course the old law is still in force as to all employes not mentioned in the fellow-servant act of 1897.]

Where a steam-engineer (who also was an electrician) was injured by negligence of the operator of an elevator in the same establishment, the Court held that the engineer could not recover, as he and the elevator operator were fellow-servants. *McCarty vs. Rood Hotel Co.*, 144 Mo., p. 397 (46 S. W. Rep. 172.)

A brakeman on a freight train was injured by negligence of the locomotive engineer on the same train; and the Supreme Court (Division 1) decided that those employes were fellow-servants. That decision, although rendered after the passage of the law (enacted 1897) in regard to fellow-servants engaged in operating railroads, was governed by the previous law which was in force in 1892, the time when the accident then in question took place.

It was claimed in the case referred to that one employe might recover (under the old law) against the company employing him, if injured by the negligence of a fellow-servant who was known to be incompetent; and although the Court assumed that proposition as correct, it held that the proof did not sustain the charge of incompetency of the engineer, and that therefore the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. *Dysart vs. K. C., F. S. & M. R. Co.* (Mo. Sup. Ct. 1898), 46 S. W. Rep. 751.

In a city case the Court (Division 2) held that the superintendent of streets, who had charge of the construction of a sewer, providing the material and directing the manner of doing the work, was not a fellow-servant of the laborer who worked in a trench and was injured because of defective bracing thereof. In the same case it was held that the laborer did not assume the risk of injury merely because he knew how the work was being done. The Court said on this point: "Conceding that plaintiff knew the manner in which the trench was braced, this alone would not prevent his recovering; it must have been further shown that he knew that it was dangerous and that he thereafter continued to work, knowing it to be so. *Donohue vs. Kansas City*, 136 Mo., p. 657.

DECISION ON THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

It is of general interest to all workmen to know that the Federal Supreme Court has pronounced the "eight-hour law" to be valid and constitutional, in the case of *Holden vs. Hardy*, 169 U. S. Rep., p. 366, affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of Utah to the same effect. The act in question regulated the hours of employment in underground mines, and in smelters, and in ore-reduction work, and the decision sustaining it (rendered by Mr. Justice Brown) declared that such legislation was "due process of law," and that it did not interfere with the liberty of contract, which has been sometimes asserted as a barrier to such legislation, in cases like the *Truckstore* cases and other statutory regulations, of the same general nature. *Godcharles vs. Wigeman*, 113 Pa. 403; *Frerer vs. People*, 141 Ill. 171; *State vs. Iron Co.*, 55 Ohio St. 442; *State vs. Loomis*, 115 Mo. 307.

The above mentioned ruling of the United States Supreme Court will go far toward settling the vexed question of the validity of legislation to regulate the hours of labor, and kindred subjects affecting closely the interests of all the working classes.

The Supreme Court of Missouri (Division 1, April 3, 1897) has declared that an action could not in general be maintained for inducing a third person to break his contract with the plaintiff; but the Court declined to decide whether that rule applied to actions for inducing breach of contract between master and servant, where the contract was for personal services. *Glencoe Land, etc., Co. vs. Hudson Bros. Com. Co.*, 138 Mo. 439.

At the approaching session of the Legislature there is to be a general revision of the statutory law of the State, and it is to be supposed that at that time any needed reforms, necessary to establish just rules of obligation and duty between employer and employe, will receive the attention which the demands of a just and humane public policy require.

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